over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Province, was mainly considered to be owing to the medical men being allowed to follow out their own opinions on this point, and not being as they were elsewhere, restricted to certain quantities allowed by the overseers of the different Hospitals.

1849. New York: The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, 20 John St.

This useful Almanac is greatly improved, both in its arrangement and general appearance. It is a wholesome sign of the times that it contains the Calendar of the Daily Lessons.

			The second second	
Day.	Date.		1st Lesson	2d Lesson
A	Sept. 10.	12TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E.	2 Kings 10, " 18,	Matt. 11. Rom. 11.
M	" 11.		Micah 4,	Matt. 12. Rom. 12.
w	" 13,		Nah. 1,	Matt. 14. Rom. 14
T	" 14,	J. H. Hobart (Bp.), born at { M, Philadelphia, 1775. } E,	Habak. I,	Rom. 15.
F	" 15,		" 2,	Matt. 16. Rom. 16.
S	" 16,	Cape of Good Hope taken, { M, 1795. E,	" 2,	1 Cor. 1.
A	" 17.	13TH SUND, AFT, TRINITY. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M, \\ E, \end{array} \right.$	2 Kings 19,	Matt. 18.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Original Poetry.—Lines—By the Rev. W. S. Davling.
Our Monthly Review.
Bishop Hall and the Jesuit.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in aunouncing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

1848,				
Friday, S	Septembe	er 15, Burford	10	A.M.
44	"	" Norwichville	3	P.M.
Saturday	, "	16, Ingersol	11	A.M.
Sunday,	"	17, Woodstock	11	A.M.
"	"	" Beechwood		
Monday,	"	18, Zorra		
Tuesday.	"	19, Paris		
Wednesd	lay,"	20, Princetown		
Thursda	y, "	21, Galt	10	A.M.
- 66	"	" Beverly		
Friday,	"	22, Guelph		
"	"	" Puslinch	3	P.M.
Saturday	, "	23 Eramosa		
Sunday,	"	24, Elora	11	A M.
"	**	" Peel	3	P.M.
Monday,	**	25, Eramosa	2	P.M.
Tuesday	. "	26, Acton		
	"	" Balnafad	3 1	P.M.
Wednesd	lay, "	27, Georgetown	11	A M
6.	"	" Stewardtown	3	P.M.
			-	. sales

upon the temporal affairs of the Church. It is how comes it then that such ornaments as we have Morning or Evening Prayer.

Warwich, Friday,	September	0,	11 A.M.
Adelaide, "	"		4 г.м.
Katesville, Saturday,		9,	11 A.M.
London, Monday,		11,	11 A.M.
Do. Township-			
St. George's,Tuesday,	"	12,	11 A.M.
St. John's, "	"	66	4 P.M.
Biddulph, Hodgson's, Wednesda	ay "		11 A.M.
Devonshire Settlement,			
Stephens's, "	"	66	3 р.м.
Goderich, Thursday	, "	14,	3 р.м.
Stratford, Friday,		15,	6 P.M.
Hayesville, Saturday	**	16,	11 A.M.
Elora, Monday,	"		11 A.M.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The march of this ghastly and fatal disease is well calculated to fill the most unthinking with feelings of solemnity and awe. So far as human appearances go the head. Our contemporary has construed our obthe destroyer may be rioting amongst us before many months have passed; -and the almost certainty of such a visitation should be duly improved by all who to any extent realize the necessity of living in a state of preparation for death, and the tribunal to which death is the usher. When God's judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world should learn

In anticipation of this pestilence re-appearing in our land, every thing which might have a tendency to arrest its progress or diminish its violence becomes of the utmost moment and interest; and such a specific Naphtha is confidently affirmed to be. For the following abstract of what is as yet known on the subject we are indebted to a medical friend.

It was introduced to the notice of the Medical profession by Mr. Guthrie, in consequence of some accounts he had lately received from Russia respecting the treatment of the cholera there, from Dr. Audreyeoski, and Prince Worongow, the Russian Comcessful in almost every case." Dr. Audreyeoski im- dissent, in regard to a few particulars of minor imporsuccess. Dr. Audreyeoski recommends the employ- lars in which a diversity of opinion exists between him from other highly respectable individuals. Mr. Moore ment of the Naphtha immediately on the appearance and ourselves. of the Diarrhoea Cholerica, but even in the blue stage, We look upon "A British Canadian" as a coadjutor,

baths also, to alleviate the cramps. It must be re- sures; neither do we feel, at present, that we are unof cholera, are preceded by diarrhoa without pain, our representatives, as a body, to eminent political to check which the Naphtha drops have been, beyond experience and wisdom. When they "turn away" appear abruptly, Dr. Audreyeoski advises the imme- are too numerously recorded against them, and "do funds.

every patient recovered; where these were by the mutual diate employment of the Elixer. If this be not with- that which is lawful and right," we are ready to do them agreement of the Officers of the Institution, for a short in reach, then resort to the Naphtha drops, as well as in reach, then resort to the Naphtha drops, as well as the discontinued, the number of daily deaths was in a the warm haths, and especially to vigorous frictions. the warm baths, and especially to vigorous frictions, still, we cannot help saying that "A British Canadian" of the late R. W. Hamilton, a learned, and, we be-

> The Naphtha used is the genuine white, or rosecoloured, not black, nor brown, nor distilled, as that would be much too powerful. The dose varies from ten to twenty drops, in a little brandy or white wine -if vomited the dose should be repeated; but a

THE CHURCH ALMANAC, for the Year of our Lord second is rarely required, if the first be retained.

