Come, messmates! 'tis time to hoist our sail;
It's fair as fair can be;
And the ebbing tide and the northerly gale
Will carry us out to sea.
So down with the boat from the beach so steep,
We must part with the setting sun;
For ere we can appead out our nets in the deep,

We've a weary way to run. As through the night-watches we drift about,
We'll think of the times that are fled,
And of Him who once called other fishermen out
To be fishers of men instead.
Like us, they had hunger and cold to bear;
Rough weather like us, they knew;
And He who goarded them by his care
Full often was with them too!

"Twas the fourth long watch of a stormy night,
And but little way they had made,
When He came o'er the waters and stood in their sight,
And their hearts were sore afraid:
But He cheer'd their spirits, and said, It is I,
And then they could fear no harm;
And though we cannot behold tim nigh,
He is guarding us still with His arm.

They had toil'd all the night, and had taken nought;
Ile commanded the stormy sea;
They let down their nets, and of fishes caught
An hundred and fifty-three.
And good success to our boat He will send,
If we trust in His mercy aright;
For He pittich those who at home depend
On what we shall take to-uight.

And if ever in danger and fear we are toss'd

About on the stormy deep,
We'll tell how they once thought that all was lost,
When their Lord "was fast asleep;"
He saved them them—He can save us still—
For His are the winds and the sea;
And if He is with us, we'll fear no fill,
Whatever the danger may be.

Or if He see fit that our boat should sink,
By a storm, or a leak, like lead,
Yet still of the glorlous day we'll think.
When the sea shalf yield her dead;
For they who depart in His faith and fear
Shall find that their passage is short,
From the troublesome waves that beset life here,
To the everlasting port.

EARLY PREACHERS OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

(From "Bishop Jeremy Taylor, his predecessors, contem-Wilmott, M.A.)

study of Chaucer, from whose writings he sought to ing with awful savageness out of the darkness of an infuse into his own the rich and vigorous idioms of emblematical pit. This spectacle was exhibited at

as being, like him, remarkable for the erudition and plays with remarkable vividness the manner of Menôt. sums up all his praises in calling him "another Colet." thorised him to manage his own affairs. His mother He resembled him in the purity of his manners not being dead, I he demands an assignment of that portion less than in the activity of his mind. He was con- of property to which he is intitled. Having obtained the proclamation and diffusion of the universal charity of French exposition in 1500. The history of our high up as they are within the reach of cattle; above the persecutor displayed in the Martyrology. The in the fashionable dress of the 15th century. are now to be judged only by the Latin versions which tivation of England had attained to greater maturity

the multitude, "animated, effective, picturesque, intelligible, but too unsparing both of ludicrous association and common-place invective." His intrevidity of the stalk on which it grew turns down to tion and common-place invective." His intrepidity acquaintance with Greek literature in that city. of utterance rendered him a formidable censor of man- In the sermons of Latimer we discover a racier out and ripens its seed-pod; but for this propensity of ners, and even elevated him to the dignity of an avenger of the wronged, and an upholder of the weak. The thought to contest with the Utopia of More the honour birds and insects. Some plants flourish in one climate lethargy of the church and the corruption of the law of being the prose-classic of the day. Two points of and some in another, according to the several purposes were alike lashed by his indignant eloquence. In his similarity may be noticed between the English and for which they were designed by a good Province. fourth sermon before Edward VI., he expressed a wish French preachers. In the earlier Miracle-plays, the Those which are most generally useful will bear almost that Satan would give to man the same view of the story was usually told by action; gesture supplied the any temperature. This is particularly the case with terrors of hell which he once gave to Chist of the glories of the earth. On one side, he would see no heard. Being for the most part composed in Lawn, sort of cattle of any description, neither will they thing but unpreaching prelates: "He might look as the common people had no other means of gaining a trample upon them. What a secure retreat, therefar as Calais, I warrant you." The judges are handled knowledge of the fable. It will accordingly be perwith equal severity: "And then, if we would go on ceived, that Latimer and Menôt endeavour to represent, in, and for hares to deposit their young! The same the other side, and show where the bribing judges are, as much as possible, the doctrines or histories they remark applies in a great degree to furez, thistles, I think we should see so many, that there were scarce described; to put them into action, and to tell the and the common bramble. room for any other." This hardihood of reproof was story by the expressive movement of images. This one of the perilous virtues of Latimer. Cranmer, remark may be useful in explaining some of the daring up in various places where they had not formerly when he obtained his appointment to a court-preach- figures which Latimer employs. The other coinci- existed, is confirmed by Mr. M'Gregor, in his valuable ership, admonished him to give his reproofs a general, dence of manner lies in the freedom of attack upon and interesting work on British America. He says not a particular application. He seems to have fre- the vices and corruptions of the higher orders. that white clover springs spontaneously wherever the quently reached the terrified conscience of the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and the ful or opulent sinner, and to have forced a recompense the grasping avarice and shameless dishonesty of the it is an extraordinary circumstance in natural history, for property plundered, or injuries inflicted. Latimer legal tribunals; and Menôt, by an apt, if a humble that wherever the original forest is destroyed in stands out from his contemporaries, a distinct character. metaphor, compared the French judges to a cat, placed America, and the land left uncultivated, trees of a He incidentally refers to this peculiarity: "When I to protect a cheese, one grasp of whose teeth commits different species spring up. This is likewise observed was in trouble, it was objected unto me, that I was singular, that no man thought as I thought; that I loved singularity in all that I did.' The remark was

