the day, with a pair of horses by no means remarkable for the day, with a pair of horses by no means revealular their mattle or floatness. His Lordship and the Archicacon of Engates put up at the measures of Mr. Holdatch, of Syd-calams, where they and all the clergy who attended the Confirmation of the following day were entertained with true English hospitality; and insleed this vias only what might be expected from one at whose house the wayfaring Historical for the over tousid a horse, and to whose energy and liberality the Churchmen of this vicinity are mainly indobted for the next and substantial stone church which "turn" one of the hills which surround their pleamant and picturesquerly-situated village.

The day (Thursday, the 3rd inst.) on which Confirmation was hold in 3t. Paul's Clurch, Sydenham, was anything but flyensable, the monning being gloony and threatening min, which began to fall about the beginning of the Service. med to your down in torents during the whole and aight. Notwithininding this untoward cir-le, however, the little Church was pretty well insulation, however, the little Church was pretty well little, dill sixteen persons (very few computed with the muchar which was expected) were confirmed. Headen his cardahin and the Archeleacon of Kingo'on, there were present the Rev. W. M. Herchniser and the Rev. Win. Grenz, of Kingoton, the Rev. Paul Shirley, of Canden, and the Prayang Missionary of the District.

ing; the prefer of the Confirmation Service was the Archdeucon of Kingston, and the sermin was I by the Lord Bishop, which, like that on the other

The address which was very appropriate and forcible.

The address which our renerable thoresan delivered to the candidates here, who, like those in Stormeron were smally porume in early youth, was characterized in a very high dappen by the many excellences which absund in all that he delivers on such uccession, and was latered to with the desput attention by both candidates and congregation.

There was one part of the address which was especially dead to arrest the mind of his bearers, so which he last them with terrid cornections, and in language of boarty, the high claims of the Church—the exceltenching beauty, the high claims of the Church—the excellence of her rites and litungy—and the suppliess of her dortime; and exhorted them to cherish a warm attachment
to her, and have with Chrustian meckness the aspersions
can upon her by the ignorant and mateions. Altogether,
it was a Service which will be long remembered here,
where such an one was never before witnessed; and feamantly do we pray that the growth of the Church in Lohoreach will be as rapid as this premising beginning gives
reason to expect. After partaking of dimer, at the house
of their worthy best, his Lordship, the Archicacom of
Eingeton, and the Rev. Mesors. Hereforer and Greig, set
out for Kingston, under a tereming rain, highly gratified,
however, with the scene which they had witnessed, and
followed by the good wishes of the people of Sydenham,
where only regret was that the time of their opening among
them was so short.

our was so short. We should mention that his Londohip expressed himself as aund with the state of the Mission generally—a nee for which the Missionary who has the Cure of wech pleased with the state of the y thankful, inspiring him as it does with in which he trusts he will be enabled by tope for the feture, in which he trusts he will be enabled by Almighty God to talour with ever-increasing diligence and

## To the Editor of the Church.

Ray Sen,—Having seen an article in the Examiner, which has been copied into several other papers in both sections of Canada, respecting the Canadan coffee raised by ms, and hearing that some persons have suppared it to some kind of plant grown in the West office, I beg leave through your justical to explain that it is not the same, but, as far as I can learn, a native of this continent, as several aged persons have intermed me that they have long known it, although no effort has been made until now to bring it into makin notice, as a cheap substitute for move to bring it into public notice, as a cheap substitute for coffee. It is an annual; and when planted early in the spring, grown over two first high, very bushy and full of path, containing in general one and aumetimes two peas in cach arvey more. The produce is continued, being from 300 to 300 pain from one pea; the need, also, give much further than any peas in sowing, only one pea being dropped every twelve inches. It is easily kept cleaft, and may be picked sign from the end of June till November, or till the present the say possess in easily kept clean, and may be picked sips from the end of June till November, or till the best hills it, during all, which time it keeps flowering and padding. When threshed and cleaned, the process of trusting and grinding is the same as other cotice.

The flavour is agreeable, and much resembles West lath codes, although I cannot quite agree with the Francisch in the during to the same to the s

latin culton, although I cannot quite agree with the Fran-dar, that it is "little if at all inferior to Brazilian, or any other kind imported;" yet in a country like this, where we are importing more than we are experting, every effort should be made to roise such articles ourselves as will in de the necessity of importing; and as coffee is a should a necessary of life here, I have no doubt now became almost a accreancy of life here. I have noticed to that from £15,000 to £20,000 per annum might be sevent to the Frenches, and even, as the Eroneiser justly remarks, the article might be made a profitable article of expurt.

Linea exhibitand the plant for four years, during which it has been been been been better to the profit of the profi

time it has greatly improved both in quantity and quality.