	The following is the formula for the Elixer of
	of Voroniej:
	Rectified Spirits of Wine 71 ounces.
	Muriate of Ammonia 1 drachm.
	Purified Nitre 1 drachm and 25 grains
1	Pepper 1 drachm and 25 grains
١	Aqua regia ½ drachm.
	Wine Vinegar 13 pints.
	Naptha ½ drachm.
	Olive Oil ½ ounce.
	Oil of Peppermint 7 ounces.
	Digget for 19 hours and strain Take 2 teaspoon

fulls for a dose every quarter of an hour.

We are no alarmists; we do not think the people of Upper Canada are at all disposed to shake off the kindly yoke which binds us to the Mother Country. We believe that the bulk of the people in their very inmost soul, heartily prefer the institutions of our Father land to the mushroom laws of the so called Free and enlightened States; that having had, as it were, a taste of republicanism by proximity to our democratic neighbours, we turn with increased gusto to the rich and racey recollections of the British Empire. Having tasted new wine we straightvay desire the old, for it is better. It is, however, a vell known fact, that the most refined and delicate teste will become vitiated, if constantly supplied with inferior nutriment; and so, if the loyal inhabitants of his fertile and vastly increasing Province, instead of having the glorious associations of the old country constantly brought under their notice, find themselves surrounded with objects which tend to magnify the United States; in the very nature of things, it will follow that in time the United States, and not the Mother Country will connected in their minds with all that is famous in war, great in peace, learned in science, or exemplary in religion and virtue. Fears of this result will naturally present themselves to the minds of thoughtful persons, on perceiving that nearly all the parlours of our country taverns, and the houses of yeoman farmers are decorated with highly coloured prints imported from our Republican neighbours, instead of finding as we should naturally expect in the houses of loyal, warmhearted British Subjects, pictures connected with the antiquity, the history and the greatness of the British Isles. We see prints from the United States of a character, well calculated to make the people amongst whom they circulate attached to democratic British. Instead of King John signing Magna Chartar schism. at Runneymede, we find the signing of the Declaration of independence of the United States; for such subjects as the beheading of King Charles and Archbishop Laud, by the puritans, we see these same puritans commemorated as Martyrs in the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers instead of likenesses of the Kings and Queens, God's anointed, who have from time to time been placed in mercy or in wrath upon the British Throne, are seen portraits of the man elected Presidents of the United THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) visit the find Zachary Taylor of General Scott Waterload of several Parishes or Missions in the London, Western views of the glorious Cathedrals and noble Palaces and Huron Districts, at the periods mentioned below; of Great Britain, the eye rests on pretty pictures of when he would desire to meet the Clergyman, Church- the Capitol at Washington or of the Cotton Mills of wardens, and other parishioners of those places res- Lowell. We have already expressed our opinion, that pectively, chiefly for conferences or communications the Canadians are attached to the Mother Country: requested that such meetings be commenced with spoken of are in their houses? It arises from the simple fact that they are easily obtained, whilst pictures equally cheap and showy of British production are not to be had. If our booksellers would only think it worth their attention to order from England suitable prints for the purpose of supplying the pedlars, they would find it pay them, and we should soon find that if a portrait of Queen Victoria, could be sold for the same price that would be given for General Washington, that the Queen would carry the day; a view of the British Houses of Parliament would be preferred to the Capitol, and the Duke would soon displace "old

> Our esteemed contemporary of the Hamilton Gazette congratulates this city upon the recent formation of the Sacred Music Society. We are delighted to observe the warm interest which he evinces in the undertaking; but we are sorry that he should have misunderstood our remarks upon the irregularity sometimes seen in our choirs, of women uncovering servations to mean exactly the reverse of what they were intended to mean. How this mistake has arisen, we are at a loss to conceive. There surely is no obscurity in the following passage, which contains what we said upon this deviation from the Scriptural propriety and provisions of public worship :- "What are we to say when we see ladies treat the Church like a nmon dwelling-house or a concert-room, by removing their bonnets, and exposing their heads without any covering, in direct disobedience to the unequivocal prohibition of Holy Scripture ?" - We repeat the very words which we used in order that it may be seen that there is no room for misconception; as it was rather startling to us to be charged with contravening the injunctions of St. Paul, by reproving Churchwomen for wearing their bonnets in church!

Rough and ready."

