TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1847.

Fathers and mothers, this is a question for each of you. However strange the assertion may at first appear, it certainly is true that one of the greatest events of which we can form any idea, is the birth of a little child. An immortal spirit has begun to exist. The invisible machinery of a mind has been set in motion, and that motion shall not stop, so long as there is a God to take care of the universe. "The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements works that are therein, shall be burnt up;" but the soul of that little one shall exist, and know that it exists, and have an unceasing consciousness of its identity, when a hundred thousand periods, each as long as the time from the Creation to the Judgment, shall have

A birth is indeed a great event, although like other common occurrences it is scarcely noticed beyond the their place among the inhabitants of eternity. Chrisriousness which the subject demands?

of greater apparent magnitude than the sun, we could find no words to express our astonishment. The philosophers of every nation would be occupied with the company of everlasting spirits—is an event of incomworld would be. The material world may pass away future of never-ending happiness or of never-ending

If you desire to measure your responsibility as a parent, look at the consequences that may follow your neglect. If the souls of your children should finally be lost, because you do not now train them up "in the way they should go," the results of your sin will it is to over-estimate the extent of eternity.

This, then, is a thought which may well prompt you to review your conduct in the management of your children, and resolve to act more faithfully in the time to come. You ought frequently to ask yourself such questions as these—Am I really training my children for the everlasting existence that is before them? Am I educating them, not merely for time, but for eternity? If I were to be called to the world of spirits this day, could I feel that I have discharged my duty to those of whom God has made me the natural guardian? Have I done what I could for the salvation of their souls? Have I prayed for them, and with them? Have I diligently taught them the commandments of God? Have I laid before them on all feast-day. suitable occasions, the conditions and promises of the Gospel? Have I, both by example and precept, endeavoured to win them to Christ? And have I constantly impressed upon their minds their solemn obligations as baptized members of the Church of Christ? By such a process of self-examination as this, you will Perhaps find that you have not been so devoted to the highest welfare of your children as you might have en; and that, while you have laboured unceasingly ten those spiritual interests that stretch out into

If you are sincerely anxious to discharge with fidelity the trust that has been committed to you, the following practical directions will secure at least your attention.

Show your children a good example-First-By assembling them regularly for Family Worship. Family worship, both in the morning and evening, ought never to be omitted in a Christian household. To read a portion of Scripture and offer that no one can plead want of time as an excuse for the omission of this sacred duty. Your chief buhow small a portion of life is usually devoted to the duties of religion! Suppose you should live to three score and ten. Allowing eight hours a day for sleep, you will have lost more than twenty-three years in bed. If you work for eight hours a day, upwards of twentythree years will have been spent in providing for the Of the remaining time, how little is devoted to the concerns of the soul! In infancy and old age both body and mind are feeble; and, at every period amusement. For all this no deduction has been made. Is it possible, then, that you will grudge to spend a few minutes every morning and evening in family-worship? While professing to believe in Christianity, are you so wedded to the world as to be unwilling to spare a fraction of an hour each day, for the purpose of joining with your children in praying to God, and

It is not enough that you pray in secret: you are ainfully neglecting a valuable means of grace, if you do not assemble your family for the worship of your heavenly Father. If you have a desire to evade this duty, inquire of your heart the real cause. If you feel dis-Posed to make various excuses to your conscience, search out the hidden motive, and see whether it will bear the scrutiny of the Omniscient.

If you were sure that the effect of regular devotions in your family, every morning and evening, would be add a considerable sum daily to your property, fully do, for the sake of temporal profit, what you are unwilling a sake of temporal profit a sake of temporal pro unwilling to do for the sake of those spiritual blessings not have been forbidden. which are promised in answer to the prayers of the heart is not right in the sight of God.

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asking God to bless and preserve them: and the good lead to the ruin of his soul. effect of this daily sacrifice of prayer and praise will haps, far away from the paternal hearth, and in the midst of strong temptations,—or even if they should you. fall into actual crime, the thought of their early days

Be careful, when you are angry, lest you say or do

Be careful, when you are angry, lest you say or do and of the prayers that were offered up for them at anything that may imply a wish to injure your neighthe family altar, may, by God's blessing, induce them bour. resist the devil," and "with hearty repentance and true faith" turn unto God. Such results have often followed the performance of this duty. Remember the

and his ears are open unto their prayers." Show your children a good example, Secondly,—By keeping the Lord's Day holy. Never let indolence, or unnecessary business, or a cloudy spend the forenoon in sleep, or employ yourself with envy. worldly concerns, or stay at home because it looks like If you show your children such an example as this, instead of the respect your precepts. Let your

would not prevent you from attending church, if you

were heartily anxious to be there. Besides being punctually in your place at church, you must be careful that your conduct and conversation are suitable for the day. Many a man on return- brought rather prominently under the notice of English ing home from the House of God, takes up the secular and Irish Churchmen, and a good deal of ignorance paper and reads aloud the news of the week; thus and misapprehension were then displayed, it may not giving his family to understand that he regards not the be uninteresting to some of your readers to be supsacredness of the day, and that the services of the plied with a sketch, however brief and imperfect, sanctuary have left no serious impression upon his of the real position and condition of that pure and heart. Or he spends the evening in frivolous conver- venerable branch of the Catholic body. sation and merriment, wholly occupied with the things Among other matters it does not appear to be geneshall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the no soul to care for. Children brought up under the would have received the support of William of Orange influence of such an example are in the utmost danger. if the bishops had consented to recognise his title to It is probable that the teachings of the pulpit and the the throne. Indeed there was then good reason why Sunday-school are, in this case, more than neutral- the new sovereign should have desired to preserve the ized by parental misconduct. Fathers and mothers, ecclesiastical constitution of Episcopacy which he who act thus, have a fearful account to render to their found already established in Scotland since the Resto-

family circle. Your children are destined to take a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on their place are a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on their place are a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms, which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms which various ancient is a disposition to recommend such fanatical austerity on the two kingdoms which various and the two kingdoms which various and the two kingdoms are a disposition to recommend the dispos the Lord's Day, as would make it a day of miserable union of the two kingdoms, which various ancient jeatian parent, have you thought of this, with all the secheerfulness, and children ought to be trained in such pairing and distracting. Besides though, for a long If we were to see in the sky a newly-created world, a manner that they will rejoice at its return. Cheerfulness, indeed, is a natural effect of genuine religion. ed to prelatical government, still, at this period, a large The thought that God freely pardons our sins for Christ's sake, and that, as believers endeavouring to study of the wonderful phenomenon. But the creaobey the commandments, we are on the way to heaven, and, indeed, almost all of any eminence for rank, or position of a new soul—the accession of one to the great is not calculated to make Christians gloomy and mo-

you cannot but deplore your short-comings and errors; be infinite. It is as impossible to exaggerate them, as yet it is to be remembered that the Lord requires not ence to the Christian duty of fasting :- "Moreover, when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; for they disfigure their faces that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou fastest, annoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in the Church as he found it. Accordingly we find that secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall the offer was made to the Scottish bishops, to preserve reward thee openly." By Chtistians of every name, the Church as the religious establishment of the counthe Lord's day has been regarded as a weekly fes- try, provided they and the rest of the Clergy would cession was always, by God's providence, carefully tival. If, then, it is hypocritical to be of a "sad transfer their allegiance from James the Second to preserved. And many of those through whom it was countenance" on a fast-day, how much more on a

tionless for several hours in succession; such discipline previous to their arrival, the delegates could not, on godly rule and admonitions, neither flattered by prowould probably be tedious and irksome, even to the angels in heaven. Accustom your children to come Bishop Rose (of Edinburgh,) however. has preserved course, devoted themselves to all sacred learning, and round your arm-chair on Sunday evening, and ask you an account of a curious conversation which passed bequestions about God, and Jesus, and the Holy Spirit; tween him and the Bishop of London (Compton) on dark and trying days the Scottish Church, forsaken and the patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles; and that occasion: Joseph in Egypt,—about Moses in the ark of bulrushes,—about the passage of the Red Sea,—about the manna that rained from heaven,—about David and Goliath—about Elijah and the false grounders—about the the Bible, and death, and immortality. Tell them for their temporal benefit, you have too often forgotten those spicified in the gradent of Eden,—about discourse to me, said, 'My Lord, you see the King,
having thrown himself upon the water, must keep himthose spicified in the gradent of Eden,—about discourse to me, said, 'My Lord, you see the King,
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having thrown himself upon the water, must keep himthe through the gradent of Eden,—about discourse to me, said, 'My Lord, you see the King,
having thrown himself upon the water, must keep himthe through the gradent of ing your children pleasant stories, you are at the same time implanting noble principles. You are teaching are for Presbytery. Wherefore he bids me tell you, United States of America. up a prayer, will not occupy more than ten minutes; them to trust in God; to do their duty fearlessly without regard to immediate consequences; and to live that he is served here in England, he will take you by under a sense of the superintending providence of the hand, support the Church and order, and throw off siness in this world is to prepare for leaving it; yet how small you again and again, begging you to repeat the same narratives. After you have told them the story twenty times, they will gather around you and climb on began its sittings, the Duke of Hamilton informed himyour knee, asking you to tell them once more about self and the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Joseph in Egypt; and when you describe the more touching incidents of that beautiful history, you will see the bright tears running down their cheeks, while Episcopacy in Scotland, in case the bishops could be the account of Joseph's elevation to dignity and honor will fill them with unspeakable delight. Be assured prayed us most pathetically, for our own sake, to folof life, much time is wasted in idleness or consumed in to bring down the gray hairs of their father with sorrow

> to the grave. Show your children a good example,

Thirdly,-By endeavouring to keep all the other commandments of the Decalogue. Let it be manifest from your conduct that you have no idol in your heart, which you prefer to the true God; that your affections are not set upon riches, luxury, or reputation, but upon those higher objects which can really satisfy the soul-spiritual blessings that flow from an inexhaustible fountain. It is very important that your children should have a correct idea of the value of money. Be careful that they do not regard it as an end, rather than as a means. Show them that you believe yourself to be a steward for God, and that you never forget the account of your stewardship, which you must one day render.

Never countenance by your presence a form of worwould you not be punctual and constant in the obser- ship in which men bow down to graven images. If

To admit this, would be to avow that your abhorrence of profane swearing, by shunning the Doxology and the recommending to the people such likely to fall. On serious reflection you cannot deny that familygusting practice. Avoid such an one, as you would
gusting practice. company of those who are guilty of this vile and disforship is a duty. Let it therefore never be omitted avoid a leper. Every time you listen to his profanity a your dwelling. Let all your children who are at helps to blunt the finer sensibilities of your heart.—

In your conversation and conduct be pure.