I was refectant to bring it before the public till I had remained the qualities; and I have now, at the suit-I was reflectant to bring it before the public till I had completely tested its qualities; and I have now, at the salicitation of coveral friends who have drunk it at my table, brought it under the notice of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, who had week as artist one a diploma, regress; with a special vote of thanks, for a short treation upon it, and the remainder of the aced rabibited presented to them. It is more than probable that a previous will be effected for it must year.

I shall continue to increase the canadian covers for my

I shall continue to increase the quantity sown, for my we use, and fir the firmers who may wish to make an saving in their grover's bills. At persons I shall he had at Maser. Fey and Austin's, King-at., Toronto, and at the bar of Perkin's Hetel, Kingston, till further notice; and as I am anxious that the article should be fully tested by the experience of my heather termers, may I ask you to do me the favour to give an inactionin this communication, and I shall find obliged if other papers will copy it, so that all may

I am, Bir, yours most propertially, WILLIAM MARCH.

Scarboro, 99th Sept., 1849.

NOTICE.

The publisher of this paper has left this Office on a tour through the Districts west of Teronto, and hopes the Subscribers will be prepared to meet the amount of their respective subscriptions.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

Creammerations.

Fourty-Lord, Wise in Man?

Improvious of Jesualem.

Del's Kuts. from our Kng. 2 lies

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## SUNDAY PROFANATION.

A pressure of other matters has prevented us from somer referring to the letter of "A Benther Clergywhich appeared in our publication of the 20th olt, complaining of the tunning of the Royal Mail Steamer on Sunday, between Kingston and Lachine.

No one but an Infidel will have the front to deny that the practice which our Reverend correspondent protests against is sinful and demoralizing in the highest degree.

Wherever Sunday travelling or trafficking has prerailed, a blighting curse has uniformly followed. es abundant proofs of this assertion. It is a noterious feet that every succeeding year witnecess on increasing moral deterioration in the vicinity of rollway stations, where Sunday trains are wont to step. A godiese maluria, so to speak, seems to broad over each ill-amound localities. The solemn sound of the heraldic Church bell is heard unbreded by many, nes, and death, exercises an iron-handed and

tyteeness evay.

With such a stern warning full before us, we canrage (se can use so milder term) which our friend so sanction adultery.

properly holds up to reprobation. Sabbath-breaking is reprebensible in all circumstances, but especially is it to be deprecated when sauctioned, if not actually committed, by the constituted authorities of the land The sin then becomes emphatically a national one,and most assuredly, if not repetited of and foreaken, will deaw down a national chastisement.

History, both sacred and profuse, demonstrated that this is no visionary apprehension. In the case of the Jewa, Johnson declared that their prosperity would be contingent upon the manner in which they kept the Fourth commandment. Nothing could be more explicit than the conditional promise conveyed through Issiab, to wayward Israel :- " If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from d ing the pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour Him, not doing thine own ways nor "finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; "and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places "of the earth, and feed thre with the heritage of "Jacob thy father; for the mouth of the Lord bath

Every well-instructed Sunday School child knows how contemptuously this cautionary appeal was received : and how find hurled the auffenecked rebels from "the high places of the earth," and prostrated them beneath the chariot wheels of a haughty and oppressive invader.

Mindern politicians, in all probability, will oneer at us for inviting them to learn wisdom from such an antiquated example; but

#### "The worlding's laugh 's a poor exchange For Deity offended

God changes not. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; and consequently, should we sin like the Jena, beyond all question we shall be partakers of their punishment. That wondrous nation is typical to us of judgment and wrath, as well as of mercy and plenteous redemption.

Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that our modern Gallios, might legitimately set aside, as antiquated fables, the precedents furnished by Revelalation, we can furnish them with corroborative testi- | tionate to the limited means of the members. Contrimony of a more secular and modern character, in suppart of our position.

Amongst all the empires and states of Europe, Great Britain has been most distinguished for her national regard for the first day of the week. With sorrow and shame, we must confess that too many of her children set at naught the Divine injunction; but still our beloved Fatherland, as a corporation, has remembered to keep holy the Subbath day. The Statute Book contains many enactments condens natory of Sunday-breaking, and it is generally remarked by foreigners, that, whilst there are many exceptions to the rule, particularly in the Popish parts of Ireland, and the places where Radicalism prevails, our country is the most distinguished for the respect which she pays to the Lard's own Day. And has not God kept good his ancient gramise with her ! Ilas he not literally caused her " to ride upon the high places of the earth?" Does not her flag wave in every clime? Do not the keels of her ships plough every sea? On the other hand, look at other counries, once the most favoured and powerful in Europe -at Italy-at Spain-at Portugal. Every one knows how Sunday is profuned in these lands .--With them the Sabbath is the day, above all others devoted to mirth, secularity, folly, and sin. And has not God made good his threat in regard to them? Their trade-their commerce-their chivalry-their political influence-have dwindled away to nothing, comparatively speaking. The little rocky island of Britain—known only to the ancient Romans as a nursery of rude slaves-exercises more control over the destinies of the world than all put together. And thy? Not because naturally she was more powerful, but because God had declared, "They who honour ma, I will honour."