LETTER UF A " DISTIBIL CANADIAN." The opinions expressed upon the University question mander-in-chief in Circassia. Dr. Audreyeoski had in this Letter-which our readers will find in a suchis attention first attracted to it, by finding but few ceeding column-are, on the whole, sound and judi-Cossacks among the sick at Tamikan, where he first cious, and have been stated with an amount of clearmet the cholera last year. On enquiring he was ness and force which makes them worthy, in our informed by the colonel commanding the Cossacks, judgment, of republication-We are called upon, howthat "they made light of the cholera, because they ever,-in justice both to "A British Canadian" and employed the Elixer of Voroneij, which proved suc- to ourselves-to say something in the way of courteous mediately procured the recipe for the Elixer, and on tance in the letter which we have transferred to our the first appearance of cholera among the convoy columns; but, more especially, with reference to the which accompanied the Prince to the camp, he tried writer's sentiments touching the comparative advantages the drops with constant success. On examining the of maintaining a university in Canada, or increasing prescription, he found it to consist of a singular mix- the number of the Grammar Schools. His views on cuniary necessities of the Sligo Protestant Orphan ture of different materials, looking very like a quack this point are set forth in a letter which appeared in Asylum, and has requested us to commend its wants medicine, but containing, probably, some subject act- the Hamilton Spectator of an earlier date; and, as an to the benevolent sympathy of the inhabitants of Toing as a specific in cholera, and it occurred to him entire agreement of opinion might be erroneously in- ronto. His mission-for undertaking which he rethat Naphtha, one of the principal ingredients, might ferred from the use which we have made of his second possibly be the one. He accordingly, his stock of the Communication, we take it for granted that the writer by the Rev. John Dawson, Vicar of Easkey, and ne- to inform you in the matter. The Institution has about 250 Elixer being soon exhausted, determined to try Nap- himself will consider that we are doing no more than tha alone, and, as he expected, it was attended with treating him fairly by candidly noticing those particu- Besides this recommendation, he possesses testimonials

We look upon "A British Canadian" as a coadjutor, he had found it completely successful. The following is an extract from a letter from Prince Woronzow, dated, April 18th, 1848:—

"In sending you the promised prescription for Dr."

"In sending you the promised prescription for Dr." "In sending you the promised prescription for Dr. rather less sweeping and severe. It is not often we are requested to forward their contributions either to Audreycoski's Elixer, I must add that he recommends can conscientiously assume the office of apologist for the Mr. Moore's treasurer, Captain Edward Richardson, frictions of every part of the body during a real attack Provincial Parliament in regard to their method of President of the Seaman's Friend Society, 190 Cherry of cholera, besides the use of the Elixer, and warm dealing with difficult emergencies and important meamembered, that in almost all cases the real symptoms | der any special obligation of vindicating the claims of comparison, the most successful remedy. If cholera from the precedents of violence and dishonesty, which be discontinued—for a time at least—from want of

the warm baths, and especially to vigorous frictions, few days nearly doubled.

"And it is a well known fact that all the medical men, who were seized with the fever during their attendance at the Emigrant Hospital, unanimously agreed in ascribing their recovery to the free and judicious use of stimulants,—and indeed the superior success of the Toronto Hospital, over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Proposition over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Proposition over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Proposition of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski depretous the burthen of Parliamentary in casting the burthen of Parliamentary in competency upon those of our Representatives who exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the recovery to the free and judicious use of stimulants over the Emigrant Hospitals in other parts of the Proposition of the late R. W. Hamilton, a learned, and, we believe, pious Independent Preacher,—which recently appeared in the Leeds Mercury:—

"His eloquence, his high attainments, his generous exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the reyoski treats it simply with opium, not considering to provide the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession rather to restore the circulation. Dr. Audreyeoski deprectations as handled the members of the legal profession exult in the conjoint honours of the Assembly and the Bar. It may be very true that the large number of lawyers in the House of Assembly, both excludes the representation of other interests—the Agricultural and conjoint honours of the Assembly and the warmth of disposition, and even his extreme youth, caused him to be popular at the very commencement of his ministry. But he was destined to sustain a speedy reverse, which was painful at the time, though salutary in its effect on his subsequent character. representation of other interests—the Agricultural and Commercial, for example,—and has a tendency, to multiply laws without improving Legislation. Our friend, no doubt, holds this opinion; and very few,

Our next remark relates to a peculiarity of phraseology. Some persons, perhaps, may consider it frivolous; but when certain terms represent weighty facts and truths, too much accuracy cannot be observed in Our next remark relates to a peculiarity of phraseoand truths, too much accuracy cannot be observed in using them. The religious principles which "A British Canadiau" evidently possesses is enough to satisfy us, that he will take it in good part, if we remind him that the word "Episcopalian" cannot be correctly used to distinguish the members of the Church of England from those of the Church of Rome. Compared with them those of the Church of Rome. Compared with them those of the Church of Rome. The resemble is the composition, and especially by a learned phraseology and somewhat inflated style, which brought upon the author unmerciful criticism. Forthwith it became fashionable to cry down the young preacher as a pedantic and bombastic declaimer; and the impression for a considerable time thinned his congregation." we are more than Episcopalians, for we retain Episcopacy, which they have, with purity of doctrine, which they have not. We must be permitted to dissent a-Canadian in his letter of the 7th August: "Were the University endowment, with the lands already appropriated for Grammar Schools, converted into a fund for the maintenance of respectable Seminaries in every Township in the Country, it would be more real benefit to the people than the University is likely to prove." We are compelled to question both the feasibility of the scheme implied in this statement, and the correctness of the conclusion at which the writer has arrived. In the first place, the endowment is not sufficient for the purpose; and, next-which is the most important consideration—there cannot be—we believe any permanent and adequate security for the existence of "respectable" township seminaries, without the guidance, example and encouragement, which an University is designed to afford, and which the University of King's College is, at this moment, effectually affording. But we have no time to pursue this subject: we may return to it hereafter. Meanwhilewith the friendly caveat which our known principles constrain us to record-we commend "A British Canadian" to the notice of our readers.