In your dealings be scrupulously honest. In speaking of others, be cautious, charitable, and that "the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, truthful. Where there are vacant minds there will be gossip; and where there is much gossip there will be slander. "Thou shalt not go up and down as a

Let it be seen by your family that you are contentbell, indulge the possessions of those left, indulge the possessions of those left, indulge the possessions of the possessions of those left, and also received the Westminster Conin England, or of ultra-Protestantism, good policy, to out you from going to church. If you prefer ed,—that you do not cotte the property, bis out the property out of the property, and the property of the property this out; and they will see that you are not actuated by high Chair and they will see that you are not actuated that you can rejoice with them in their prosperity, and acknowledged the rresoyterian as the only say the least, suggests that, on ordinary occasions, some two or three of the most palpable and intelligible

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

As the affairs of the Church in Scotland were lately

ration. For, in the first place, such an agreement in It must not be supposed that these remarks indicate ecclesiastical discipline between England and Scotland rose. "Rejoice in the Lord alway," saith the Scrip- mentioned by an historian of the time, that there were parably greater moment than the creation of a new ture. The Lord's Day is a special season of rejoicing, but three or four Presbyterian meeting-houses in that -the day on which our Saviour burst the bands of part of the country lying to the north of the Tay; and and be forgotten: the immortal soul shall endure forever. The insensate mass has no capacity for enjoyment or suffering; but for the living spirit there is a rebellion against God have at all times cause for sadness; but they who are striving to be obedient disci- shires of the west. There were not fifty gentlemen it ples may with good reason enjoy the present, because is said in all Scotland, putting the west apart, who left they can look forward with holy confidence to a blesattend other places of worship, and scarcely a fifth or Let your children see that your religion, instead of sixth of the whole mass of the people. The Clergy, making you miserable, makes you happy. It is true, too, it is stated, were almost manimously in favour of the Episcopal Government, there being out of a thousand scarcely twenty of different sentiments. The a rueful countenance, but a contrite heart. Think of vast majority in the Universities too held the same what our Divine Redeemer has said, even with refer- views; in all of them there were not four masters, heads, or fellows, inclined to Presbytery. The same thing is asserted of Colleges of Justice and of Physic. The members of these indeed, were ready to take up arms in defence of the Episcopal Clergy.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that William should have desired to maintain the state of William of Orange. On the arrival of the Prince in perpetuated have left names and memories which will London in 1688, two of the Scottish bishops were not easily be forgotten. In obscurity and poverty, Do not sit down in your dwelling with a sour aspect, delegated by their brethren as Commissioners to Eng- in obloquy and persecution, resisted by those who mmanding your little ones to remain silent and mo- land. But as William had been recognised as King should gladly and willingly have submitted to their

that if you will undertake to serve him to the purpose

The same writer informs us, that afterwards on his return to Edinburgh, before the Scotch Convention

"That he had it in especial charge from King William, that nothing should be done to the prejudice of brought by any means to befriend his interest; and low the example of the Church of England."

One need not stop here to comment on the miserable disposition shewn in these proposals to make the support or overthrow of Christ's Church (so far as men can do either) depend upon grounds of mere secular convenience or political compliance. As the bishops were not able to accept these conditions, the Church was doomed to give way to the dominancy of a schismatical establishment; and the super-session was finally accomplished in the year 1690, when by the Convention, now converted into a Parliament, the Presbyterian sect was formally established by law.

From this time forward, and through almost the whole of the eighteenth century, the Church continued in a state of depression, obscurity, and sometimes of rigorous persecution. By the Act of Parliament which established Presbyterianism, a meeting of the General Assembly was appointed to be held in the same year; and powers were conferred upon it, "to try and purge out all insufficient, negligent, scandalous, and erroneous ministers;" a commission which was held to refer to all who refused to abjure Prelacy as an antichristian usurpation. This body, it appears, soon proceeded to exercise their powers. One of the Speak the name of God with reverence. Manifest charges against the Episcopal Clergy was the using the superstitious books as Scougal's Catechism, and the tion of Scripture, and join (if you please) in the sake of your heart.—

so of a psalm; let them hear their father or mother sking God to bless and preserve them: and the good follow there and possible of this daily sacrifice of prayer and praise will of the sake of your children, the sake If your parents are living, treat them with becoming liate the Church of Eugland, was seriously displeased, been, and is still, mainly in an opposite direction,

work of oppression. The deprived clergy were soon cessions to Rome have taken place within the last few prohibited from exercising their functions in any place years, and that they still continue, occasionally, to ocunless they would appear before the Privy Council, cur. The Church has, therefore, two dangers—two take the oath of allegiance, and consent to pray for evils to contend with, and though the one is far more William and Mary as king and queen.

Edinburgh, and some molestation which was offered to one of the clergy by the General Assembly drew the attention of the Imperial Parliament in such a manner that an Act of Toleration was passed in 1712, which gave some limited countenance and protection to the lacero, and signifieth any sinful division among Chris-

passed reviving in a great measure the statutes for- its different degrees and aspects, and then continues merly enacted against exercising any ecclesiastical as follows:-" By this that I have said, you may perfunction without taking the oaths, and praying for the ceive who they be that are guilty of Church divisions, as eigning family by name. This Act, however, was not very rigidly enforced, and for some time the Church self-conceited persons are brain-sick in the fond estienjoyed a happy interval of rest and quietness.

in 1745. After this movement had been crushed, the such an accession of heavenly light, that if they should Episcopalian party were the object of suspicion and ill- not bestir themselves to make all of the same mind, treatment. Some of their churches were thrown down, they should be betrayers of the truth, and do the and their clergy exposed to great personal indignity and world unspeakable wrong. When they measure, and danger. In 1746 an Act was passed subjecting any censure men, as they receive or reject their peculiar clergyman who should officiate without having taken discoveries or conceits, schism is in the egg. the oaths and praying for the Royal Family, to the "II. The fire is blown up, when men are desirous 1748 it was enacted that no letters of orders should mind, and do speak perverse things, to draw away dis-1748 it was enacted that no letters of orders should mind, and do speak perverse things, to draw away disturbed to himself with his own precious blood, I testify to you, that equal destruction will be your portion. The hose granted by bishops of the Church of England or the masters of a party. of Ireland. Assemblies in which any other than clergy- "III. The flames break forth, when, by this means, nen so qualified officiated, were declared to be illegal. the same Church, or divers Churches, do fall into stream is nothing when the fountain must be cleansed; Any person attending them was subjected to fine and several parties, burning in zeal against each other,— and the outward reformation of a single vice is nothing imprisonment. No peer should be capable of electing abating charity,—censuring and condemning one ano- while the heart continues unsanctified." or of being elected a representative peer, and no com- ther, -backbiting, and reviling each other, through noner should be capable of electing or being elected envy and strife; when they look strangely at one ano-Member of Parliament, who within the past year had ther, as being on several sides, as if they were not all. The following arguments by Bishop McCoskry in been twice present at such meetings. It ought to be children of the same Father, nor members of the same exhorting some candidates for holy orders, before laymentioned that this act was strenuously opposed in the House of Lords by some of the bishops, and was only Paul, and another of Apollos, and another of Cephas, in the strength of the bishops, and was only Paul, and another of Apollos, and another of Cephas, is signed to supersede the plans which Christ has given passed there at length by a majority of five votes, and every one of a faction; letting out their thoughts for the reformation of man," commend themselves to This measure was of course intended to undermine the in jealousies and evil surmises of each other; pervert- the consciences and judgments of all who, having the very existence of the Scottish Church; however, it ing the words and actions of each to an ugly sense, vows of the ministry on them, possess the moral courage had not this effect, as, though it produced some instan-ces of individual persecution, it was, after a while, fools, or odious to the hearers; as if you should plainly "You are not to oppose any benevolent effort of was preserved, still it did not escape without harm sore; it is schism in the bud. Thus hey held the singular and anomalous position of to one another, to propagate their singular opinions, religious world is full of such instances." Episcopal clergy without a bishop, without benefit for and increase their parties, and speak against those that themselves and their congregations of any Episcopal are not on their side; schism is then ready to bring oversight or Episcopal rites.

During all these changes and chances that befell and begone and forgotten of man, was the faithful depository and "The Bishop" (says Bishop Rose,) "directing his witness of Catholic truth, and many of her prelates

THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH. (From the English Churchman.)

follow them as long as they live. When they are, perlaps, far away from the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise will

If your parents are living, treat them with becoming liate the Church of England, was seriously displeased, and at length dissolved the Assembly that sat in 1692.

When they are, peraffection and respect. If you neglect them, your chiland at length dissolved the Assembly that sat in 1692.

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When they are, peraffection and respect. If you neglect them, your chiland at length dissolved the Assembly that sat in 1692. The Parliament, however, gave their aid in the were not before us the painful fact that several se-

extensive, and much less generally understood and re-Soon after they were required to acknowledge these cognized as an evil than the other, yet the faithful and princes as not only de facto but also de jure, sovereigns attached members of the Church must, occasionally, of these realms; and though this oath was disliked and use both hands to protect her ignorant or weak sons refused by the Presbyterians themselves, and even by and daughters from either temptation. This may be, the members of the General Assembly, still the de- and should be, done without exaggerated statements of our differences—without violent language, or need-lessly offensive epithets—but at the same time, faith-fully, firmly, and definitely. In treating of Romanism in England, or of ultra-Protestantism, good policy, to say the least, suggests that, on ordinary occasions, some two or three of the most palpable and intelligible errors be dealt with, in preference to swelling the ca-talogue with minor and less tangible differences. But prived clergy were interdicted from celebrating the of our differences—without violent language, or need-Let it be seen by your family that you are contentfession, and acknowledged the Presbyterian as the only in England, or of ultra-Protestantism, good policy, to by high Christian principle. If they observe that you are not actuated that you can rejoice with them in their prosperity, were prohibited from administering Baptism and solemwithout harbouring for a moment either jealousy or three of the most palpable and intelligible were prohibited from administering Baptism and solemwithout harbouring for a moment either jealousy or three of the most palpable and intelligible were prohibited from administering Baptism and solemwithout harbouring for a moment either jealousy or three of the most palpable and intelligible were prohibited from administering Baptism and solemwith the first prosperity were prohibited from administering Baptism and solemwith the first properties and the first properties are not actuated that you can rejoice with them in their prosperity.

SCHISM. (From the "Christian Directory," by the Rev. Richard Baxter, the celebrated Non-conformist.)

"The word 'schism' cometh from σχιζω, disseco,

During the reign of George the First an act was Having thus defined schism, he goes on to explain

"I. The sparks of it are kindled, when proud and mation of their own opinions, and heart-sick by a Vermont when the question was first mooted, "is the This state of comparative rest and peacefulness feverish zeal for propagating them. Ignorant souls entinued until the attempt of Prince Charles Edward | think, that every change of their opinions is made by

penalty of six months' imprisonment for the first of- to have a party follow them, and cry them up, and, will, and taken the blessed yoke of Christ upon you, fence, and of transportation for life for the second. In thereupon, are busy in persuading others to be of their

forth and multiply, and the swarm is ready to come forth

"V. When these people actually depart, and renounce or forsake the communion of the Church, and cast off their faithful pastors, and draw into a separate body by themselves, and choose them pastors, and call themselves a Church, and all without any sufficient or sent letters to the various diocesan boards, requesting in just cause: when, thus Churches are gathered out of Churches, before the old ones are dissolved, or they have any warrant to depart; when, thus pastor is set present time:-

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. (From " Waylen's Ecclesiastical Reminiscences")

Goliath,—about Elijah and the false prophets,—about the good king Josiah,—about the good king Josiah,—about the patience of Job,—about Nebuchadnezzar's about the patience of Job,—about Nebuchadnezzar's about the patience of Job,—about Nebuchadnezzar's me tell you, that he now knows the state of Scotland sertion. Soon was fulfilled in her the comforting the head of "intoxicating drinks" it will be remembered to remedy the defect in the trust sertion. dream, and Belshazzar's feast, and the hand-writing much better than he did when he was in Holland: for words of the prophet, "More are the children of the bered the society includes all wines, beer, cider, or deed. The number trained since 1840, up to the date of on the wall, and Daniel in the lions' den, &c. Such topics as these, if agreeably presented, have strong attractions for the volume ninds and while you are tells. The author to the date of the propher, whose are the condens to the propher, whose are the condens to the propher, whose are the condens to the propher, whose are the condens of the propher, was 54, and the report of such as have been any fermented, or artificial compounds, exhibitant the children of the married wife." Beor stimulating in their effects. "This resolution," the reply, was 54, and the report of such as have been any fermented, or artificial compounds, exhibitant the children of the married wife." Beor stimulating in their effects. "This resolution," the reply was 54, and the report of such as the reply was 54, and the report of such as the report of such as the propher, was 54, and the report of such as the report of tractions for the young mind; and while you are tellthat the great body of the nobility and gentry are for Episcopacy, and it is the trading and inferior sort that are for Presbytery. Wherefore he bids me tell you, that if you will undertake to serve him to the purpose that if you will undertake to serve him to the purpose that it impeaches the moral character of diocese an institution for 60 female pupils, at a cost of the control of the contr the Saviour of the world!!!"

mony of several elergymen, present at the convention; such the grave offence brought against the framers of The Mission of the Catholic Church is to teach the truth, and to administer those Sacraments which, by Divine institution and appointment, confer grace to keep and practice the truth; to this mission the Church solemnly ordains her ministers; she tells them where, and what the truth is; and she binds them to obey the laws, and observe the rites and ceremonies which, she, in her wisdom, and by her legitimate authority, has judged necessary or desirable, for the due fulfilment of her mission. But, if error springs up, thority, has judged necessary or desirable, for the due fulfilment of her mission. But, if error springs up, and, in any way, obstructs or obscures, the truth, it is the office of the Church to separate them, and to define the limits of each—without reference to the quarter from which the error proceeds. To this two-fold duty of teaching and maintaining the truth, and of industry of teaching and maintaining the truth, and of industry of the companies of the com duty of teaching and maintaining the truth, and of indicating and denouncing error, the Church of England solemnly pledges those to whom she commits the spiritual care of her children; and woe to her minister who allows error to grow up on either side of her truth.