But the same mighty hand that raised up can cant down. He who bestowed such signal privileges upon us may and will withdraw thom, if, by our sine, we provoke His righteous indignation. Oh! that we were wise !-that we trained ourselves to look on the signs of the times with the eye of spirituality and faith! Then would rr, as a people, often see our ty on sale, as seed, just up in passed parrels, it is nour puttismeter. a new, wires instrumently on sale, as seed, just up in passed parrels, it is befell us, instead of babbling about secondary itses befell us, instead of babbling about secondary one. For and Austin's, King-st., Toronto, and at causes, we would look up to the Great Ruler of all, ok, in proverful h we were troubled-that so we might leave our sine by repentance, and turn from us God's firree indignation

Perhaps at no former period did commercial and agricultural distress prevail amongst us more rifely than at present. From every quarter we hear complaints of the badness of the times. Different men give different reasons for this undeniable state of things; but how few go to the fountain head, and probe the sore to the bottom? Are we not justified in saying, that, if we instituted an honest and strict enquiry, we would find the sin of Sabhath-breaking pervading our land like a virulent cancer?

Outwardly, we still remember the Sabbath Day to keep it boly. Our laws against notorious trausgreeners are still unrepealed. Our magistrates, if they act up to their official oaths, are still bound to put these laws in force. But even alas! how greatly have the enactments become so much dead letterhow cravenly do our rulers neglect the honour of Him from whom all their authority is derived? The quiet of the Munday is outraged by the report of the fowling-piece, and pione Church-guere are slucked by the idiotic laugh of the drunkard issuing from the equalid and vice-engendering tavern! How many hun the services of the Church, and spend the consecreted hours, if not in labour, at least in spiritual sloth, which unquestionably is more sinful! What multitudes of guesiping visits are paid on the day commomorative of our Redeemer's resurrection,and that too frequently by parties who, from their nosition in society, are bound to set an example to

those beneath them. Now, we would not, -is it presible that God can wink at these infernal insults to His sacred authority? Will Ho make Himoelt a liar, rather than let fall the thunderbolt of His wrath, as he has often and so steruly threatened? No! The distress and political turnisil, now desolating our land, are tokens and signs that God is angry with us as a people. They are warning roices, calling upon us to amend lost worse briult us-lest lie who mude us great and prosperous should dash the full cup from our thankless lips, and make us mean, as we are now distinguished, among the nations of the earth!

We have duelt the more fully upon this topic, because in all probability the temptations to Sunday profanation will, ere long, be mightily multiplied in Canada. Ilefore many years have elapsed, our Province will be intersected with tailcoads—opening up, we trust, channels of wealth, but simultaneously, we fear, aprending the leprose of Subbath-breaking through the land, unless timely prevautious be adopted.

Let our rulers, then, look promptly to this matter; for prevention is better and easier than cure. The suffered merely because he refused to implement oblilegalized sins against the integrity of the Sabbath are as yet comparatively few. These should forthwith be bated; and in time to come a jealous eye should be kept upon the movements of Railway and Steamboat companies, so that any attempt to infidelise out land may be promptly and unhesitatingly nipt in the bud.

who extubile delighted to obey its kindly summons, people in this matter. Law-makers should never answer the most impertinent and inquisitorial quesand drunkenness, with its dark concomitants of crime, be law-breakers. The Bible is as much recognized tions without asking a solitary soly or selectfore at by the British constitution as the Statutes at large, their imperious catechists. Every such attempt in And Queen and Parliament have no more right to the present instance was promptly and legitimately swell the revenue by Sunday trading, in letters or met by the lasonic argument of Shylock,-" Ir is not regard but with alarm and apprehension the out- passengers, than they have to legalize murke or nor in this Bonn!

CONFIRMATION-DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Biobop of Muntreal held a Confirmation at St. Thoruss, at Bougemont, on Friday, the 14th inst. His Lurdship was accompanied and assisted by his Chaplain, the Rev. A. W. Mountain: there were also present the Reva. T. Johnson, J. Braithwaite. J. P. White, George Slack, and William Jones. The Presers were read by the Incumbeut, the Rev. F. Robinson; the Lessuns by the Rev. J. P. White; and the Litany by the Rev. T. Johnson. After the Confirmation his Lordship preached a most interesting and impressive sermon from Pool. cxvi. 12, 13, 14.

After the blessing, the congregation was requested to remain for a short time, when the Rev. J. P. White presented the churchwardens, as the representatives of the congregation, with a very neat silver communion service (cup, chalice, and paten), the gift to him of an eminently pious and beneficent lady in the Isle of Jersey. Upon the presentation of this most acceptable gift, his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. J. P. White made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and Mr. J. M. Standish, one of the churchwardens, made a brief but hearty and pleasing acknowledgment.