KNOX'S "CHURCH."

This new place of worship in connexion with the 'Free Church' was opened on Sunday last. The following is from the Patriot.

"The collection amounted, we are informed, to £250. One of the congregation observed to a friend of ours, 'there is an example for you Episcopalians.' The building itself is a substantial edifice, well finished without and within, and a very handsome addition to the ecclesi architecture of Toronto."

We have no objection that Churchmen should imitate the zeal of this body, whilst they will ever-we institutions, and forgetful of every thing loyal and trust-devoutly take care to eschew the spirit of their

> HOW THE SEEDS OF SEDITION ARE SOWN. When we contemplate the dignified and comparatively peaceful position which our beloved Father-land occupies in these latter days of anarchy and revolution, we may well wonder that in her borders, any so headstrong and insensate should be found, as to meditate the overthrow of a Constitution, which is alike the wonder, and envy, of the civilized world .civil and religious liberty, missionaries of misrule are at this moment busily engaged in inculcating among the simple ones of Great Britain, hatred to the Church and disaffection to the Crown.

> A Correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle, furnishes us with an illustration of the manner in which Treason and Schism are promulgated at the present day. In the village of Chatteriss-he states-where Sectarianism rankly and rifely prevails—there is "a Dissenting School" the hapless pupils of which are openly taught to sing and recite the following most pestilential lyric.

"THE ANTHEM OF FREEDOM." Base oppressors, leave your slumbers, Listen to a nation's cry; Hark! united countless numbers Swell the peal of Agony! Lo! from Britain's sons and daughters In the depth of misery,
Like the sound of many waters Comes the cry 'we will be free.

Tyrants quail! the dawn is breaking Dawn of freedom's glorious day; Despots on their thrones are quaking, Iron bonds are giving way; King-craft, Priest-craft, Black Oppression Cannot bear our s-rutiny, We have learnt the startling lesson If we will, we can be free, By bright freedom's glorious Charter! By the fire within our veins! By each truth attesting Martyr! By their tears, their groans, and pains! By the rights of nature given! By the voice of Liberty! We declare before High heaven! That we must, we will be free!!

Winds and waves the tidings carry; Spirits in your stormy car!
Wing'd with lightning—do not tarry,
Bear the news to realm afar. Tell them-sound the thrilling story Louder than the Thunder Glee-That the people ripe for glory Are determined to be free."

This truly Satanic "Anthem," it is added, is composed by a Dissenting Preacher in Northamptonshire! Can it be a matter of surprise that the viper of sedition should erect its venomous crest even in

"Britain happy and free," when such abominations as the above form part of the staple instruction in certain seminaries of dissent!-Well may the question be reiterated, in what condition would our nation now be, if devoid of the sanctifying and conservative influence of her Apostolic Church? And small wonder that the sour and sulky anarchist should complain that that Church forms the main obstacle to the carrying out of his wild democratic

THE REV. G. C. MOORE-a minister of the Baptist Denomination in Ireland—who is now on a passing visit to this City, has directed our attention to the peceives no compensation—is sanctioned and approved phew of the Right Hon. the late Admiral Dawson .is merely passing through Canada, and desires to be the Rev. Vicar Dawson, whose address is, Easkey Vicarage, Dromore West, County Sligo.

The Woodstock Monarch, we regret to learn, is to

EXTEMPORE PREACHING .- AN ILLUSTRATION.

friend, no doubt, holds this opinion; and very lew, probably, would be disposed to object to it, if it were expressed without unreasonably sharp rebuke.

Our next remark relates to a neculiarity of phraseo-

If any justification be required of the article upon extempore preaching" in our last number, it is abun- RE dantly supplied by the foregoing extract. Dr. Hamilworks indicate superior powers of composition. He preached a sermon upon a striking and interesting occasion-which sermon "had not previously been written,"-and what is the result? Being called upon to publish the discourse, he wrote it out "in the especially by a earned phraseology and somewhat inflated style, whch brought down upon the author unmerciful criticsm."

Apply the test of printing to the vast majority of extempore pulpit prelections, and how few of them will come out of the ordeal less scathed, than that which we have above cited? And who will affirm that the Press demands, and is legitimately entitled to, more care and consideration than the Pulpit?