** Coletum nomino, quo uno viro, neque doctior neque sanctior apud nos, aliquot retro seculis quisquam fuit."—Vide Jortin; Life of Erasmus, Appendix, ii. 659.

† These are the words of More:—"Dominus Johannes de pied en cap." Not less animated is the sketch of the cose." Ongado vitit ship pulchas college d'écarlate, bien.

spectes puritatem."

He was singular, indeed, in his courage and candour. assault of a whole company of mice.

to the text, but sometimes in direct contrast with it. appears to have been incapable of climbing to that mon in that part of the country, and their appearance The pages of Latimer supply copious illustrations. - loftiness of thought and occasional stateliness of ex- therefore created a good deal of surprise. Upon How startling is such a passage as the following, sud- pression which distinguished his contemporary at the inquiry it was found that some years before, this denly encountered :- "I hear say Master Melancthon, court of Edward VI. Some of Latimer's intermixtures ground had been a Public Garden; it therefore that great clerk, should come hither; I would wish of Latin and English are, however, sufficiently curious, appeared certain that these seeds had remained dorhim, and such as he is, two hundred younds a-year. as in the following anecdote, introduced into his fifth mant whilst buried deep in the earth, and had sprung year's end. There are yet among us two great learned fellow asked a philosopher a question, saying, Quomodo ence of heat and light. men, Petrus Martyr and Bernard Ochin, which have saginatur equus ?- How is a horse made fat? The an hundred marks a-piece. I would the king would | philosopher made answer, saying, Oculo domini-With bestow a thousand pounds on that sort." This was his master's eye." The Abbé de la Rue has recorded certainly one of the singularities of the preacher. In an equally singular method of winning the attention of the time of Elizabeth, some delicate suggestion in a a congregation in the 13th century. Our own pulpit ing couplet in a panegyric, would have been the mode of Stephen Langton, who was Archbishop of Canteradopted to recommend a deserving scholar to the pat- bury in 1228, some French verses are inserted to apply ronage of royalty. In the reign of Anne, a word from an allegory to the Virgin Mary. Swift or Pope opened the national purse in the hand | Coleridge notices the difficulty of marking the tran-