The circumstances which have led to the exection of the church at Rougemont are interesting in a somewhat unusual degree, and we feel assured that ou readers will accept with pleasure the following details of its history -Rougemont is a small settlement of Protestants, about thirty miles from Montres!; and though not included in the Missian of Abbatsford, of which the Rev. T. Johnson has the charge, it was for many years under the voluntary care and ministrations of that gentleman. It is now seven years since the worthy Missionary proposed to his small congregation the good work of creeting a Church; and although the probability of carrying that object into effect seemed most discouragingly remote, he succeeded in persuading his well-intentioned but by no means wealthy flock to make a commencement. The land was given by two of the settlers, and a design having been gratuitously furnished by Mr. Fuotner, of Montreal, the work slowly proceeded. Money was wanted -but the amount required was hopelessly disproporoutions, therefore, in labour and materials were substituted, and the Church was taised by the personal abour of themselves and their families. The progress thus made was slow, but it was at least commensurate with the means and capabilities of the contributors. Assistance was at length procured through the istrumentality of the Rev. T. Johnson, in the shape of private autocriptions from his friends and himself, to the amount of £50 15s, by a grant of £29 14s. from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and another of £25 from the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec; and, thus sided, the indefatigable and sealous supporters of the Church at Rougemont finally succeeded in completing the building. It was onsecrated in July, 1848, but a spire was yet wanting. Encouraged by the success of their combined exertions in raising the Church, they determined to attempt the spire; and on the day on which the Lord llishop held the Confirmation, the added spire was on the point of completion. A bell has also been pro- must own that our opinion remains unchanged, rided—the cost of which, however, has yet to be defrayed; but through the kindness of a few friends, at Montreal the sum of £5 la. has been raised towards this purpose, to which has been added a donation of £5 from the Rev. L. Duolittle, of Montreal;-thus reducing the amount to be raised by the congregation to about £12. A suitable fout has now only to be he provided : and that done. St. Thomas at Rougemont will be complete in all the requirements of a

Chareb. We conclude this short parrative with the following resolution passed at the first meeting of the memhers of the Church, held on April 10th, 1848. It refects much credit both upon the paster and the flock, to whom we do not heritate to pronounce, the friends of the Church of England throughout the Province, are indebted for such an instructive example of poticat perseverance in well-doing, as can handly fell to likite and encourage many similar efforts in the holy cause of our Church. If the Churchmen of Rougemont had waited till they could have raised even a small portion of the money required for a Church, by the means ordinarily resurted to, they would have waited in vain. They reversed the course usually in each cases adopted; they helped themselves first, and the result is as honourable to their own characters as, under Divine Providence, it is Church, and of their own eternal welfare.

At a meeting of the pew-holders of the Church of St. Thomas, at Rougemont, beld at the Church, on Tuesday, the 10th of April, 1848, the Rev. Fredk. Robinson, Incumbent, in the chair, it was moved by Mr. J. Standish, seconded by Mr. Thomas Brown, and unanimously

Resolved. - That the thanks of this Vestry are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Rev. Thus Johnson, for his sealous and efficient aid in the erection of this edifice. To the unwearied perseverance with which, for air years, he unremittingly exerted himself in our behalf, we gratefully acknowledge ourselves indebted, under Pro-ridence, for the completion of our Church.

Rougement Church is a neat structure, in the Gathic style. Its dimensions are 50 by 28, and the value of the work performed in its erection is estimated at little short of £400.

# THE LATE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

We feel obliged to our lieuckville correspondent for transmitting to us the Wesleven Times; but it is not our intention to take up the time of our readers with a discussion of the subject which almost exclusively occupies its columns. The Churchman can derive neither pleasure nor profit from the bickerings and fends of Schismatica, -especially when, as in the present instance, they have reference to matters of the most paltry and undignified description.

So far as we can gather, the Conference were fully justified in acting as they have done towards the refractory members of their body. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, were unquestionably bound by the laws of the Methodist platform to answer the enquiries propounded to them, and it is the purest drivelling to speak of them as victims or martyrs.