We neither desire, nor claim, anything beside on beyond truth and justice: we have no preferences for the errors of any party or individual. With the formularies of our Church, and the writings of her most orthodox Divines, in our hands, we plainly recognize, in this country, the existence of "false doctrine, heresy, and schism," in every religious body external to the Church of England: and we apprehend that, in the present done and under existing circumstances, there are solutions [they have long since] driven from their ranks numbers who properly belonged to them.† Mr. Colton's strictures under this head were true enough; and the result has shown most demonstratively that, after all, the Church of God in the world, is the one great temperance society, is the only effectual and legitimate instrument for reforming public morals, and the one by which the work will ultimately be alone effected. The sentiment it is true, is scouted by infidel philosophers, but it has nevertheless been long gaining ground in the belief of the community at large. Deny it who can—it was public opinion alone, under the influence of Christian principles and teaching, that commenced, and has effected them. A colton's strictures under this head were true enough; and the result has shown most demonstations are two very effort will be made to overcome them.

Lichfield.—The Lichfield training second truch and use error of Coventry, have presented great obstacles, but every effort will be made to overcome them.

Lichfield.—The Lichfield training second truch and use error of Coventry, have presented great obstacles, but every effort will be made to overcome them.

Lichfield.—The Lichfield training second to every effort will be made to overcome them.

Lichfield.—The Lichfield tr church of England: and we apprehend that, in the present day, and under existing circumstances, there ples and teaching, that commenced, and has effected is a special call upon the Bishops and Pastors of the the reformation already wrought in the drinking habits Church, not only to explain, vindicate, and enforce, the genuine doctrines and practices of the Church, but to expose and denounce those errors or schisms into which their hearers, or readers, are more especially more to do with it, than the fly on the coach-wheel likely to fall.

Whilst we protest against the conduct of those "see what a dust I make!" Public opinion, without the latter are now in residence. The former and four of the latter are now in residence. The former and four of the latter are now in residence. "Low Churchmen" who never raise a warning voice the coercion of any "society" wrought the total demand for teachers is far greater than the supply. your dwelling. Let it therefore never be omitted me be present; let them reverently listen to a porof Scripture, and join (if you please) in the sake of your children, so for a psalm; let them here at let the

"temperance" question has become in too many cases the mere tool of intriguing politicians, and religious anarchists; and this to an extent that has made it in some quarters absolutely disreputable. Its professed the mere tool of intriguing politicians, and religious accommodate 60 pupils.

Chester.—There is accommodation for 70 students in the continuous professor. The demand for masters is champions now turn it against its first founders, whom they unsparingly denounce in language which too truly proves the truth of our Saviour's declaration, that it is from within, from the heart, that evil thoughts, false witness, and bloomlease. There is accommodation for 70 students in the institution at Chester. The demand for masters is double the supply. At Warrington, in this diocese, 35 female pupils can be accommodated.

The Committee of the National Society have resolved that grants should be offered out of the special funds townstants. witness, and blasphemies, proceed. It is too frequently the shield behind which infidelity, and licentiousness tories, that such grants should be at a rate varying from entrench themselves, while aiming their poisoned darts at the very guardians of public morals, and the best institutions of that country. Its system of espionage,

Tail dip concerns, or stay at home because it looks like temple," they will grow up in the belief that your protest of religion is hypocrisy, and that you take no real delight in services which you profess to admire.

They know very well that the excuse which you make the concerns, or stay at home because it looks like temple, or stay at home because it looks like them, instead of going to worship the Lord "in his holy temple," they will grow up in the belief that your protest of religion is hypocrisy, and that you take no less than thirteen Episcopal congregations in spirit, in faith, in purity."

Isaiab 27. 2. 3—26. 9—55. 1—Danel 1 5. 1. Fimothy 5. 23. In this state things continued during the remainder of which passages recomply condends, section of the ground, or sangible differences. But it surely cannot be right to leave the mind, and less tangel during the remainder of the passages recomply condends, so which passages recomply condends in surely cannot be right to leave the treth passages recomply condends in this state things continued during the remainder of the ground they shad less this, they will be ready to respect your precepts. Let your conduct be allogue with mind and less tained of they have also given £300 driking, which the Bible strongly condends in surely cannot be right to leave the treth passages recomply condends in surely cannot be rediding the remainder of the truth passages recomple with mind and less this, talogue with mind and less this, talogue with mind and less this for the Church, and £100 towards warming when the life of the reign of which passages recomply condends in surely cannot be rediding the ready to respect your precepts.

Ext.500 or the Church, and £100 towards warming when the belief that your profess to admire. They will be ready to respect your precepts. Let your conduct be all state therefore the which passages recomply condends in surely cannot be rediding they will be ready to respect your precepts.

Ext.500 or the Church, and £100 towards warming when the find t

larder, and cellar are laid open to the inspection of the "temperance" agent. An inquisitorial court sets up the right of analyzing his neighbour's affairs, and of an inspection over his private conduct "and when once," remarks Mr. Colton, "the prying eye and usurping tread of impertinence have obtained access within the sacred precincts of our domestic retreats, and dragged out the secrets of our closets to view, it is not only less easy to eject the intruder, than to have barred the door against him, but he considers himself entitled to that as a right which he gained by stealth

"The Church" boldly wrote the gifted Bishop of true school of virtue, the true temperance society, the true preservative from all the vices which infest our miserable world; because the almighty Saviour is its guide, its pledges are blest by the power of God, and its rewards are pre-eminent in temporal comfort and eternal joy. Away from Christ you can have no safety; out of his Church you can have no peace. If you have not sought his forgiveness, through repentance and faith-if you have not subdued your rebellious and given your inmost hearts to him, who bought you pruning of a single branch is nothing when the whole tree needs to be grafted; the damming up a single

Similar sentiments have been publicly expressed by

allowed to become inoperative. Perhaps its very severity mitigated its effect. But though the Church hate and despise. This is the core of the plague-wherever found, you go, and are found ready to preach wherever found, you go, and are found ready to preach Jesus. This cannot be done in these societies! A and oss. A number of clergy of English and Irish "IV. When people in the same Church, do gather minister therefore loses his influence, becomes secuordination settled in Scotland, and proceeded to exer- into private meetings, not under the guidance of their larized, and oftentimes excited in a manner unworthy cise the functions of their office without acknowledg- pastors, to edify one another in holy exercises, in love of his character and calling, and soon fails in the pering the jurisdiction of the bishops of the country. and peace, but in opposition to their lawful pasters, or formance of the appropriate duties of his office. The

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

EDUCATION .- THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The committee of the National Society has recently formation as to the means possessed by them for promoting education by means of training schools. The answers received, subjoined, are full of interest at the

up against pastor, Church against Church, and altar against altar, this is schism ripe and fruitful. The swarm not contemplated establishing any training establishment

at present.

Durham.—The training school in this diocese, partly built by aid from government before the issue of the recent minute, is capable of accommodating 20 pupils. The demand for masters has exceeded the supply in the ratio

the Saviour of the world!!!"

True, undeniably true!—and such was the testi£3000 will be obtained from the Committee of Council,

They know very well that the excuse which you make in spirit, in faith, in purity."

Walton-on-Thames. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has also contributed £10 towards the same object. The building will shortly be commenced, and the school will be conducted somewhat on the principle adopted at Winkfield near Windsor. Sir Henry Fletcher, of Ashley Park, who generously endowed the Hersham Chapel of Ease with £1000, and in a great measure forwarded the crection of the existing infant schools in both divisions of the parish, is, in conjunction with some other of the influential inhabitants, materially assisting the Vicar and his curates in the Christian and praiseworthy undertaking.—

Wery high degree, as musical compositions, but entirely to the performance of a Grand High Mass, as we have witnessed in the Christian devotion. The performance of a Grand High Mass, as we have witnessed that it is difficult to keep up the interest of professed in time on the Continent of Europe, has important the time of their work, without continually presenting them with some novelty; but that, we apprehend, is fully provided for, by leaving one piece in each service devotion.

This state of things was very prevalent at the time of the Ease than once on the Continent of Europe, has immore resemblance to an opera than to an act of devotion.

This state of things was very prevalent at the time of the Reformation; and thence it was one of the great characteristics. The treason for these frequent changes no doubt is, that it is difficult to keep up the interest of professed in mance of a Grand High Mass, as we have witnessed in the reason for these frequent changes no doubt is, that it is difficult to keep up the interest of professed in mance of a Grand High Mass, as we have witnessed in the reason for these frequent changes no doubt is, that it is difficult to keep up the interest of professed with the treason for these frequent changes no doubt is, the treason for these frequent changes no doubt is, the treason for these frequent changes no doubt is, the treason for these frequent changes no doubt is, the treason for Rev. B. L. Witts is the Carate of Hersham.

SUDDEN DEATH.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the awfully sudden death, on Sunday last, of the Rev. John Barnsdall, Curate of Ringley, near Bolton.—The Rev. gentleman left home on Saturday, for Hindley, near Wigner for the surface of the su The Rev. gentleman left home on Saturday, for Hindley, near Wigan, for the purpose of preaching on the following day, the annual sermon in behalf of the Sunday School. For several weeks previous he had been suffering from pains in the chest, but on the Sunday morning he appeared stronger and more healthy than for several days previous. He took part in the performance of divine worship, and afterwards preached a very admirable sermon for the accession, and then accompanied the venesermon for the occasion, and then accompanied the venerable Incumbent, Mr. Hill, to the parsonage to dinner.

Mrs. Barnsdall and one or two friends of Mr. Hill were of the party, but during dinner, the deceased who had sat down in his canonicals, but had nevertheless been remarking upon the coldness of the weather, complained of the oppressiveness of the room, and desired that a little air might be admitted at the window. He then rose from his seat and walked to the hall door, whither he was shortly followed by Mrs. Barnsdall, who found him stand-

On Tuesday week the beautiful new church lately erected by public subscription, near Iodine Spa, at Woodhall, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.—There was a large concourse of people congregated to

20 of £10, and several other smaller sums, which, with £90 collected from casual visitors to the Cathedral, amounted to £3,442 16s. After deducting £2,201 6s. 10d. for work in the nave, aisles, and Lady Chapel, a balance amounted to £3,442 16s. After deducting £2,201 6s. 10d. for work in the nave, aisles, and Lady Chapel, a balance is left of £1,241 9s. 2d., which sum has been carried forward to a further list, for subscriptions to defray the expense of restoring the choir; to this the Dean and Chapter have added £1,000, the Dean £300, Mrs. Jenkyns £200, and the Bishop £100. About £ 6000 are required. The Cathedral was founded by the Saxon King Iua; its architecture is very good, but the interior is disfigured by whitewash and ochre, applied in the days of the Common-

Marylebone, is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. George Chandler. The benefice is of the annual value of 1,000l., and is in the gift of the Queen.

tion assembled on Sunday afternoon at the Temple Church, in consequence of an announcement in the newspapers of Saturday, of the pulpit being occupied by the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Manchester. The Rev. gentleman took his text from Isaiah ii., 4, "A bruised reed shall he not break, the smoking flax he shall not quench;" from

for Missionaries at Canterbury; the students to be elected from schools in the county of Leicester. The Duke of Rutland has contributed 1004, towards the fund.

# THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

What is to become of my Chil- Dornle Bach. nt of the Western United dren?
The Church in Scotland.
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States.
States.
Heroism of Joseph Ignace.
There is a Right Way and a
Wrong Way.
Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Rev. Robert Gregory Cox, late Rector of St. Paul's Church, Aeron, Ohio, has been received into this Diocese, and appointed Travelling Missionary in the Prince Edward District. His Post Office is Hillier.

psalm tunes, in which the high pitch of voice at which in uniting in congregational singing.

the regular choirs, (i.e., those of the Chapels Royal and effected. We are inclined to believe that this simple Cathedrals), in which by s sing the melody, and which change would effect much more than unisonous singing. far as education is concerned, by consigning God's consist of selected voices, that all other choirs derived their music. The composers were members of such important person, the Organist; and for this simple choirs, and composed for them, and their compositions were adopted by others, as stamped with a kind of Congregational Singing do not come from the organ: authoritative sanction. It is moreover known historically, that the personal taste of that irreligious and these functionaries, which would be a great bar, even profligate monarch, Charles the Second, had great in- if the aforementioned hindrances were removed. One tures on the Banner's remarks, touching the consecrafluence on the style of Church Music. He pronounced the ancient music of the Church, such as most voices the music with which he accompanies the voices: for he therefore naturally desired to render the music of the Chapel Royal similar to that of the theatre. The example of the Chapel Royal spread to the Cathedrals, the accompaniments of Anthems; but in congregamostly adapted only to choirs in which treble voices lead. The same influence naturally extended itself to the psalm and hymn tunes, and completed the pernicious change, which debarred the men of a congregation from their natural right and privilege, and restricted Church Psalmody to choirs and charity

It was otherwise in the earlier ages of the Church, in the time of Chrysostom, and Augustine, and Ambrose. The Church had indeed then its official singers and its choirs, by whom music of the higher and more cultivated kind was performed; but all the Church boys and women, should take their natural lead: and for adopting a light and tripping style in Chants and conduct of our cotemporary. The illustrious Dryden, Music of those periods supposed that men, and not that no voice, having anything tuneful in it, could fail where the opposite is the fault,—where the notes are and senectitude, touchingly lamented that the prurient of being drawn in, or of finding the opportunity of so lengthened that persons in general can scarcely find requirements of a vitiated age, compelled him to write exercing itself in God's service. In the course of the breath for each note as it comes, and the singing bemiddle ages, however, that sublime simplicity had gradually waned away. The monasteries, becoming rich to be long persevered in. The object is apparently Banner, looking, as it does in no small degree, for and luxurious, thought of their performance of divine to give solemnity, and in moderation a slow time is support from the civil and ecclesiastical democrat, service, much as Charles the Second and his court; very efficient for this purpose; but beyond a certain may be tempted to purvey, for the diseased taste of they invented more ornamented and elaborate methods point we cannot think it has any such effect;—on the such readers, offal, from which, in other circumstances, of performing divine service; they gradually set aside contrary it only tends to render the service wearisome. his native taste and judgement would loathingly the simpler style of singing; and the corruption spread The last impediment we shall mention is, too frefrom thence to choirs throughout the land. These quent changes of the tunes,—which perplex the con-

sum of £15 towards the erection of a school at Hersham, tions called Masses are become beautiful indeed, in a because it is only by slow degrees and after many rewalton-on-Thames. The Lord Bishop of Winchester very high degree, as musical compositions, but entirely very high degree, as musical compositions, but entirely

continued, more or less, to the present day.

In desiring, therefore, to return to a style of music only quitting corruptions similar to those which pre- out of the way to invent original and unprecedented vailed before the Reformation, and going back to the difficulties appears utterly inexcusable. principles of the Reformers and of the Primitive Church. Nor have we any wish to go back to bar- have occurred to us to witness in recent times, and Discharged from do. anorny followed by Mrs. Darnsdad, who found this stand-ing erect, and supporting himself against the door post. At the same time he was evidently suffering great pain, and appeared to be in a fainting state. He was placed in the oblivion into which they have fallen. We have a The most important appear to us. the choice of tunes. a chair and the usual restoratives applied, but in vain; his head fell upon his wife's shoulder and in a few seconds he expired. The sad event speedily became known throughout the neighbourhood, and produced universal shall determine to accommodate the existing chants or other instruments either in irregular time or too full sufficiency without them, for all the ends of con- not suited to the voices of men; placing the Choir in a gregational worship, when once our musical people gallery apart from the people; and playing the organ and psalm tunes to the real uses of a congregation. - slow. We have observed all these to act as direct feelings of consternation and serrow. A Coroner's inquest has since been held upon the body, and a verdict in
accordance with the circumstances returned.—Manchester

and psalm tunes to the real uses of a congregation.—

But if, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a fair
accordance with the circumstances returned.—Manchester

and psalm tunes to the real uses of a congregation.—

bindrances to those who wished to sing and made efforts to sing; how much more with those who require trial, that the Gregorian melodies are better suited to forts to sing; how much more with those who require congregational use than more modern music, we trust to be aroused or attracted to entertain this desire.that no prejudice against their simplicity or quaintness We shall probably return to the subject once more; will prevent us from recommending their adoption, so meanwhile we commend our observations to our readthese the eremony.

Restoration of Wells Cathedral —A further efhave had experience and made observations during a considerable object of restoring this magnificent structure. About 12 months since, the nave being completed, the scaffolding, &c., was removed, and it was greatly feared that the work would

There is another point with regard to the choice of brought to a close, but within the last few weeks the Dean has caused subscription lists to be printed, headed by the Ven. Archdeacon Brymer with £1000, and followed by the late Dr. Goodenough, Dean of Wells, £500, 6 subscriptions of £100, 14 of £50, 6 of £25, 6 of £20,  $\pm$ 20, of £10, and several other smaller sums, which with There is another point with regard to the choice of we think, only in anthems and those psalm tunes which take the place of the anthem; and even there, we think it is one of the greatest blemishes of our earlier nusic, that the practice is so general. But in congregational tunes we think it entirely out of place, cause it perplexes those who desire to sing, and prevents many altogether from attempting to sing such tunes as are constructed upon this principle.

We will now turn our attention to some other mat-The Rectory of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, darylebone, is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. George Chandler. The benefice is of the annual value of 1,000L, and is in the gift of the Queen.

The Temple Church.—A very crowded congregation assembled on Sunday afternoon at the Temple

The Enure Church.—The existing galleries are few of the church. The existing galleries are few of the church and teaching, they fixed be the constitution and teaching, they fixed be the constitution and teaching, they fixed by the responsibility of perilling, even by the resignation of this narra-shrunk from the responsibility of perilling, even by the resignation whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the experience of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the existence of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the existence of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the existence of an institution whose intrinsic value has been tested by the existence of an institution whose intrinsic value has been them older than one hundred years; and it is not im- including Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto. Writing to probable that they may have mainly arisen within that the Editor of the Banner, and referring to a conference period; but we know that, even before the Reforma- at Hamilton between Committees of the two Presbytion, there were in some churches galleries over the terian bodies, he thus expresses himself. The italics which he preached a most impressive and eloquent discourse, which was listened to throughout with profound attention for nearly 40 minutes. Dr. W. was for many years a leading minister of the Wesleyans, from whom he separated about ten years ago. For the last six years he has been the Incumbent of All Souls, Manchester. has been the Incumbent of All Souls, Manchester.

The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leceister have determined on founding four studenships at the new College of a gallery. One direct effect of the gallery is to for Missionaries at Canterbury; the students to be elected from schools in the county of Leicester. The Duke of people, which operates as a great barrier to prevent with to-morrow." other voices from uniting their strength to that of the This is manful and straightforward, and the abuse on the groundfloor, those near them find their shyness protected by been unsparingly heaped upon the Doctor in consethe voices of the professed singers, and their ardour TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1847. proportionally raised; and with the very smallest He has done nothing more than re-echo the words of encouragement they will take part in the psalmody. And thus the happy infection goes circling onward, until it has embraced every available voice in the congregation. And this was the case, as we have hinted, in the primitive days. Enter the Church of St. Clement, at Rome, one of the most ancient in Christendom, and you find the choir on the ground-floor next the chancel, and reaching from it down into the body of the church. The arrangement which prevailed in England before the Reformation was inferior to this, inasmuch as the singers were placed altogether in the chancel; but still, being on the floor of the church, they were nearer the congregation, and could be more easily followed by them. Indeed the best congregational singing we ever heard was in a church in which this arrangement existed, with the addition of an organ In treating this subject, we promised our readers to at the west end of the church, played just loud enough point out some of the hindrances which were placed to sustain the voices and no more. Another great in the way of congregational singing by those who con- advantage of placing the choir on the floor of the ducted it; and in our last paper we specified one, and church will be, that those who sing will not become so a leading one, for which no particular party is to blame, conspicuous; and thus the indecorum of placing ladies which we have received from those who have gone in a position of publicity will be avoided, and the before us, and should therefore naturally hesitate to ladies themselves will be spared the pain of such a set aside, viz., the construction of our chants and public exhibition. We do not wonder that when so placed in a raised gallery, they should desire to be they are set is a direct, natural, unavoidable impedi- enclosed with curtains; but then this enclosure still ment to the majority of persons, and especially of men, more fully establishes the separation between the choir and congregation. We are satisfied that, next to This is a hindrance which we do not create our- selecting suitable music, the placing the choir in immeselves, but which is entailed upon us; and it no doubt diate contact with the people is most likely to attract arose from the circumstance, that, in the revival of them to aid the exertions of the choir; and that, in Church Music, after the Great Rebellion, it was from general, little will be done until that alteration is

> We have higherto left out of consideration that very Holy Word to "the moles and the bats." reason, that the leading and principal impediments to but there are occasional defects in the performance of is, where the Organist introduces much ornament into son why any suitable ornament should not be introduced into voluntaries, symphonies, &c., as well as into tain the voices, and that is all.