its unpremeditated truth. English congregation; the chancellor and treasurer France in the beginning of the 16th century, belonged know where he would preach on the following Sunday. were lawyers; "bosom-sermons" were generally de- to the order of Franciscans, and for some time taught | Cranmer fills a larger space in the historical eye livered; and the style of the bishop, Fitzjames, was theology in the establishment of the Cordeliers at Paris. than Latimer, but from a different cause. He wanted so tedious and uninteresting, that Colet's censure of His life embraced many picturesque pages of French the stirring eloquence of his friend. He is reported apathy in addresses from the Pulpit was resented by history during the reigns of Louis XI., Charles VIII., to have sought from Ridley the nerve in which his him as a personal affront.* Colet instituted and Louis XII., and Francis I. His sermons were printed own style was deficient. The observation comes from provided a sermon upon every Sunday, either at the in 1519, thus preceding the publication of Latimer Burnet, and would explain, if true, the energetic and Cross, or in the chapel under the choir. He seems by twenty-nine years. His popularity is shown in the happy simplicity that mark his contributions to the to have introduced the custom of examining some title bestowed upon him-langue d'or. Yet this Homilies. But Ridley disclaimed the honour.† The important topic of Christian doctrine, in a series of Chrysostom of the middle ages presented no feature complete works of Cranmer have been given to the successive discourses, forming a connected chain of ex- of resemblance to his forerunner in Antioch. It student with all the diligent accuracy of the Oxford position and application. For this purpose, he would select the Gospel for the day, the Creed, the Command-without considering the condition of the national mind works are there assigned to his pen upon satisfactory ments or one of the Apostolical letters. His preach- in which it was formed. The Scripture-play had not evidence. A sermon, supposed to have been preached ing was singularly impressive. Sir Thomas Moore, in lost its charm. The company of actors, known as the at court, in reference to the rebellion in Norfolk, is a very beautiful letter urging him to return to his Confrairie de la Passion de N. S., which had been the only similar production of Cranmer now extant. pulpit at St. Paul's speaks of having been often established in Paris at the close of the 14th century, His manner is not attractive, but it displays the scholar aroused by his most admirable sermons, and un- continued to perform religious dramas until the sup- -thoughtful, patient, and comprehensive. His love speakably delighted by the expression of his coun- pression of their theatre in 1547. These appear to of books forms one of the most pleasing features in tenance and the significance of his action. Erasmus have surpassed the English Mysteries in pomp of his character. His library was rich in ecclesiastical says that every feature spoke. Colet is supposed scenical display. The theatrical machinery was of literature. There the venerable head of Latimer not to have written his discourses. He composed the most extraordinary description. In one of the stooped over the huge folios; and he is recorded to with difficulty, and without elegance. He is said Parisian Mysteries, St. Barbara, after being suspended have mentioned a rare book he met with, in a sermon to have despised the rigid accuracy of grammatical by the heels upon the stage, "is torn with pincers and before the king." If the style of Cranmer be homely rules; and, though a learned man, and a noble pro- scorched with lamps" in the presence of the audience. | and inelegant, it is hearty and sincere. It partakes moter of learning in others, he always discouraged that The decorations were in a similar vein of grotesque of the earnest simplicity of the age. Hortatory theobloodless crudition which is acquired by the undigested | conception. Heaven and hell were represented by a logy at the Reformation may have been woven of a perusal of a multitude of books. He thought that scaffolding at the back of the stage, one towering above preachers impaired their mental constitutions, the other; while between the two appeared the world, and flexibility in the texture. Tried by rude and and the healthy vigour of their thoughts, for the sake with a particular development of the region where the violent hands, it seldom unravelled, or exhibited a rent. of "a learned sort of madness." If he was indifferent scene of the story was laid. In Germany, invention to the strict accuracy, he bestowed diligent care upon assumed a wilder aspect. Bouterweck mentions an the cultivation of his style. Erasmus mentions his enormous dragon, with eyes of polished steel, ascend-

nature and truth. More includes Colet among the Metz in 1437. In such an atmosphere the intellect most learned and holy persons who had adorned that of the preacher grew up. He imbibed the spirit and that it delights in contemplating its own grandeur in adopted the phraseology of these Miracle-plays. The The name of Longland may be joined with Colet, interpretation of the parable of the Prodigal Son disenergy of his preaching. We have, indeed, the au- He represents him going to his father, and reminding thority of Sir Thomas More of the association. He him that he had arrived at a period of life which au- spot with garlands of every hue. Unlike the cypressfessor to Henry VIII., and the king's divorce from it, he is in some difficulty as to the easiest way of Catherine has been ascribed to his suggestion. It is converting it into money: he accordingly exchanges influence to everything around it. The economy of difficult to reconcile his earnest exhortation to study it for silver, which he carefully folds up in a bag.the Scriptures for the merciful and gentle disposition His humble costume next attracts his attention, and which they everywhere inculcate, with the violent in- he sends for drapers and silk merchants, under whose vectives and censures of Fox. In the discourse on hands he rapidly presents a very different appearance. bestowed on his creatures, is extended to plants. This laying the first stone of Christ Church at Oxford, he His apparel is entirely new, and of the richest mate- is remarkably the case with the hollies: the edges of alludes to the obstacles opposed by worldly men to rials.** This may be considered a sufficient specimen the leaves are provided with strong sharp spines, as