In saying so, however, nothing is further from our thoughts then to defend the abstract fairness of the rules in question. We unhesitatingly assert that these enactments are opposed to the plainest principles of justice and equity, and do violence to the glorious axiom of the British constitution,-that no man is bound to criminate himself. But as we before remarked, the cashiered teachers cannot avail themselves of any such considerations. They are utterly precluded from so doing. If they chose to connect themselves with a denomination which demands from them the renunciation of their rights as Englishmen, it was a voluntary act, and they must just take the

Sectarians indeed pursued a different line of conduct and argument, in reference to Mr. Shore. The Methodist fraternities in particular were clamorous in their semi-canonisation of the man who gations which he had voluntarily assumed! Far be it from us, however, to follow such a worthless example, and therefore we can space neither sympathy por pity for functionaries, who, kicking against the terms of their engagement, have been deprived of bread. The military convict is bound to unbate his Above all, let Government set an example to the back to the lash; and Methodist preachers must

, there are two circumstances mentioned by the

Wesleyen Times, which are worthy of a passing notice as illustrative of the recerence and decurum of modern

Mr. Dunn, one of the "rictims," discoursed shortly after his expulsion from the prayer of the protomartyr, St. Stephen,-" Lord, my not this ain to their We are informed by the Times that "the charge." preacher, without directly alluding to the expulsion of hiniself and Mr. Griffith, nevertheless entablished a strong analogy, in many circumstances, between the case of Stephen and themselves !!" Comment on such ampant profanity is surely altogether uncalled for! St. Stephen was "done to cruel death " for upholding the Divinity of his crucified Lord, and maintainthe most secred mysteries of our holy religion. On the other hand, Dunn and his compeers, dissenters from the Church of the glorious Stephen, were merely dismissed from a human-founded Society because they would not comply with the rules which it enforced. St. Stephen had no option but either to die or trample upon the Cross. So far as Dunn and his fellow malcontents were concerned, the wide harbour of 1k nominationalism offered abutilance of anchorage ground for their drifting barques :-

"The world was all before them where to choose

And yet, in order to excite the democratic feelings of the "rascal multitude" (as John Knox politely styles the masses), this discarded drudge must needs compare himself and his co-recusants to that wondrous iniferent whose face was "as it had been the face o an angel;" and who at his closing hour saw " the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God!" Surely this is the Ultima Thule of profesity;-

" The furce of acosting can so further on Again: the aforesaid Dunn preached on a subseuent occasion upon the case of Moses, and with characteristic good taste and reverence drew a comparison between the sacrifices which that hely man made in abandoning the honours of Pharoah's court, and the sufferings of the modest orates and his assess ciates! "This declaration," remarks the Times, was succeedingly laughed at, so land as to be heard by the whole congregation, by the Rev. W. II. Rule, who. together with the Rev. John Vanes, and some younger preachers whose names we spare from exposure, had taken their seats in a pew adjoining the pulpit!

What a humiliating picture does this present of the indecency and indecorum of Methodist teachers, both within and without the pulpit; and the paper before na formishes several illustrations of a similar kind! How the propriety-loving John Wesley would have shrunk from displays more characteristic of the bear garden than of the modest, retiring preaching house! Methodism in 1849 has hardly one feature which it displayed eighty years ago; and could its earnest but deeply-erring author behold its mature development. he would shrink in horror from the chimera which he had conjuted up.

Our renders will find in another column an article from the London Guardian, in defence of the right of interrogation assumed by the Conference. While we give it as an ingenious piece of special pleading, we

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH. It is our painful duty to record the death of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, which took place on Thursday, the 6th of September, at Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, Ross-shire. The illness of the Right Rev. Prelate was of short duration, and terminated in a ongestion of the brain.

The deceased was the second son of Sir Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire, and was born in 1779. so that he had attained the age of seventy years. Museum. In 1810 he was married to the daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, by whom he leaves a large family.

The departed Prelate bore the character of an

one of the most delightful contribution Natural History which our language can boast of, and is worthy to rank with the volumes of White and Jease.

The Right Rev. Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, succeeds to a seat in the llouse of Lords, while Dr. Stanley's successor will be excluded until another vacancy in the Episcopal list takes place. "It will be remembered," says the London Guardian, " that when the lill passed for the erection of Manchester into an independent Episcopal See, it was thought unadvisable to increase the number of Spiritual Peers, and an arrangement was effected by virtue of which the junior Bishop (the two Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, being excepted,) should not have a seat in the House of Among other names, that of the distinguished Dr. Whenell, Master of Trinity College, l'ambridge, is mentioned as successor to the Mitre

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. We beg leave to remind our Toronto readers that the opening of the Organ erected by Mr. Thomas, in this Church takes place this evening. Divine Service will commence at Seven o'clock, P. M., and will be onducted after the manner of the English Cathe. Irals. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached, and a collection made to defray the cost of

Earnestly do we trust that the appeal thus to be made to the liberality of Churchmen will be promptly esponded to. The instrument is one of great beauty and power, and reflects no small credit upon our city; and we have reason to believe that the Vestry mainly depend upon the result of the collection to defray the

The musical portion of the Service will be particularly enjoyed by all whocan appreciate the simple dignity of our Cathedral usage; and we hope that the attendance will be large, were it only that the beausles of that usage may be more generally known by the community at large.