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

We readily give insertion to Mr. Pell's communication, but we do not admit the justice of his charge, that in our article upon the Drama, we failed to do of your usefulness is enlarged, and that your worldly "common justice" to the Mechanics' Institution of "common justice" to the Mechanics' Institution of Toronto. While we agree with our correspondent, that there is much to commend in the zeal and exertions of the Directors of that institution, and frankly concede that much has been done by them to lay the foundation of an effective popular seminary, we must repeat, that a "Mechanics' Institution which would afford systematic instruction in the arts and sciences," is still a desideratum in our city. It is true that "the courses of the last two seasons were not at all to be complained of"-so far as they went. Many able essays were read by competent persons on topics of general interest. But we contend that comparatively little benefit is to be anticipated from such miscellaneous and unconnected prelections. One solid consecutive course of lectures on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, similar to those which are annually delivered at the Glasgow Andersonian University, would be worth a thousand detached disquisitions, on Architecture, Music, or Political Economy. At the close of a session, the student attending such an Olla Podrida course—if course that can be called which course is none-would find himself precisely in the position of readings, without any fixed method or plan. He gained a knowledge of a variety of technical terms; but would discover that he had acquired little of any account: little which could benefit him in the manufactory or workshop.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Pell's letter that thy and flourishing condition-indeed we had no conception that its resources were nearly so extensive. And we must take the liberty to say, that with a Hall free from debt-a list of two hundred and fifty members-and an annual allowance from Government of £50, we can see no reason why a regular lectureship on Chemistry and Mechanics, as applicable to the useful arts of life, might not at once be established. Supposing that each member paid ten shillings currency per annum, which is less than what is generally contributed by the artizans of Great Britain for simimentioned grant, would readily secure the services of at least one competent and experienced lecturer-and furnish by degrees the apparatus necessary for experiment and demonstration.

We trust that Mr. Pell and his constituents will receive these remarks in the friendly spirit which dictates them, -our single object being the advancement of science and really useful knowledge amongst the great mass of the community. And we may add that any aid which it may be in our power to bestow upon the cause will be promptly and cheerfully rendered.

Owing to the demand made upon our space by various other matters requiring immediate attention, we have been compelled to defer the following articles, which we intend to take up next week :- The continuation of "Liturgical Discrepancy;" the conclusion of the Report of the Quebec Church Society; and the Report of the St. James's (Kingston) Parochial Association.

AGENT IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 73, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street, New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible fo he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-In your paper of Thursday last is an article commenting upon the erection of a building for Theatrical amuse-ment in Toronto, in the greater part of which I fully concur and as one of the community, thank you for; but when speak-ing of the establishment of a Mechanics Institution, I think you hardly do the one already in existence common justice, and supposing this to have happened from a want of knowledge of its actual condition and prospects, I take the present opportunity members. During the Winter season, about one hundred and fifty are in the habit of obtaining Books regularly from the Library which contains about one thousand tolerably well selected works: Lectures are delivered weekly during the same time and it has been generally admitted that the courses of the two last by the occasional rental of the rooms, in fact a source of revenue, and contains good accommodations for the purposes of the Institution. It is in the receipt of £50 per annum from the Go-Street, New York; or—if preferred—immediately to the Rev. Vicar Dawson, whose address is Easkey operations. And the Committee are now making arrangements o increase their means of instruction during the com convinced will be happy to obtain the co-operation and assistance of all feeling interested in the prosperity of such an In-

> Your very obed't serv't, Toronto, Aug. 22, 1848. J. E. PELL.

stitution.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS, AUGUST, 1848. REV. CHARLES RETTAN, late Minister of St. George's, Toronto, to Paris, Gore District, Mission, vice Rev.

W. Morse, resigned. v. Stephen Lett, I.L.D., late Curate of Callan, and

Chaplain to the Military Detachment, Diocese of Ossory, to be Minister of St. George's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. C. Ruttan, appointed to Paris.
Rev. George C. Street, late Missionary at Newmarket
and parts adjacent, to Port Stanley, London District,
New Mission.
Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, M.A., late Incumbent of St.

Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand, London, Diocese of London, to Newmarket, Home District, Mission, vice Rev. G. C. Street, appointed to Port Stanley. R. ROBT. SHANKLIN, late Assistant Minister at St. Catharines, to Fenelon Falls, Colborne District, vice

Rev. Thos. Fidler, deceased.

George Bourn, late Assistant Minister of St.

James's Church, Toronto, to the Carrying Place,
Prince Edward District, Rectory, vice Rev. P. G. Bartlett, resigned. w. RICHARD MITCHELL, A.B., T.C.D., late Curate of

Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to be Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. Geo. Bourn, appointed to the Carrying Place.
v. Wm. Bleasdell, A.M., T.C.D., late Minister of Collyhurst, District Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to the Trent, New Mission.

To the Rev. P. G. BARTLETT, Rector of Murray. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned, who have lerived advantage from your ministrations among us since your appointment as missionary at the Carrying Place, beg to assure you of our esteem and affection. upon to publish the discourse, he wrote it out "in the course of a visit to London"—(from recollection, doubtless, as it had been delivered,) and "though the sermon was one of great ability, &c.,"—"unhappily it was disfigured by faults of taste in the composition, and especially by a earned phraseology and somewhat induties, as well as for his kindly bearing and personal affability on all occasions, we feel that we may be deprived for many days of any one to superintend our flock, widely scattered, and sorely needing a diligent, watchful,

and faithful shepherd.