Another fault is inequality of time. We occasionally worship in a Church where this fault is very prominent; where the organist has established a sort of ad libitum time for his Chants and Psalm-tunes, and where, consequently, a singer, even of considerable experience, can scarcely follow. How much more who require every aid to enable them to sing, instead of direct hindrances to their singing.

corruptions have continued and increased in the un- gregation, and keep those who do sing always engaged time to come, a more becoming field for the exercise reformed churches, -especially in the most solemn in learning new music, instead of giving their thoughts of his talents. service of the Church, called by us "the Holy Com- to the meaning and feeling of what they sing. Indeed

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has contributed the munion," and by them "the Mass." The composicurates in the Christian and praiseworthy undertaking.—
The Rev. Thomas Hatch is the Vicar of Walton, and the ducing it to such a style that the congregation should difficulty. Whilst we are on this subject we will nobe encouraged to take their proper share in it; still tice one absurdity in changes which we have never yet reserving a proper place for the more ornate music, seen equalled; viz., where the music is changed in the which can only be performed by regular choirs. Nor Responses after the Commandments, at every other were his labours without effect. For a century or Commandment, or nearly so; and where the key in more English psalmody was congregational; and it which several of the Responses are sung is so difficult was only the general irreligion, the fruit of the Great a minor, that even the most practiced ears find a diffi-Rebellion, which gave the first impulse to that depravation and decay of congregational music, which has say, we have witnessed in only one church. We think that to sing these Responses at all is allowable only when the music is of the simplest kind, -so that every which the men of our congregations can sing, we are voice in the congregation can unite in it: but to go

We have now mentioned all the impediments which barism. If it appears that the Gregorian tones are particularly in this Colony, and it will be seen that Discharged from Sick Hospital ...... far as the prose psalms are concerned, or the other ers, assuring them that they are offered by those who

#### DR. BURNS ON THE CHURCH AND VOLUNTARYISM.

The testimonies of honest and intelligent Dissenters in favour of the Reformed Anglican Church, have been neither few nor far between. While the rascal multitude (as John Knox expressively styled the untaught and unreasoning masses), excited by designing demagogues or shallow enthusiasts, are ever and anon uplifting the cry, "Down with her, down with her, even to the ground,"-there has at no period been awanting some, who, though separated from her pale, have been constrained to record their protest against her dismemberment. Differing in many points of detail ters which at present put a bar in the way of congre- from her constitution and teaching, they have still

quence of his testimony, he may well afford to bear. met with in the annals of British Non-Conformity.

Normal School, we had occasion to reprobate the morbid recoiling from religion" which so painfully characterised the proceedings on that occasion. It is with satisfaction we learn that Dr. Burns is equally opposed with ourselves to the infidel principle, which would divorce education and Christianity. Speaking, in the above-mentioned letter, of the opening of the

"We were met to see the seminary opened a seminary which has to do with the moral education and habits of our people for ages to come—a seminary which, if not ed with a religious spirit, and devoted to a moral end, must prove a curse rather than a blessing; and yet, amid an assemblage of us, bishops, and deans, and doctors, and presbyters of every name and of every grade in the universal church, the work is begun, carried on, and closed, without one reference to the God of the Bible, or Dr. Ferrier and his band of Voluntaries, say with joint complacence—"all's well." Methinks I see the departed Necker rise upon the platform and vociferate, as he once did on a memorable occasion. 'I declare it, Sirs, a crime; nay, more, it is a blunder.'

Sincerely do we trust that the important principles thus honestly enunciated will have their due weight with many a well-meaning Dissenter, who, haply, has been dazzled by the sophistries of modern philosophers, "falsely so called." Those restless, unhallowed spirits, whose only guiding-star is the everchanging meteor of expediency; and who, in the bewilderment engendered by the antagonistic strivings of denominationalism, would cut the Gordean knot, so

# THE "BANNER."

Sure are we that our correspondent, Anti-Profamity, will, on reflection, excuse us for not inserting his striction of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Even to a Presbyterian whose mind was not warped by prejudice, could sing, to be dull and monotonous. He went to this obscures the principal melody, and prevents an nor misled by sectarian bias, any defence of religious Church, in short, not to worship, but to be amused; ordinary ear from catching it. There appears no reasservices at the opening of a building destined for the worship of Almighty God would seem a work of utter supererogation. Prayers, as a matter of course, were offered up at the laying of the foundation-stone of and thence originated the modern chants, which are tional music, for the reason above mentioned, it is Knox's Church,—a structure, by the way, eminently entirely misplaced. The organ should guide and sus- condemnatory, so far as its architectural embellishments are concerned, of the unlicensed and tasteless zeal displayed by its namesake.

We entirely coincide with our correspondent in the censure which he directs against the indecent and irreverent levity of the Banner, in applying the contemptuous term "white shirts" to the vestments worn by the officiating Clergymen, on the occasion in question. must this be the case with the majority of persons, We should have deemed it beneath the dignity of the grave controversialist to descend thus to the degraded level of the scoffing ribald. Charity, however, may Organists have often been blamed, and with justice, suggest a palliation, if not an excuse of the unseemly Psalm-tunes; but we sometimes attend Churches when fallen into "the sear and yellow leaf" of poverty

DEATH OF DR. LEE, OF LONDON, C. W.

In a succeeding column our readers will find the distressing obituary of an able and intrepid physician-Dr. Lee-whose self-sacrifice on the altar of duty well deserves to be classed in the rank of martyrdom. The bereavement which society at large suffers from the loss of men like Dr. Lee, is one of the most afflicting features of the fearful disease which has been brought into this Province by our late unhealthy emigration. May God be pleased soon to stay the progress of the fata! sickness with which it hath seemed good to His wise Providence to visit us!

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, November 10. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, \ ... 573 morning of 11th Nov. In the Convalescent Hospital..... 224 Died during week ending Monday Morning, ... 16 8th inst...... Admitted this day (Wednesday) 10th inst..... 21 Died during the last twenty-four hours ....... 3

Piecherged to Convalence House from 1 Discharged to Convalescent House, from ... 102 1st to 8th inst. do. do. ... 17

We were in hopes to have received our English papers before going to press, but they have not yet

Mr. Reford (who has been appointed Collector for this paper in consequence of the regretted retirement of Mr. Ryall) will, in the course of the week, visit the Eastern Townships of the Home District and the Western Townships in the Newcassle and Colhorne Districts, on a collecting tour. It is hoped that our Subscribers will be prepared to pay him the amount of

### Our Monthly Review.

RECANTATION: or the Confessions of a Convert to Roman-ism. Republished from the English Edition, and Edited by the Rev. W. INGRAHAM KIP, M.A.

The scene of this tale is laid in Italy, and the Editor whose interesting work "Christmas Holydays at Rome," is the first fruits of a late residence on "Ausonia's classic bears unhesitating testimony to the truthfulness both of the descriptions of scenery and manners. He

"The stately palaces of fascinating Florence-the woody "The stately palaces of fascinsting Florence—the woody hills of Fiesole, where Milton mused and wrote—the peaceful valleys of leafy Vallambrosa—the animated walks of the Cascine—the treasures of the Pitti Palace—the splendor of the Ducal court—the beautiful scenery of luxuriant Tuscany—all

estic feeling, heartless and demoralizing."

The heroine of the tale is a fair young English girl, "perfectly accomplished;" but totally ignorant of the principles of the Anglican Church, of which she is a member. With her father and mother she proceeds to Florence, and having letters of introduction to several of Disposer of goodness has withheld from these States." the first families there, they soon plunge into the gaieties of that gayest and most seductive of Italian cities.—
The engaging manners and beauty of Mary, attract a young English gentleman (who had, previously to her e has done nothing more than re-echo the words of me of the most distinguished names which are to be et with in the annals of British Non-Conformity.

Alluding last week to the opening of the Provincial

Alluding last week to the opening of the Provincial the favoured admirer.

In the midst of the wedding preparations an unlooked obstacle presents itself. The mother of the Marchese will not consent to his union with a heretic; for Mary's father offers a larger dowry should this objection be waived, but the Marchesa "would scorn to barter her son's immor-tal soul for gold."

Dr. H., an English Roman Catholic Bishop of most gentle and insinuating address, and the bland and courtly refinement and dignified deportment which generally mark the astute and enterprising propogandist, now makes his appearance, and soon proves to Mary's satisfaction, that the two religions differ but in forms, and that the popular charges against Romanism are of a most fiend and malicious nature.

The mother is much shocked at the change in her daughter's religious opinions, and regardless of wretchedness and expostulations forbids Trionfi the house, until at length the severe illness of Mary causes her to yield her consent to the marriage. Before that takes place, however, a "mere form" has to be gone through, and a terrible sense of guilt overwhelms Mary, as with blanched lips and faltering voice, she stands before the altar and reads the form of

"Omnipotent! ever eternal God! mercifully receive this Thy creature snatched from the jaws of the Infernal Destroyer, Iny creature snarched from the jaws of the Internal Destroyer, and admit her, through Thy great goodness into Thy flock, that the enemy may have no occasion to triumph in the condemnation of Thy family; but from her deliverance, Thy Church, as a pious mother, may rejoice in the recovery of an

"Lord, who in Thy great mercy dost succour man, made in Thine own Image, by Thee most wonderfully created, turn a benignant eye upon this Thy servant; absolve and forgive her past errors, when through the blindness of ignorance and hostile and diabolical deceit, she was deprived of the indulgence of Thy mercy; and vouchsafe that she may now be admitted to Thy sacred altars, after having received the communion of Thy

tholic and Apostolic faith, do hereby publicly abjure, detest and abominate, any heresy whatsoever, particularly that by which I have hitherto been defiled, as being, above all others, that which rtinaciously upholds tenets contrary to the true faith.-enceforth I cleave unto the Holy Roman Church, and confess with my lips and with my heart, that I believe in the Apostolic Throne, and will attest it in this or any more decided manner; hereby embracing the same faith which the Holy Roman Church, with evangelic authority has commanded to be eadfastly upheld: swearing to observe the same by the Holy Trinity of one substance, and by the holy and sainted evangel ists of Christ. I also hereby affirm, that all those who pres to oppose this faith together with their followers and perverse precepts, are worthy of eternal condemnation; and should I at any time (which may God forbid) presume to dispute or publish anything contrary to such truths, I am to be procee against according to the rigour of Ecclesiastical Laws."\*

Shortly after her marriage, Mary (with her husband) leaves Florence for the country. The mence. Remembrances of the pure faith she has forsaken, with thoughts of the fearful oath with which she has fetered herself now haunt her-her English modesty recoils from the laxness of principle and immorality of her asso-ciates—vulgar and obtrusive priests suspect her theologi-cal opinions and watch her closely,—she finds that a reckless indifference of religion verging on infidelity, with a sullen hatred of Romish despotism characterizes the upper classes, while the religion of the lower orders is downright polytheism of the most revolting nature. Finally she discovers that her husband is an infidel, and unfaithful to her. This accumulation of miseries destroys her constitution, and she sinks into an early grave.

Such is a faint outline of this startling tale; -startling, om its revelations concerning the effects of the Romish system on social life and morality.

From various expressions still scattered through it, notwithstanding several theological corrections made by its talented editor,) it is evident that the writer (like the heroine of the tale) has but a vague idea of the disti nature of the Anglo-Catholic Church. This is not how ever a fault that obtrudes itself much on the reader; and is so entirely overbalanced by the graphic interest of the tale and its valuable lessons, that we cordially recommend it to our readers.

\* The form of "Recantation" varies according to the directions of the officiating Cardinal-Bishops, but the author vouches for the above declaration having been used three times in a city of the Pontificial States, by unhappy English perverts.

occasion of the death of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Incumbent. By the Rev. WILLIAM BOND, Lachine and the Rev. Charles Bancroft, A.M., Incumbent

of St. Thomas's Church. Montreal, 1847. These discourses furnish a becoming memorial to one who emphatically did spend and was spent in his Master's work. To the congregation of Trinity Church, who with such good cause mourn the loss of an affectionate Pastor, the publication cannot fail to commend itself in a peculiar degree, as exhibiting a truthful portraiture of those loveable features which formed a bond of union which death alone could sever. The aspirant to the sacred office of the ministry by perusing the record which these pages present of the faithful and devoted reprover, exhorter, and consoler, will learn a lesson which cannot but be profitable to him. While all, in contemplating the peace and even joy of a believer's dying bed, will have a strong and constraining inducement presented to them more devotedly to bear the Cross, and more earnestly strive to work out their salvation with fear and trembling

As the profits of these Sermons are to be appropriate towards the erection of the "WILLOUGHBY SUNDAY School," we trust that they may meet with a ready and extensive sale.

#### Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

"Baptists not being fettered by Articles, Creeds or Cate-"chisms, are accustomed to searching inquiries, and are not afraid of them." Sir,—The above passage is extracted from the Baptist Register of Montreal, of the 14th October. The Italics

are our own.

I do not quote the declaration for the purpose of answering it; I only advert to it with the view of showing its truth, and by example of illustrating its tendency. The Baptist Register will make deductions very different from The Church from the sketch with which it is my intention. tention to trouble you. The commentary will not alter the fact, however much it may vary in illustrating the

To begin with the beginning,—for at the risk of being prosey in my narration, I must crave the indulgence of being allowed to tell my own story in my own way.

It has recently been my misfortune to have passed three days in the midst of a community who too generally have renounced the obligations of "Articles, Creeds and Catechisms," and have trusted themselves to the unaided midman of the management of

guidance of those "searching inquiries" which, while they elicit the boast of the Baptist Register, inspire the But before I tell you what happened to me in Boston, it may be as well that I should state what occurred to me

on my way there.

Of the large and varied crowd of passengers who cover the decks of the steam-vessels, or occupy places in the railway carriages, of the United States, there are few whose object in travelling is not, either to prosecute business or obtain enjoyment. I, however, who had but little business to look after, and no health to pursue pleasure, was content to be silently propelled in any species of conveyance, by any description of motive power—unwilling to be observed rather than desirous of

When passing through the valley of the Champlain, and when my eyes were resting upon the spots which arise to the view of the passenger on either side of the waters of the canal,-spots made memorable by British misfortune,—there my thoughts were humbled and my emotions saddened by the sight of monuments which mark the discomfiture of my country. I saw and was silent.—But the same prospect gave rise to very opposite sensations in the mind of an American fellow-traveller who was then sitting beside me, and who, apparently unable to express the feelings with which his own breast was inflated, remarked, as he turned towards me was inflated, remarked, as he turned towards me—

'Th bondsmen's key.

With bated breath and whispering fearfulness.'

He feels, therefore, that the whole air of this work is truthful, and as such he would commend it to his young country women.

It strips off the romance which to a casual traveller surrounds Italian life, and reveals it as it really is diverted of the conversation to which the above remark was intended to in-

vite, yet we did converse on many subjects;—of the beauty of the country through which we were passing; of the inexhaustible wealth with which it was pregnant,

"And the responsibility of your people is heightened in proportion to the magnitude of your trust"—was the only answer which I made to an observation so truthful. "I admit," he replied, "the force of your remark; as an example by distant countries: the people is not unworthy of aspiring to."

prosperity and happiness were synonimous terms, and if they invariably attended upon each other." "Perhaps not always," he replied; "but generally so:

adversity is incompatible with happiness."

Without either admitting or denying the truth of an bservation so trite, I remarked that the terms themobservation so true, I remarked that the believes were relative, and have a different meaning in Each would require a separate defidifferent places. Each would require a separate defi-nition, and a discussion might follow which would be "But" he added "the fact of our prosperity should

teach us a duty, we ought to investigate the cause; for the true Christian" he continued "is justified in scrutinizing the motives of Jehovah in bestowing his blessings with such lavish munificence upon the people of America, to the exclusion of the inhabitants of distant nations." The truth of the remark was so doubtful, and its pre-imption so palpable, that I was shocked and silent. "And to what" he continued "do you attribute this markable result?"

St. John's, 12th Con. Lanark... 0 9 3 St. John's, 12th Con. Lanark... 0 8 7 "I might" I replied "dispute the justice of your conclusion; but assuming for a moment that it is true, then I can only suppose that in addition to the fair land of which you are the occupants, you have also an industrious peo-ple, and God has seen fit to bestow His blessing upon

"That answer is too general to suit the sincere Christian. He will desire a 'searching inquiry' in order that he may discover whether He who never works without a reason has not impressed upon the land the reason for

"Have you arrived at an answer satisfactory to your own mind?" I enquired.
"I have" he resumed. "Our prosperity is to be attri-

buted to the religion and virtue of our people."
"Be careful, sir," I answered, "how you rest upon such an assumption, for your first conclusion is opposed to the spirit of Christianity, whose first law is humility; and if your prosperity is to be attributed to your virtue, why were Nineveh, and Babylon, and Jerusalem destroyed, for in their day they prospered?' Conversation however now took a different direction. The life and writings of Dr. Arnold were discussed, and

character as a divine; and in consequence of my ventur-ing to question his judgment, he exclaimed, turning to-wards me, "I calculate sir that you belong to the Puseyite party of the Episcopal Church."
"I am a member of the Church," was my reply, "and I deny your right to affix on me a designation which I have

my companion took an opportunity of eulogizing his

not thought proper to assume; I question, moreover, the propriety of your attempt to perpetuate a name which no party, to my knowledge, has consented to wear. I repeat that I only subscribe myself a member of the Church."

"And I also am a member of the Episcopal Church of the State of Massachusetts," he added.

We conversed for some time and designation which I have The Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by Church in the United States. We also spoke of the Prayer-book; and my companion remarked, that the American Church had made some alterations of language which was a church had made some alteration which was a church had made some a church had made some alteration which was a church had made some a church had ma

which was deemed "offensive to taste" and calculated to originate "impure thoughts;" and also that some excisions had been made, with a view to avoid "vain repeti-"But our chief improvement consists in our having left out the Athanasian Creed, which is 'generally considered

blemish to the English Liturgy."

Having now arrived at the point whence I started, I

will bid adieu to my companion, and in my next give you an account of a Sunday in Boston; a town whose people are not generally "fettered by Articles, Creeds, and Cate-

I remain, your ob't servant, ERASMUS OLDSTYLE.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

(To the Editor of the Brantford Courier.) Sir,—I hope that in soliciting a space in your columns or this Communication, I shall not have occasion again obtrude myself on the pablic attention by observations apon our Church Debt. I should not now address the whole of his house to his Lordship's party. mbers of the Church of England in this place, but a considerable distance to obtain a bed. with a view to assist their memories with regard to what of the 21st (St. Matthew's day) a confirm

exertions of the past year.

It will be recollected that a meeting was held of the members of the Church of England in this town, on the 15th of December, 1846,—nearly a year ago,—when, in accordance with certain Resolutions moved and adopted

SERMONS: Preached in Trinity Church Montreal, on the at that meeting, the following proceedings were entered upon in an excellent spirit, and subsequently much been done towards bringing them to a successful issu A Subscription List opened at that meeting for liqu

dating the debt, was kept in circulation until most of members had signed it, with an amount annexed to the names; when this amount had reached the sum of £200 thus affording a "reasonable prospect of arranging debt," agreeably to the second Resolution, a copy of list was forwarded to the Lord Bishap, asking his attention to the subject of its and the light of the subject of the sub tion to the subject of it, and requesting his influences assistance. The answer of his Lordship to the application has been received, which, though not very favourable. yet affords us reason to expect the sum of £25, so soon the Deed of the Church and ground is in our possession. In conformity with the third Resolution, arrangement were made for a Bazaar, the profits of which were to be added to the amount contributed from the two mentioned sources. Effect has been given to this resolution, in the successful termination of the Bazaar of the linestant,—an exhibition which, whether regarded in the abundance, the variety, the beauty, the suitableness of its treasures: or in the the taste, the assiduity, or the liber treasures; or in the the taste, the assiduity, or the like ality of its patronesses, reflects upon them the higher credit; and when we consider the great hindrances in advangement which this company of the solutions of the solutions. advancement which this summer has offered-the afflictions which an A!l wise Providence has laid upo and the bereavements of the dearest and the best amount our number: add to this the great scarcity of money, where sufficient ground for thankfulness to God, and gratulation that a considerable addition has been made to ur funds by the united efforts of the Ladies composite the Bazaar Committee, and of our friends who contributed and purchased. and purchased. Although it was not originally centemplated to raise

funds from any other source than those already named, am sure it will not be objected that it was deemed ad am sure it will some am sure it will not be objected that it was deemed a visable to conclude the toils of the Bazaar-day with some Music of a sacred and elevating kind; for doing this the Clergyman and Choir of the Church are responsible, and they would only hope that their exertions and their good-will, in this particular, will be properly appreciated by all who with them seek the welfare of the Charch which they love and adore.

The aggregate amount of monies derived from the Bazaar and Concert has been deposited, with the content.

Bazar and Concert has been deposited, with the concurrence of the Trustees, (appointed by the 5th Resolution) to receive all monies in the Bank, there to remain until a meeting of the members of the Church shall have been called and about the shall have called and about the space of the church shall have been called and about the space of the church shall have the space of the church shall have the called and about the space of the church shall have the called and about the space of the church shall have the called and about the called and about the called and about the called and about the called and the c

been called, and shall decide upon the final proceedings to be taken, in order that the debt so long pending shall be completely extinguished.

In accordance with the 7th Resolution, the Committee appointed, waited upon the Superintendent of the Nations' Indians on the subject of their claim, and when it will be decided whether their claim without any abate ment, excepting the interest thereon, will be entertained. ment, excepting the interest thereon, will be en vithout further delay or discussion.

Upon a review of the whole of our affairs, there appear

a reasonable prospect of releasing our Church fr present embarrassment in a few months; but to effort we must all be true to our engagements, and m payment of those sums of money we have subscri names to; and all sincere supporters of our Churs cause in this place must come forward and hell they are in duty bound to do, and whose undo terest it is to do so. I hope that no member of ou will fail to place his name upon the subscription is a respectable sum annexed, in order that the blan wanting, £60 or £80, may be raised. And I can dently rely upon our excellent Choir, should it be rable fire. sary to summon them from their comfortable firs for a weekly practice of Music selected from our fat master of this heavenly art, that they will unhesite respond to the call and though sensible of their decies and their faults, will do their utmost again to if not to suppose their decies and the suppose their su if not to surpass their first performance in those and to them enraptured walks of art which have be graciously received.

Acacia Terrace, Brantford, Oct. 27, 1847.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORON Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widow and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced in No. 65, amount. 4th Con. Haldimand .....£0 7 3 15 0 williamsburg,
—per Rev. E. J. Boswell .....
St. George's Church, Etobicoke,
—per Rev. H. Brent ......
St. James's Church, Dundas, -per Rev. Wm. McMurray... ople is not unworthy of aspiring to."

I evaded the moral of the remark by asking "whether St. George's Church, Medonte ... 0 16 112 Nassagaweya,
—per Rev. Geo. Graham
Lloydtown,
—per Rev. H. B. Osler....
Mohawk Church, Tyendenaga ...£1
St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee ... 1 Baker's Chapel, Richmond ..... -per Rev. Saltern Givins... Christ's Church, Hamilton, 11 15 0 16 19 10 -per Churchwardens ...... St. George's Church, Kingston, —per Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, St. Mark's, Barriefield, -per Rev. W. Greig ...... St. John's Church, Sandwich, -per Rev. Wm. Ritchie ....... Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury,

> St. George's Ramsay ...... -per Rev. J. A. Mulock .... Christ Church, Amherstburgh Christ's Church, Marlboro', —per Churchwardens .......
> St. James's Church, Kemptville,
> —per Churchwardens ....... 91 collections, amounting to.

Toronto, Nov. 11, 1847. \* This sum was incorrectly stated last week to be £271  $^{64}$ MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

viously announced, in No. 127, amount St. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy ... £0 St. John's do. Gore of Toronto 0 St. James's do. Albion ..... 0 -per Rev. G. S. J. Hill...... St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan.....£0 12 St. Phillip's do. Markham..... 0 12 St. Phillip's do. Markham.....

—per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer

132 Collections, amounting to..... £269 T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Nov. 11, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. VISITATION TOUR OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NO.

IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPE—ORDINATION, E provision depots in the river, on 15th Septem 16th his Lordship went ashore at the island where there is a Protestant family in charge of house, and baptized a child. The St. George Point St. Peter, in the District of Gaspé, abo same day to Douglastown, where he was ho tained at the house of Mrs. Johnston. town the Bishop went on early the next morn 19th) to Gaspé Basin, the head-quarters of the the Rev. W. Arnold. His Lordship preach church at the Basin in the forenoon, and at Sandy Beach church, four miles distant. 20th, a salute was fired from the different n sels lying in the harbour, which were also de their colours, in honour of his Lordship's ar the afternoon 51 persons were confirmed church. The Rev. A. W. Mountain preach easion, and his Lordship addressed the ca the confirmation. In the evening of the Bishop, taking with him his host, the Rev Grève, where the whole party became the Dumaresy, the Agent for Messrs. Robin & who not only gave up his own bedroom to tactually, as was afterwards ascertained, su they have already done, or engaged to do, towards releasing our Church and Church-yard from its unhappy position, as also to render effectual the proceedings and exertions of the asset year.

Cove, and in the evening at Indian Cove, both times in Priests and Deacons. Cove, and in the evening at Indian Cove, both times in French; Mr. Mountain reading the prayers in the same language. On Wednesday, the 22nd, the tempestuous state of the weather prevented the Bishop from crossing Gaspé Bay until late in the evening, which he did in the boat belonging to the Custom House, which had been kindly placed at his service by the Collector. About ten o'clock, P. M. his Lordship reached Point St. Peter, and again experienced the hospitality of Mrs. H. Johnston. again experienced the hospitality of Mrs. H. Johnston. On the afternoon of the 23rd, a confirmation was held in the church at Malbail, within the mission of the Rev. R. Short. The Bishop preached, and 14 persons were confirmed. In the evening his Lordship proceeded on towards Percé, and slept on the way at the house of Mr. Mabee, and on the 24th went on, passing through Percé to Cape Cove, where he became the guest of the Rev. R. Short; and where divine service was held, the Bishop preaching, in the evening. On the 25th his Lordship returned to Percé, and was received at the house of Mr. Fannel, Agent of Messrs. Robin & Co., who kept up the reputation which the establishments of those gentlemen, and indeed the whole district of Gaspé have deservedly acquired for hospitality. On Sunday the 26th his Lord-ship preached in the church at Percé, and confirmed 12 persons in the forenoon. In the afternoon 21 were confirmed at Cape Cove, where the Rev. A. W. Mountain preached. Early on the morning of the 27th the Bishop proceeded by land on his journey to the mission of the Rev. G. Milne, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Short, and Mr. Arnold. The whole party dined on the way at Pabos,—where Mr. Jeune, the Agent of the Gaspé Fishing and Mining Company, was extremely kind and attentive,—and proceeded afterwards to Port Daniel, about 40 miles from Cape Cove. On the following, morning they set off for New Cove. On the following morning they set off for New Carlisle, the head-quarters of the mission of the Rev. G. Milne, by whom they were met on the way. On the 29th, being the feast of St. Michael and all angels, the Bishop being the feast of St. Michael and all angels, the Bisnop consecrated the church and burying ground, preached, and confirmed 17 persons at Paspébiac; the Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Short, as well as the Missionary on the spot and his Lordship's Secretary, took part in the service. The Bishop was the guest of Mr. Milne, and the clergy the accompanied him was all hearinghly arranged in who accompanied him were all hospitably entertained in different private families. His Lordship and party had performed their whole land journey (altogether upwards of 100 miles) in private conveyances; and it was quite theories. cheering to witness the readiness with which these were supplied, and the pleasure which their owners seemed to feel in surrendering them for the service of the Church. On the 30th the Bishop confirmed 17 persons in the church at New Carlisle, and Mr. Mountain preached; his Lordship, as usual, addressing the candidates himself. The Bishop had now visited all the missions in the district, and as there was no opportunity of returning to Quebec by the United States, which, in point of time, is the shortest route from the Bay of Chaleurs to the eastern townships of Canada which of Canada of Canada, which were now his Lordship's mark. Accordingly, on 1st of October a desirable opportunity presenting itself, his Lordship and the Rev. A. W. Mountain crossed over to the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Chaleurs, but being unable on account of the wind to reach Bathurst, were landed immediately opposite Paspébiac, and having through the kind assistance of the gen-tleman in whose boat they had crossed obtained a convey-, tleman in whose boat they had crossed obtained a convey-, ance, they proceeded to Bathurst by land. On the 2nd they went on to Chatham, Miramichi; and on the 3rd (Sunday) his Lordship preached twice for the Missionary (the Rev. J. Bacon), in the morning at St. Paul's, and in the evening at St. Mary's. The Holy Communion was administered in the morning. On Monday, the 4th, the Bishop left Chatham on his way to Fredericton, and was accompanied for some miles by the Rev. Messrs. Bacon and Hudson. The latter gentleman has been instrumental in building several beautiful churches, two of which his Lordship visited on the way. His Lordship reached Fredericton, which had been the scene of his first pastoral labors, on the evening of the 5th, and became the guest of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Being prevailed upon to spend a few days with the Bishop of Fredericton, and among those who remained of the flock whom he had not among those who remained of the flock whom he had not seen for thirty years, but by whom he was still affectionately remembered, his Lordship devoted the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to visiting his old parishioners and seeing other objects of interest, foremost among which stand the magnificent Cathedral, which is making rapid progress, and St. Anne's Chapel, which was completed last year and which is probably the most perfect specimen of Ecclesisatical architectures on this side of the Atlantic. There is astical architecture on this side of the Atlantic. There is daily service either in the parish church or the chapel, which has been but recently established, and is remarka-bly well attended. On Sunday the 10th his Lordship preached in the parish church in the morning, and in St. Anne's Chapel in the afternoon. On the morning of the 11th, the Bishop took leave of Fredericton, and proceeded, vià St. Andrews, to Bangor in the State of Maine, where he arrived on the afternoon of the 13th. Here there is a large Enjaçonal character that the alargument being unforlarge Episcopal church, but the clergyman, being unfornately in ill-health, has been absent for some time from his charge. From Bangor his Lordship proceeded to Boston (which he might have reached sooner if he had and been led to suppose that it would be unnecessary to take it at all on his route to Canada) and the steamer in which he took passage having been delayed on the previous night by a storm, and being consequently after her time in leaving Bangor and arriving again at Boston, he was made just too late for the train on the northern railroad, by taking which he would have been enabled to reach his own diocese by Sunday. His Lordship was thus detained one day in Boston, and availed himself of the leisure afforded him to visit the Institution for the Blind in the neighbourhood of that city, with which he was much interested and pleased. At Boston the Bishop received a heavy blow in the intelligence which there reached him through the public papers, of the loss of two valuable men among his clergy who had fallen victims, during his absence, to their voluntary attendance on the sick at Grosse Isle, where they had both outstaid their appointed time. This intelligence which there has been suddenly suspended from the sick at Grosse Isle, where they had both outstaid their appointed time. This intelligence was the many distance of the new Ministry: Narvaez installed in his place, head of the new Ministry: Narvaez installed in his place. appointed time. This intelligence was the more distressing, in that it was wholly unexpected; as, when the

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Bishop left Quebec, both clergymen were not only in excellent health, but also in remarkably good spirits.

On the morning of the 16th his Lordship left Boston, and morning of the 16th his Lordship left Boston, and proceeded by Railroad to Grafton, in New Hamp-shire, and thence by stage to Haverhill. At Haverhill his Lordship was obliged to pass Sunday, the 17th, without attending public worship, there being no Episcopal Church within many miles. But the Bishop, with the Rev. A. Mountain and a servant, formed themselves, (there are the servent of the serv (there not being another Episcopalian to be heard of in the neighbourhood,) into a little congregation at the Inn, remembering that where only two or three are gathered together, the Lord will be in the midst of them. On the listh his Lordship proceeded to Stanstead, in Canada, and early on the 19th to Lennoxville, breakfasting on the way with the Rev. C. Jackson, at Hatley. At Lennoxville the Bishop was received at Bishop's College, and became the guest of the Principal. It is not perhaps right to omit to mention, as creditable to the feelings as well as to the taste of those who designed and erected it, that at the entrance of the College grounds a triumphal arch formed come to the Bishop upon his first visit to them in the College Suilding itself. On the 20th his Lordship attended a neeting of the College Corporation, and on the three following days was engaged with the neighbouring Clarge and char cantlemen on different matters of these Clergy and other gentlemen on different matters of business. On the 23rd the Bishop had the gratification of distributing prizes to those who had been judged worthy of them among the boys at the Grammar School in con-nection with the Colege. This Institution is conducted in a most efficient and satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prospering in the kindred the satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prospering in the kindred the satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prospering in the kindred the satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, Esq., M. A. It is prosperintendence of H. Miles, M. Miles, In the highest degree, and among the scholars are from all parts of the Dioese. On Sunday the 24th his Lordship preached twice in the parish Church at Lennoxville, and in the evening at Sherbrooke, distant about 3 miles. On the following day the Church at Lennoxville was consecrated and the Bisham miles. On the following day the Church at Lennoxville was consecrated, and the Bishop was assisted in the service by the Rev. L. Doolittle, Incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Nicols, Principal of Bishop's College, and one of his Lordship's Chaplains, the Rev. J. Helmuth, Vice-Principal of the College, and the Rev. A. W. Mountain. Two of the neighbouring Clergy were suffering from the prevailing fever (both of whom are now, however, recovering), and others were prevented from attending by the unpropitious state of the weather. There was a very respectable attendance, nevertheless, of the Laity. The Bishop preached on the occasion. The Church is a very neat Gothic edifice of brick: the interior arrangements are good, and the furniture and hangings very seemly.—
A monumental window, executed in England, has lately en put up, in memory of a student who died at Bishop's College, shortly after its opening.

The Bishop left Lennoxville on the afternoon of the

25th for Montreal, where, on the 27th, he attended a meeting of the Governors of McGill College, and arrived bec on the morning of the 28th.

On Monday, 1st inst., being All Saints' Day, his Lord-ship held an Ordination in the Cathedral at Quebec, when following gentlemen were admitted to the Order of

On Friday, the 5th inst., the Rev. Charles Bancroft.