FRAT OF GOVERNMENT. The Globe of this morning states, that the public departments will be immediately removed to Toronto.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRANETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister, (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday, - 10 A. M. and 34 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
REV. J. G. D. McKENER, Incumbent. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday, - 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRIMITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLET, B. A., Incumbent, Holy Communion, 3rd Sanday in the month, Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6j P. M. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV STEPHEN LETT, I.I. D. Incumbent,

Holy Communion, last Sunday in the month, Sunday, -11 A. M., and 7 P. M. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TONGE ST.

this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A. Incumbent. REV. W. STENSETT, M A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month Sunday, -12 Noon, and 6j P. M.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND CRPMANS FUND. offections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Mis sonary stations, throughout the Discess of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Discess :--The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 19, 1849.

lee's School House ..... 0 1 Baker's do. ...... 0 0 9 Williams's do. ..... 0 3 5 Villiams's dn. 0 3 54

—per Rev. Paul Shirley St James's Church Kingston: -per Rev. R. V. Hogers...... 126 Collections amounting to ...... £258 18 0} T. W. BIRCHALL, Tremouter. Toronto, Oct. 3, 1849.

\* The 6s. 101d. announced last week as from the Coloured Company, should have been Grimsby—Smiths-

### ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PRAYER ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA Court held at Balmoral, on Wednesday, an order was made for the preparation of a Form of Prayer to be used in all Churches and Chapels, beserching Almighty God to temove the plague of cholera from among us.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—We regret to learn that the recovery of the Bishop of Exeter is not progressing as rapidly as had been hoped. His Lordship has, by the advice of his physicians, gone to the North of England for a few weeks.—John Bull.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The Bishop of Oxford met with an accident a few days since, while on a visit to Baron Alderson, at his seat near Loweston. His Lordship was riding in company with some friends, when his home fell and rolled over the Right Rev. Prelate. Fortunately his Lordship received no serious injury.

VISITATION.—The Archbishop of Dublin, as Bishop of Kildare, held visitations and confirmations throughout the lineese of Kildare, during the week commencing August

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The erection of new Churches is proceeding in the diocese of Cork with considerable energy. A very large and handsome Church near Banmonth, seven more Churches are to be consecrated.

#### SCOTLAND

NEW CATHEDRAL IN PERTH. - A new Cathedral or collegiate Church, in connexion with the Scottish Epis-copal communion, instead of the present hall in Athole-street, is about to be erected. It is to be of a highly ornamented character It is expected that the found stone will shortly be laid by the Bishop of Brechin.

### From our English Files.

The Councils-General of France, assemblies somewhi analogous to our Municipal Corporations, except that they only meet at stated periods of the year, have just concluded one of their remains. These meetings have been looked forward to with some anxiety as expressive of the present feeling of France; but with one or two exceptions more amising than important, they indicate little beyond a they have invariably replied " Order."

Louis Napoleon has addressed a letter to Colonel Ney so that he had attained the age of seventy years.

Dr. Stanley was formerly Rector of Alderley, and was preferred to the See of Norwich in 1837. He was also Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, President of the Linnean Society, and one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the British Museum. In 1810 he was married to the damatter.

miable, kind-hearted man, and was universally be-has, however, struck home, and its sentiments re-cohose loved by all classes in his diocese for his exertions in from the highest to the lowest of the public prints. the cause of education, and the warm interest which La Presse recents the grand scheme of army retreach he took in charitable institutions of every description.

As an author, Dr. Stanley is only known by his Familiar History of British Birds,—a work which has deservedly acquired an extensive circulation. It the French Government were to weak to insist upon any. The next question is, what will Austria say?

Yesterday afternoon accounts were received from the lonian Islands of an insurrection in Cephalonia, attended with circumstances of considerable atrocity. One of the most respectable inhabitants of the district, with two of his servants were burnt alive in their house. Several other habitations were fired, and a band of from three to four hundred men in arms paraded the district, compal-ling by force the well-affected to swell their numbers.— The new Commissioner, Mr. Ward, acted at once with vigour and firmness. He immediately addressed a despatch to the President of the Senate, relating the events that had occurred; sent troops to the island; and placed the district under martial law. Accounts have arrived our Paris conveying the satisfactory intelligence that these measures have been completely successful in restoring

In France the President has made another excursion into the l'rovinces, and has been well received. Still the country is in a very unsettled state, and there are symtoms of another outbreak being in preparation. The fact is, the people are dissatisfied with the the reactionary policy of the ministry, and the newsfrom Hungary and Venice has increased their displeasure. It is said that the President intends to marry his cousin, the Princess of Sweden. In Hangary, Comora, Peterwardein, and Mungaes

still hold out. Bem, Kosseth, and Dembinshi are said to be at New-Orseva. The Austrians are much annoyed at Paskewitsch's boasting letter to the Emperor of Russia, in which he says that Hungary lies at the feet of the Case This however is nothing more than the truth for Georgey surrendered to the Russians; and the garrison of Comora

the Italians lay aside their petty jealousies, they will never be independent, but always must submit, as at present, to see their country governed by foreigners.