It will afford us much gratification if you will allow yourself to be the medium of conveying to Mrs. Bartlett an assurance from us of our esteem and regard. The frankness and affability, as well as the Christian humility, with which she conducted her intercourse among us, and your flock generally, have made a pleasing and lasting

impression upon us, and we are desirous of recording this our humble testimony of her worth.

Regretting, as we do, the severance of the connection which has subsisted between us for the last five years, we nevertheless trust that it may not be without advantage to you. We shall be rejoiced to hear that the sphere of your usefulness is enlarged and that your restulness. nbrance, and that even in your prayers we may not

And now, Rev. and dear Sir, we must bid you farewell! heartily wishing you a speedy and safe journey to your native land; and that every prosperity and happiness may attend you and your family. Permit us, dear Sir,

o subscribe ourselves,

Your faithful friends and servants,

(Signed) ROBT. C. WILKINS, Churchwardens,

BENJ. WELLER. Carrying Place Ch.

In behalf of the congregation, The Rev. Philip George Bartlett. (Signed) ADAM HENRY MEYERS, SHELDEN HAULEY,

J. B. Crow, Geo. E. Bull. On behalf of the congregation at the Trent. REPLY. My DEAR FRIENDS, -- The assurance of your esteem

and affection, conveyed in this kind Address, is indeed most precious to me. I greatly rejoice that my very humble services in the cause of Christ among you, have been so acceptable, though I must ascribe the too partial tribute of regard now presented to me, rather to that kindness of heart, and that willingness to be pleased with but imperfect efforts, with which, on your parts, our inter-course has always been distinguished, than to anything ever, which your affectionate Address naturally excites would have got a smattering of many matters, and in my breast, brethren, is all but destroyed when I remember that it marks the dissolutions of those endearing ties which, for nearly six years past, have united us to-

you, brethren, I feel that a heavy debt of gratitude is due; and to some of you, more particularly, I must return my most hearty thanks for self-danying services rendered to the temporal interests of the Church in this neighbourhood—in the benefits of which not only the financial affairs of the Institute are in such a heal- have I shared myself, but in which my successors also and their flocks, will participate. I trust that your apprehension of the pain you are good enough to say you feel at the prospect of our separation being increased by finding yourselves left for some time without a Pastor, may prove unfounded,—as I feel assured our venerable op will not leave you as sheep without a shepherd, but will quickly supply my place with one, who, I am willing to hope, may rival his predecessor in every good quality, but affection for his flock.

Your gratifying allusion to Mrs. Bartlett I receive with unmingled pleasure, by it, allow me to say, you reflect honour upon her, her husband, and yourselves: accept our united and sincere acknowledgement for it. Be assured, brethren, that the part of Canada where I first belar purposes, the amount, combined with the above gan my pastoral labours, and a people who have not only mentioned grant, would readily secure the services of proved themselves diligent on his ministrations, but also personal friends of their minister—can never be effaced from my memory, and at the footstool of a merciful God, my prayer for you shall ever be, as it now is, that
"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, may be with

you all forever more. - Amen" (Signed) PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT.

To Hon. H. C. Wilkins, Churchwardens at the Carrying
Benj. Weller, Esq. | Place,
In behalf of the congregation.

In behalf of the And A. H. Meyers, M. P. P. S. Hauley, Esq., J. B. Crow, Esq., George E. Bull, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

On behalf of the congregation at the Trent.

Hillier, 24th August, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the Churchwardens of Christ's Church, Hillier, in behalf of ourselves, and the congregation, beg most respectfully to express our deep regret upon the occasion of your departure from this Province. Previous to the recent appointment of our Province. Previous to the recent appointment of our present clergyman, we enjoyed, for upwards of four years, the advantages of your labours among us, and we most unfeignedly offer you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for all you have done for us. When you began your ministry n Hillier, there were only a few families who attended divine service, or appreciated the beautiful and pure form of worship observed by the venerable Church, of which we have the inestimable privilege to be members. A country school house, or a room in a private dwelling, was sufficient to accommodate all your hearers; by God's assistance, however, your efforts have been crowned with signal success, and we have now, as you are well aware, a congregation amounting to several hundreds, a hand-some church, and a clergyman to reside among us: and when you, Rev. and dear Sir, reflect that you have been the instrument, in the hand of God, through whom these blessings have been chiefly attained, you cannot but feel gratified at the result of your ministrations and pious exertions, nor can we forbear to express our lively Most cordially wishing you, Mrs. Bartlett, and your

family, a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native land, and every happiness there, we respectfully and affectionately bid you farewell. That the Almighty may bless and preserve you and ours, is the sincere prayer of your old congregation in

We are, Rev. and dear Sir, Most respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed) Jas. Jones, Sen. Churchwardens,
HENRY BABBIT, Christ's Ch., Hillier.