enjoined by Jesus Christ. In these revelations of his art, if not of our pulpit, affords a parallel to it. A that height the leaves are generally smooth, the procharacter, we do not recognise the stern lineaments of MS. in the British Museum portrays the Lord himself tecting spines being no longer necessary. Mr. Sousermons of Longland were preached in English, but There is no reason to suppose that the mental cul-

have been preserved. Mr. Haweis has translated an than that of France. In both countries the Miracle interesting specimen. He also gives in the Appendix play was the amusement of the people; and some of a short passage from a sermon preached in 1534. the Chester-mysteries rivalled the coarsest buffooneries But the preacher who, above all his contemporaries, of Paris or Metz. Yet the natural vigour and muscular appears to have influenced and moulded his age, was imagination of Latimer enabled him to throw off much the wartyr Latimer, Bishop of Worcester. His ser- of this injurious influence. The printing-press had mons were published in 1548. Hallam praises their not long begun its work of civilization when Menôt honest zeal and lively delineation of character, regard- appeared in Paris. Its earliest indications of life ing them as the best specimens of a style not yet lost were given in 1470. The gothic letters in which his

* Third sermon before the king. † De Sublim. cap. 18. ‡ Hallam, i. 298. § Ibid. 299. L'Enfant prodig

Longland, Decanus Salisberiensis, alter, ut ejus laudes uno tume :- "Quando vitit sibi pulchras coligas d'écarlate, bien verbo complectar, Colelus, seu concionantum audias, seu vitæ spectes puritatem." tirées, la belle chimese froncée sur le collet, le pourpoint frin-spectes puritatem." | Sermon preached before Edward VI., March 22nd, 1849. | Qu'il de se sentit le damas voler sur le dos; hæc secum dicit, Oportetne mihi aliquid?"

I remember no writings of that age at once so fearless In the Miracle-plays, the difficult medium of a A few years ago, a house was built in Newcastleand forcible, except some of the Adages of Erasmus. foreign language was changed by slow degrees into on-Tyne, and the earth which was dug out of the Every thoughtful reader of our old sermons must the more familiar phrases of the vernacular tongue. foundation was thrown on a piece of ground in the have been often struck by the singular topics that are Some traces of this transition-state are recognised in front, intended for a garden. The following spring a continually introduced, not only without any reference the sermons of Latimer, and especially in Menôt, who number of caper-plants came up: they were not com-The king would never want it in his coffers at the sermon upon the Lord's Prayer: "There was once a to life as soon as they were brought within the influ-Court Masque, or under the second Charles, a flatter- furnishes an example. In one of the Latin sermons