Radetski has gone to Rome on his way to Naples, where The state of Europe at present is quiet; but it is only a

hall. The first act of the revolutionary drama is over, and Europe has become Connack. As the parties in power have gained no wisdom from late events, and show no symptoms of moderation, we cannot expect the present state of things to last long.—The Churchman, Sept. 6. WHITEHALL. SEPT. 1 .- The Queen bas been pleased to

WHITHALL SEPT. 1.— I De Queen nas never pensous so direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Sanl, granting the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Captain-General and Governor-in Chief of Her Mijesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the infland of Prince Education and Governor-General of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the beirs male of his body lawfally begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.—London Gazette. lard Clarendon has addressed the following communialmoner in Belfast.

"Viceregal Lodge, Aug. 25, 1849. "My Lord.-I beg berewith to transmit a letter of interruption should take place of that hermony and go will which characterized all parties during the recent wise of the Queen, and which were so peculiarly gratifying to Her Majesty.

"I have accordingly to request that your Lordships will have the goodness to pay this sum to the Brifast General Hospital; which I have selected not only as an institution which confers wast benefit on antering humanity, but as which conters van occurs on many on manney, was a one which all classes in Belfast unite in assisting; for I am informed that it received nearly the whole of the public and private collections made during Her Majesty's white to that city, penving thereby the universal estimation in which this charity is held by all classes and crucks.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord, your very faithful serve

CHEAP BIBLES.

Every one knows the "Song of the Shirt." It was one of those hoppy strokes of mingled pathos and homest truthfulness which are sure to tell on the human findtruthfulness which are sure to tell on the human feed-ingn—and we have no doubt that many a weary work-woman has had cause to thank the writer of it, if it he only for some slight addition to her miserably inadequate wages. The evil, however, if mitigated, is not removed. The case of Catherine Brookes, lately reported in the Times, shows that the present fearful epidemic falls with Inter, shows that the present fearful epidemic falls win more than usual severity on those whose bedies are emaciasted by long continued toil, and unremandrative wages. "Deceased," so runs the evidence, "was sixty-four, and a stay stitcher; but she could only earn Ia.a week at it, though she worked from morning to night and part of Sundays. Her employers wanted to cut he down to 6d, s-week, but she declined—and had therefore these more little." Deceased had an attention work lattle. Therefore, the state of done no work lately. Decrased had an allowance of man-a-week from the parish; she had suffered much mi-

This is a sad case-but we fear it is not the only case of victims thus "cut down" by their employers. What we have to state will, we think, fill some of our readers we have to state will, we think, fill some of our readers with surprise and pain. Will it be believed that the very same system of paring down wages to the lowest possible amount of which this poor "stay-stitcher" was the victim, is practised with those employed in stitching cheap it Bentas? We have often wondered at the extraordinary cheapness of the Bibles sold by the Bible Society. We attributed this cheapness to the circumstance of the subscriptions being applied as part payment of the const. But a remerkable document, an apocal of the foregreeners a remarkable document, an appeal of the journey-men Bookbinders of London and Westminster, shews that this Bookbinders of London and Westminster, shews that this cheapness is produced by the inadequate remonstation of the females unployed in binding. It is called an "Appeal of the Junreymen Bookbinders of London and Westminster, to the Committee, Members, Donors, and Subscribers of the Rritish and Foreign Bible Society, and the religious public in general, on the subject of chouse Bibles." Probably most of our readers stand aboof from the Bible Society, though on other grounds, anonanceted with the mode of their publication. If, however, the facts stated by these journeymen are true.—and we see no reason to doubt their veracity, as the facts which they state are simple and intelligible,—it will furnish an additional reason for having nothing to do with a Society which admits of such abuses.

It appears that all Bibles are printed at one of three

admits of such abuses.

It appears that all Bibles are printed at one of three places,—Oxford, Cambridge, and the Queen's printer's. In consequence of the great number printed, and the constant keeping up of the same types, the cost of printing each copy is exceedingly small; but as the printed abouts are sold at the same price to all persons, the great champers of the Bible Society's books, in comparison with others—as for instance, those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the same processed with the third terms. crs—as for instance, those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—is not connected with the cheapment of printing. Neither does it result from the application of subscriptions to defray a portion of the cost-because, with the exception of Bibles and New Testaments, bound in sheepskin, and prepared for schools—the sale of the rest taken together defrays the actual cost.

What then is the cause of this extraordinary cheapness It is, as the journeymen affirm, and apparently make out very clearly, the culting down the wages of the workmen-the employment of females at very insufficient wages, They state that "the average earnings of regular work-men range from 5s. 6d to 6s. per week—day ten hours; indeed, we are informed," say they," that more than ten hours are required to make this average" as they work by a scale of prices. This certainly seems little enough; but even this is far higher than the sum really paid, A large proportion of the work, it seems, is done by "learners" whose gain averages from 2s, to 2s. 6d, a week, and then it learners. And these "learners" are not young persons training up for employment under the Society—being far more than enough to fill up the vacancies—but women employed with a view to the cheapners of their labour.