On behalf of the congregation. Carrying Place, August 27th, 1848. MY DEAR FRIENDS, -The Address which has been resented to me, on the occasion of my leaving this Prorince for England, by those who once formed part of my pastoral charge in Hillier, gives me the most lively pleasure. It will, indeed, be gratifying to possess such a memento of their regard, when the Atlantic divides us

In touching upon that part of your memorial in which

you allude to the happy progress of the cause of Christ and His Church among you, I will only say, that, where the People evince (as they have done in this case) a cheerillingness both to "spend and be spent" in furthering that blessed work, the merit of the Pastor is less than theirs, and all his labour is thereby turned into pleasure, To the Giver of all good I would humbly and thankfully ascribe any results my very poor services, which may redound to the honour of the Saviour, and the good

from each other.

spiritual welfare of myself and my family; and be assured, that my old congregation in Hillier will ever hold a foremost place in my heart and prayers, and that it is not without much pain that I now bid them adieu, commending them fervently to the care and guidance of an ever-watchful and merciful God. "Brethren, my love be with you all in Christ Jesus .-

(Signed) PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT.
To James Jones, Sen. \ Churchwardens.

and Henry Babbit. Churchwardens.
On behalf of the congregation of Christ's Ch., Hillier.

From our English Files.

THE TRUE RELIEF MEASURE. (From the John Bull.)

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We hail the meeting held at the Guildball yesterday as an indication of a growing conviction that colonization is the only safety valve by which society can be relieved of the burden which is now pressing upon it, and making itself felt in all its classes. The large attendance of persons belonging to the lower orders, and the interest which they evinced in the proceedings, prove that those who are to be benefited, are, as much as those who wish to benefit them, alive to the desira a well-organized system of emigration; and in a case like the present, such a proof is half the battle. If the numerous ablebodied and industrious persons who are struggling in this country for a bare subsistence were once convinced that it is infinitely to their advantage to emigrate, the first and great step in advance would be already gained. To effect this object, however, on a scale sufficiently large to make emigration tell as a relief measure upon the mother country, will require efforts both powerful and persevering, and founded withal upon the soundest principles. It is not sufficient to place before the poor man the fact, instructive as it is in its way, that while in England 260, in Ireland 300 human beings are crowded, on an except the poor man the fact, instructive as it is in its way, that while in England 260, in Ireland 300 human beings are crowded, on an except the country of th average, within the space of one square mile, in Australia, on the contrary, the average is 12 square miles to one individual; in other words, that from 3,000 to 3,600 persons occupy the space here, which would fall to the lot of one individual, if the immense tracts of unoccupied land at the Antipodes were equally divided among the population settled there at present. We may bring the subject somewhat more within his apprehension, by informing him that a twelvemonth ago it was calculated in New South Wales, that within the year no less than 64,000,000lbs, would be absolutely wasted, sufficient to feed upwards of a million of our starving population; or that a man with a small family may by his labour command there as large a quantity of the necessaries of life, as would be got in this country for 80l. or 100l. a-year. All this information will, no doubt, sound most tempting to

the labourer who lives upon a starvation allowance, who finds his summer earnings barely sufficient to enable him to pay up the arrears of the preceeding winter, and with the utmost exer-tion of labour and skill is constantly on the verge of pauperism. But in order that such facts, however well authenticated, should tell largely and effectually upon the surplus population of this country, two conditions are absolutely requisite. In the first place, means must be provided for transplanting emigrants who have no means of their own, or whose sources are insufficient, place, means must be provided for transplanting emigrants who have no means of their own, or whose sources are insufficient, to the scene of this prospective plenty; and, in the second place, it must be clearly shown that emigration is not extirpation.—
The former object the Colonization Society, recently established, is intended to secure. It is proposed that the expense of emigration should be divided, on as equitable a scale as possible between the parties to be hearfitted by the characteristics. of emigration should be divided, on as equitable a scale as possible, between the parties to be benefitted by the operation, viz., the emigrants themselves, the mother country, and the colonies. As regards the colonies, especially those in which labour is most in request, there can be no doubt that they will gladly come forward in aid of any plan by which a want so important to a young country shall be permanently and efficiently supplied, and the advantages accruing to them from an increased power of turning their internal secures. plied, and the advantages accruing to them from an increased power of turning their internal resources to account, will enable them to fulfil any engagements into which they may enter for this purpose. As for the mother country, scarcely any sacrifice can be deemed too great to relieve her of the burden under which she now groans, and which, by its progressive pressure, threatens, at no distant period, to involve her in utter ruin.—

The mere fact that the rates for the relief of the poor absorb a great millions appually, and that nearly operates the of sum of seven millions annually, and that nearly one-tenth of the entire people of England are dependant on parochial relief, is sufficient to show that unless a vent is made, and that without delay, for our unemployed surplus population, the days of our peace and prosperity are assuredly numbered. Even an extraordinary effort, in the shape of a loan, or an emigration tax whetter at all events then a war tax would soon zero. tax—better at all events than a war tax—would soon repay itself, by the diminished pressure upon national and local re-