of Oxford; while in modern days, the pen of the sition of the language from Chaucer, through the wriminister-if impelled by a continued impulse from ters of the 15th century; but he discovers in Latimer without-inserts a fortunate name in the pension-list. and his brethren, under Edward VI., the general char-But the Pulpit was the Press of the Reformation. acteristics of the earliest manner; every division Latimer has incurred some ridicale through the for- popular, the sentences short, the manner impassioned; getfulness of his critics, that many of his sermons were but the whole subject fused and blended into cohesion composed with a reference to the capacity and feelings | and strength by the fire of the preacher's imagination of the child-king, before whom they were preached. and faith. Another peculiarity in our elder divines Edward was only in his ninth year. Cranmer cau- may be remarked, in their habit of producing their tioned his friend not "to stand longer in the pulpit argument or exhortation, as Lydgate told his poetical than an hour and a half at most." The present aptales, by a long processe. In so doing, they conformed pearance of his discourses would suggest that he kept to the temper, and conciliated the taste of their hearers. within the limit of the injunction. He possessed, Gray has ingeniously observed, that they loved a length however, in a very unusual measure, the art of awakening and train of circumstances in a narration. "The vul- OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, and detaining the attention of his hearers. His man- gar do so still; it gives an air of reality to facts; it ner must have been, in the strictest sincerity of the fixes the attention, raises and keeps in suspense their term, natural. His emotion possessed the charm re- expectation, and supplies the defects of their little and quired by Longinus of impressing the spectator with lifeless imagination; and it keeps pace with the slow motion of their thoughts."* This crititism is applied Much that now offends the critical eye in his style and imagery, was in concordance, not only with the at the same period. You feel its truth in the perusal As Fisher was the last of the old school of preachers, temper, but with the amusements and habits of the of Latimer. Perhaps a similar charm may have re-Colet has been called the first of the new. His times. In France, a similar fashion of pulpit rhetoric commended the sermons of the venerable Coverdale, City. elevation to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1505 effected prevailed, presenting all the eccentric rudeness, with- who died thirteen years after Latimer, equally beloved a beneficial change, not only in the theory, but the out the forcible sense, and the unaffected yet ennobling in the Cathedral of Exeter, and the parochial cure of practice of the pulpit. The educational apparatus piety of Latimer. Menôt and Maillard are apt illus- St. Magnus. In London, and when bowed to the of the cathedral with regard to spiritual things was trations; the former dying in 1518, the latter in 1502. grave beneath the snows of eighty years, he attracted wretchedly disorganized. The precentor was a They were accordingly contemporaries of the English multitudes to every church in which he appeared; foreigner, and therefore ill calculated to instruct an bishop. Menot, the most celebrated preacher of "crowds called at his house on week-days, auxious to

ECONOMY OF PLANTS. (From Jessie's Gleanings.)

When I see a magnificent old tree standing beside a clear, broad, and unruffled river, I can almost fancy the watery mirror. The space which intervenes between the tree and the river is generally covered in spring with a great variety of flowers, as if nature's liberal hand delighted in decking the giant's favourite "A gloomy tree, which looks as if it mourned

the sight of a fine oak always gives me the idea of grandeur and majesty; and it seems to impart a kindly trees, plants, and vegetables, is a curious subject of inquiry, and in all of them we may trace the hand of a beneficent Creator; the same care which he has they has noticed this circumstance in the following

"O reader! hast thou ever stood to see The Holly tree? The eye that contemplates it well, perceives Its glossy leaves,
Order'd by an Intelligence so wise
As might confound an Atheist's sophistries. "Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen

Wrinkled and keen; No grazing cattle through their prickly round Can reach to wound;
But, as they grow where nothing is to fear,

Smooth and unarm'd the pointless leaves appear." ground; the end penetrates the earth, and there throws

where lands have been laid waste by fire. The first BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., year, tall weeds and bramble bushes shoot up; then cherry trees, white birch, silver firs, and white poplars appear, but seldom any tree of the genus previously growing on the space laid open by fire. Sir Alexander
Mackenzie also observes that the banks of the Slave

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil
Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND
FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, growing on the space laid open by fire. Sir Alexander Lake, formerly covered wholly with spruce fir and

* Some Remarks on the Poems of Lydgate. Works of Gray, by Mitford, v. 298. † Life of Cranmer, by Le Bas, ii. 315. Strype, Memorials of Cranmer, ii. 631.

§ Blant, Sketch of the Reformation.

true, though not in the sense in which it was uttered. more ravages upon the treasure than the prolonged birch, having been laid waste by fire, they produced

subsequently nothing but poplars.

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

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Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, St. George's Square. Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Terronto. August 16th, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; so to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON ! Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Trent.
Belleville. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., J. D. Goslee, Esq.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of

20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies. COBOURG.

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

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York trees of the most approved varieties, no the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias. Herbaccous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished.

furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call. A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province. August, 1848. TORONTO BATHS.

ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

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

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

> Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100.

For Sale by Mr. Plees, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Toronto, May 2, 1849. QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

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

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

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Toronto, 30th October, 1847. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

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45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
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Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manu

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July 5, 1843.

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