"It is a melancholy circumstance" say the complain "It is a melancholy circumstance" say the complainants "that female labour [thus ill remunerated] should be employed to make the Bible cheap." It is so, indeed, When we consider the temptation to which young duades are exposed, especially when unable to obtain a maintenance by houest labour, we may well lament that evue the advantage of cheap Bibles should be gained by such means. "We fear," say the complianants, " that some cases can be adduced from the shop of the contractors of their British and Foreign Bible Suciety, of females who attribute their first departure from the path of virtue to the insufficient wages paid by that establishment." An auffifect indeed, if it be true, as there seems no reasonable doubt that it is from the character of the document. loubt that it is from the character of the docum

The particular backs, of the undue cheapness of which in the Bible Society's list the complaint is made, are the Ruby Bible...... 1s. 6d.

Knowledge for the following prices - Ruby Bible...... 1s 8d. 

" The difference in the price of the Pearl Bible, rean In a nurrence in the prior of the reast among a rift edges, as sold by the Society for Fromoting Christ Knowledge, and that by the Bible Society, is consist by that issued by the former being much better better the time of the society of the soci no reduction in the wages thereon—which, to its honore be it spoken, is discountenanced by that Society, justly

be it spuken, is discountenanced by man county, your deeming it a profine mockery to assume benevateon in: distributing the Word of God while in the not of taking, from the hire of the labourer."

Many excellent persons no doubt have purchased them tempting looking volumes from the Bible Society in profinence in the other, and have in their bearts applicable. tempting looking volumes from the Bible Society in pro-ference to the other, and have in their hearts applicable, the Society for its good meangement in getting them my at so cheap a rate—being little aware that the presions volume has been procured at the expense of the ill requi-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-voice of her complaining heard.

We trust, however, that the document now purifies will oblige those connected with the Bible Society to look eartfully into the matter, and discontinue a practice which

car-fully into the matter, and discontinue a practice wi if it enables them to undersell other Societies, is pr

In the absence of evidence we should be serry to to any accusation against any Society; but we could have been sometimes surprised at the extreme ches of achord materials as sold by the National Society. This however is nothing more than the truth, for Georgey surrendered to the Russians; and the garrison of Comova refuse to yield to the Austrians, but are willing to treat with the Russians. Ktapta will not surrender without conditious; not being at all desirous of giving himself up to the tender mercies of the Austrians. The Grand Duke Michael is seriously ill at Warsaw.

German affairs seem likely to settle down very much into their old state. Some of the minor States may be mediatized, but the old settlement will be retained in principal features.

The Queen of the Adristic has at length been obliged to surrender to the Austrians. For this event the Venetians have to blame themselves. Had they united cordially with Charles Albert, they might have succeeded in obtaining a Constitutional Monarchy in Northern Italy.

attend of this, they chose to stand alvof, and tried to reconstitute their ancient Republic. It was absurd to suppose that Venice alone could resist the Austrians. Until the Italians lay aside their petty inclousies, those will the condensate of the sake of shewing kindment to othern.

THE RIGHT OF INTERBOGATION - WESLEYAN CONFES It seems that a revolt—or something like it—ben taken place in the Wesleyan body. We learn from the Time, that for some years certain papers, known as Fly Shate, bearing the name of no author, printer, or publisher, but reflecting in the strongest language on the leaders of the Conference, have been printed and circulated. If the account of the Conference itself can be taken, there payers declare that the members of the Conference are the illingial continued to a few landers; they the representated. pers declare that the members of the Conference are the willingly ensiaved to a few leaders; that the resources of the Wesleyan body are perverted to uphold a system of favouritism, oppression, and entravaguace; and that the supposed leaders of all this corruption, whom the Conference designate as "certain excellent ministers," are a set of indolent, setfish, arrful, ambitious tyreats. One of the authors of these Fly Shorts was discovered, and punished by admension and suppossion. But the evil went on the to the Conference, from which the Times has released some extracts, characterized by a curious minimum of antisome extracts, characterised by a curious mixture of und-

ward, and to the by the name, other in the state of the s rises up, which interferred with the just rigum-rises up, which interferred on its acts and apparatused— and which endeavoured, in various instances, to render these acts and appaintments null and void."—" He mean-ned over this state of things, because it interferred with the blessed work of God."—" The Conference, the high-manufacture in this community, was bearded by this "My Lord.—I beg herewith to transmit a letter of credit on the Provincial Bank for £300; and in the allos section of this sum I am most anxious that Her Majesty's name should not, even in the remotest manner, be mixed up with political or severana discussions; and that no done away with, he trusted, for ever. He believed that