As regards, in the last place, the emigrants themselves, it but too certain that many of those who wish to emigrate and whose emigration would be most advantageous both to the mother country and the colonies, have it not in their power to contribute to any extent, however small, to the expenditure necessarily required for their outfit, their passage, and their before they can find employment and settle down in their new sition. To meet this difficulty it is proposed to make ar-ngements by which the emigrant will be enabled to draw upon his future earnings in the colony to which he is going; the advances made to him being recoverable in the colony in dustry. Such arrangements, if prudently made, and fairly carried out, will convert any fund raised for this purpose in the first instance into a floating capital, available for fresh advances to successive emigrants. But when all these objects shall have been secured, when the colonies shall have been induced to cooperate with the mother country, when the mother country itself shall have made the necessary effort and sacrifice, and when emigrants shall have been enabled to convert their pros-pective labour into present capital, it is still vain to hope that emigration will ever be carried on successfully, extensively, and in a manner beneficial to all parties, so long as it shall in any degree partake of the character of extirpation. Next to religion the love of his own country is the noblest and best feeling of a man's heart; it is in the affections of her people, in their attachment to her institutions, that the strength of our beloved country has long consisted. No movement that shall impair these feelings in the hearts of Englishmen can possibly operate No movement that shall impair as a blessing, either to those who quit her shores, or to those who remain behind. We should be sorry to see large masses of our people emigrate, because the mother country had been depreciated in their estimation, because they had been taught to look for an Utopian state of society on the other side of the Atlantic or the Pacific. To prevent this, to make the emigrant look upon his removal to a colony as a mere change of locality, not as a change of his civil and moral status, is the great point to be kept in view in the colonization efforts which, we earnestly hope, are about to be made. For this purpose i is absolutely necessary that emigration should be so conducted as to reproduce in the colonies both the spirit of the mother country, and her unrivalled institutions; that is to say, that inducements should be held out for men of all classes to transplant their industry, manual, commercial, or intellectual, to the colonial soil, and that legislative provisions should place the colonist in a position not inferior to that which he occupied at

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE ROMAN STATES.

(From the John Bull.) It is a singular coincidence, and one of the strange fatalities attaching to the ill-favoured Diplomatic Relations (Court of Rome) Bill. that whilst an infatuated Minister has announced his determination to urge forward that measure in the British Parliament, the state of affairs at Rome has taken a turn which renders it not only inopportune to the last degree, but absolutely impracticable. At this moment the "Sovereign of the Roman States" has two Foreign Ministers, pursning two diametrically States" has two Foreign Ministers, pursuing two diametrically opposite lines of policy; the Cardinal Secretary of State, whose official acts are distinctly sanctioned, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose official acts are openly and expressly disavowed by the Sovereign professedly represented by both.—
This anomalous state of affairs has been notorious ever since the Pope, in his allocation of the 29th of April, and his Motu proprio of the 1st of May, declared his unalterable determination to take no part in the Italian war, but to confine himself strictly to the defence of his own States in case of an attack.—Whilst in accordance with the spirit of these two documents Whilst in accordance with the spirit of these two documents the Pope entered into negociations with Austria, with a view to the pacification of Italy, the Ministry which the popular voice has forced upon him, connected the Roman States with the Lombardo-Sardinian Government by an alliance of an agreesial character against Austria levied troops and contact them. gressive character against Austria, levied troops, and sent them to reinforce the army of Charles Albert. In other words, whilst the Sovereign has declared that he will have no war, his Ministers have not only declared, but actually carried on, war in his

So undisguised is the contempt with which the Pope's authority is treated by his own Ministers, that the official Gazette has ceased to be the organ for the publication of the documents proceeding from the Pontifical Chancery, and a new journal under the title Giornale Romano, with the Papal arms at the head, has been established for this purpose. In fact, as there are two governing powers, so there are two official journals, one the organ of the Sovereign, the other that of his Ministers. A still more glaring evidence of the state of utter impotence to which the Pope is reduced, is the violation of his correspondence with his representatives at foreign Courts. A despatch of the Cardinal Secretary of State, containing instructions to the Nuncio at Vienna, which had been transmitted under cover to the Nuncio at Turin (as it would have little chance of reaching its destination if sent directly), was interrupted and actually printed, without so much as an apology for the violation of the Apostolic seal, in the journal of a Mr. Mazinni,—the same gentleman, by the way, if we mistake not, who raised such an outery in England some time ago about the violation of his own correspondence. From his journal it was not only transaferred to some of the Roman prints, but posted in the form of a placard at every street corner in the Eternal City. The sensation which this fact has created at Rome and all over Italy, may readily be conceived; the Pope, however, has no redress; he must gulp this, like every other outrage upon his Sovereignty and Apostolical dignity.

CHARTISM IN LONDON DEFUNCT .- The following official communication was issued on Thursday last, from the Chartist head-quarters. John-street Institution, Tottenham Court-road; -"We have this day balanced our accounts, and have to anof your souls. Accept my very sincere thanks for your nounce to our friends that we are without funds.—On truly kind and Christian wishes for the temporal and of the Executive Council, John M'Crae, Secretary," nce to our friends that we are without funds .- On behalf