### Arrival of the Caledonia.

Lest our English files should not arrive in time we avail ourselves of the following Telegraphic Report, issued from the Colonist office, which we put into the printer's hands this morn-

Additional Failures in England-Further Decline in Prices—Great Depression in Trade—Distressing Monetary Pressure-Suspension of the Royal Bank of Liverpool-Fifty-five Houses down in the Fortnight-Gloomy Prospects of Ireland-Further Prorogation of Parliament-Italy, Spain, &c. &c.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton Market is much depressed. In the Manufacturing Districts, business wore the gloomiest possible aspect, every week adding to the number of mills working short time, or closing entirely. Provision Market. Beef, prime mess, per tierce, 86s. @ 92s. 6d.; ordinary, 75s. @ 83s.; mess, per bbl., 46s. @ 52s. 6d.; ordinary, 40s. @ 45s.; ming. 22s. @ 36s. 46s. @ 52s. 6d.; ordinary, 40s. @ 45s.; prime, 32s. @ 36s. Pork, prime mess, new, per bbl, 60s. @ 67s.; old, 40s. @ 50s.; rors, prime mess, new, per obl, ous. @ 07s.; old, 40s. @ 30s.; mess, 65s. @ 70s.; prime, 45s. @ 50s. Bacon, long middles, free from bone, per cwt., 32s. @ 56s. Tongues. Ox, in pickle, per doz., 12s. @ 18s. Pigs, per cwt, 20s. @ 30s. Hams, smoked, ordinary, in canvas, duty paid, per cwt., 25s. @ 40s. Cheese, fine, duty paid, per cwt., 52s. @ 58s.; middling, 42s. @ 49s.; ordinary, 20s. @ 40s. Lard, Leith, in kegs, per cwt. 58s. @ 60s.; ordinary to middling, 50s. @ 53s.; inferior and 58s. @ 60s.; ordinary to middling, 50s. @ 53s.; inferior and grease, 29s. @ 33s. Rice, Carolina, first quality, 18s. @ 21s.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. - Best Western Canal Flour, 26s. @ 27s.; Richmond and Alexandria, 25s. @ 26s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. @ 26s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 22s. @ 23s.; United States America, and Canadian, 20s. @ 21s .-Wheat, United States, mixed, per 70 lbs., 7s. @ 8s.; Red, 6s. Meal, per barrel, 14s. @ 15s. Barley, per 60 lbs., 3s. @ 4s.; per 504 lbs., 30s. @ 40s. The Corn Market was of course ensibly influenced by the unparalleled stringency of the Money

The distressing monetary pressure announced in our last advices, has during the last fortnight continued to rage with unabated severity, involving several additional failures, and diffusing a deep and impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain. To such a point of intensity is the inaccessibility of money now arrived, that there is scarcely a house can be looked upon without suspicion, no matter how exalted its position,—while a feeling of unmitigated auxiety is everywhere percentible. Among the most recent anxiety is everywhere perceptible. Among the most recent failures, we have to announce that of E. F. Thomas & Son, and Lefevre and Brasellouse, G. B. Jersey & Co., Lancaster; Barclay Brothers, of London, whose liabilities are put down at £450,000; Little & Co., also of London; J. & W. Morley, of Manchester; L. Philips, Sons & Co., of London; Mocata & Sons, Liverpool; Southams, of Ashton-under-Lyne; E. & J. Andrews, of Manchester; White & Co., of Waterford; &c.

Andrews, of Manchester; White & Co., of Waterford; &c.
We may avoid further enumeration by stating that, altogether,
55 houses have broken down, or suspended payment, since the
departure of the last steamship. Yesterday it was announced
that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment, which proved but too correct. At present it
is impossible to give anything of a noticeable statement of the
position of the establishment. It is understood to possess position of the establishment. It is understood to possess assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities. In the present universal confusion and alarm, it can well be conceived how deeply manufacturing operations have been affected. Business appears to be quite at a stand still without the slightest prospect of a reaction. Although good orders are stated to be held by

Parliament has been prorogued until the 17th of November, when it will be further adjourned until January, for the dis-

The Mayor of Liverpool, attended by one of the representatives, and five of the leading members of the place, proceeded to London last evening, for the purpose of representing to the Government the deplorable condition of mercantile affairs. In Italy, Ferrara is about to be completely evacuated by the

The prospects for Ireland, during the approaching winter, are gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form, has already appeared; and also the Queen's letter, commanding general collections to be made in the Churches. Postscript.-The market up to this moment has been

losing ground. Flour cannot be quoted beyond 26s. per barrel, and Indian Corn shows no tendency to rise above 30s. The stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company, is just announced-but the liabilities are not heavy.

# Still Later from Europe,

# ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER

WASHINGTON.

Banks affording some relief. Flour .- Steady demand.

Corn.—Down one half-penny.
A letter from London, dated Oct. 23rd, says, the monetary pressure has increased during the week, and extraordinary fluctuations in the money market have taken place.

Consols have been down as low as 78, which is lower than for many years. It has been almost impossible to obtain ac-

# Colonial.

commodation on any terms.

paying them to the lines. This does not, of course, interfere with the close British mails between Boston and Montreal.

General Post Office, Montreal, 25th October, 1847. From and after the 16th of next month, no American Postage

coming from or going to the United States

of the Bank in London have failed. But this will not affect Billholders in the slightest degree—Stockholders may not realise so large a premium on their shares for a short time,—but statements, of thirty dollars a day; and at last his bereaved family lose their support in the sudden termination of his life this Institution is well able to sustain any loss that may arise from the failure alluded to. The Cashier, Mr. Stevens, has gone to England for the purpose of appointing new Agents in London, and otherwise attending to the interest of the Bank.—

If is not therefore, we hope, too much to ask the public, whether the widow and family of such a man, after sacrificing his life in such a work, ought not to receive some compensation?

The rumour of an early dissolution of Parliament seems to The Montreal papers are silent on the subject. Whether ill or well founded, it will no doubt have the effect of inducing con-

Stituencies to look about them.

There is a rumour affoat that the member for Niagara, W. H. Dickson, Esq., will in all probability be called to a seat in the Legislative Council. Should this not be the case, we imagine that he will be re-elected by an unanimous vote. In case of his elevation to the Lords, the constituency will no doubt unite in regretting the loss of his services, but we will bet the long odds that they are not equally unanimous about the appointment of his successor.—Niagara Chronele.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT ACT .- At the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, a very important act was passed, to "regulate the duties of Master and servant, and for other pur-

poses therein mentioned."

The necessity for such act lay in the fact that "no statute is

BY TELEGRAPH FROM BUFFALO.

Buffalo, November 5.

Late this afternoon, we were advised of the arrival of the Caledonia, from Liverpool. The following from that ship has reached us:

A verbal agreement, how-reached us:

The necessity for such act lay in the fact that "no statute is in force to regulate" such relations and that such a statute would "promote the general interests of society."

The 1st clause declares "all agreements or bargains between material and servents or labourers," whether "verbal or written, shall, upon due proof, be binding."

A verbal agreement, how-reached us: ever, is not to exceed one year.

The 2nd clause provides for the punishment of "any person

who shall, during the period of an engagement, and after the commencement of an employment, refuse to go to work," leave the "employ of the party whom he engaged to serve," "refuse to obey lawful commands," "neglect the service, or injure the property of such employer."

paid within the given time.

The 7th provides for the running away of the offender, and ed, unless the object be to embarrass rather than facilitate the

usages, refusal of necessary provisions, cruelty, ill treatment, or chance even of giving satisfaction than its opposite extrem

The 9th allows an appeal to the Quarter Sessions. The 10th explains that bodies of persons are intended as well as individuals, and that female servants are meant as well as

The above is a synopsis of this important act, -an act that should be well known and understood both by servants and masters, by employers and the employed. Owing to the scarcity of servants, too much privilege and authority has been taken by that class of persons. This act affords a suitable and necessary check. To show the application of the act, we give the following case, tried at the Galt Division Court:—

A farmer near Galt was summoned by his servant for the a farmer near Gait was summoned by his servant for the payment of his wages. His master appeared to oppose the claim, and gave the following explanation, which was admitted by the servant. I engaged this man (said the farmer) to work for me from May till the conclusion of the harvest. He continued with me until the second week of my harvesting, when he went to see some friends on Sunday. On Monday morning. he did not come back, and my crops being all ready for the sickle, I went to Galt to obtain another man in his place, which sickle, I went to Galt to obtain another man in his place, which I was only able to do, by paying him two York shillings a-day more than I had contracted to pay this man. I, therefore, conceive that I ought to deduct from him the wages I promised to pay the other man I hired in his place during harvest, when men were scarce, and wages high, because I employed him at a time when wages were low, and labour light, and he left my service at the very time I most wanted him, and when men were demanding the highest wages.

Judge O'Reilly then decided, that the plaintiff in this case having left his employment before the expiration of the time

having left his employment before the expiration of the time agreed for, the whole of the difference paid by his master between the wages agreed upon to be paid him, and those paid to the person who occupied his place, should be deducted from the amount due and claimed by the plaintiff; and he further order-

pears to be quite at a stand still without the slightest prospect of a reaction. Although good orders are stated to be held by many firms, yet, in the present prostration of monetary affairs, they abstain from executing them. Indeed the depression of money has been so great that sales have been forced for cash at prices considerably below the lowest ordinary quotations.

Money Market continues most stringent, but the London papers of last night indulge in hopes of a partial restoration of papers of last night indulge in hopes of a partial restoration of pages owing to the circumstances of the very heavy payment on papers of last light intuinge in larges of a partial papers of last light intuinge in larges of the very heavy payment on the Consol settlement. The ten million loan and the advances of the very heavy payment on the Consol settlement. The ten million loan and the advances of the very heavy payment on the Consol settlement. from the Bank having been completed, the public securities are very unsteady again. The Stock Market Exchange opened with some degree of firmness, yesterday, but suddenly declined, with some degree of firmness, yesterday, but suddenly declined, with some degree of firmness, yesterday, but suddenly declined, with some degree of firmness, yesterday, but suddenly declined, and the suddenly declined to the suddenly declin

Mr. Justice Macaulay took the assizes at Cobourg, Belleville and Picton, during the last circuit. At the first-named place there were sixty-three causes; but the Court being obliged to rise on a certain day, there were twenty causes left over—nearly one-third. At Belleville, out of fifty seven, there were twelve remaining; and at Picton, out of twenty-two, the large proportion of eight! Under this iron rule, the Court is often oblige to commence on Monday, the business being unfinished at the last town even late on Saturday afternoon—thus obliging the Judge to set the pernicious example of travelling on Sunday.— The Act would be more plain in language, but similar in effect, did it say—"Be it enacted, that, in order to save all the hours of six days in the week, the Judges of the Court of Queen's taken place in the two Sicilies.

In Spain, Espatero has been suddenly suspended from the head of the new Ministry: Narvaez installed in his place, head of the new Ministry: Narvaez installed in his place. French influence has again been successful in that country.

The prospects for Ireland, during the approaching winter, are of the Act must be convinced by this time of the absolute necessful form, has already to the Act must be convinced by this time of the absolute necessful for its amendment, which must be effected next Session, and the said six days to their during the said six days to the said si sity for its amendment, which must be effected next Session, or the suitors, whose losses by the remanets are often very serious,

the suitors, whose losses by the remanets are often very serious, may be far more loud in their complaints than Judges can be, consistently with the dignity of their office. The profession also feels the evil most seriously.

But we have more cases in point. Judge McLean took the Easter Circuit, and in most instances was under the necessity of sitting from nine in the morning until late in the evening, day after day, and then two important cases were left over at Perth, and four at Bytown. In several instances the Judge was under the necessity of travelling on Sunday, and even then, after leaving Perth on Sunday morning last, having sat late on was under the necessity of traveling on Sunday, and even then, after leaving Perth on Sunday morning last, having sat late on Saturday evening, was unable to take his place at the sitting of the Court here in Term until Wednesday morning. Thus the Bench are put to the greatest inconvenience, and the public, as WASHINGTON.

(From the Globe Extra.)

Buffalo, Nov. 10th, 8, A. M.

Since my report last evening, we have advices of the arrival of the Steamship Washington, via. Southampton, with six days later intelligence from Europe.

She brings advices of continued failures. No general amelioration. Banks affording some relief.

ture in order to receive due consideration. The tying the Judges to time so peremptorily is an undue infringement of Judges to time so peremptorily is an undue infringement of their personal liberty and comfort, independent of the other evils we have named, and indeed imposes labour which renders rather more than ordinary strength in the learned gentlemen—who are supposed to be any thing but young men—absolutely necessary. We should say more on the subject, did we doubt that the mischief would be remedied in the course of the ensuing Session. On reference to the schedule referred to in the section of the Ast shows mentioned it will be seen that in the Autumn of the Act above-mentioned, it will be seen that in the Autumn Circuit no less than seven sittings are fixed to be opened on Monday.—British Canadian.

THE LATE DR. LEE .- Since our last publication, the com munity of this town have paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Lee, late President of the Board of Police, assembly on the occasion, in a very appropriate manner; particularly referring to the amiable and benevolent disposition of their departed friend, and to his zeal in the discharge of the duties of the duties of his profession on the melancholy occasion which cost him his life. Dr. Lee has been a resident of London, or its vicinity, for the last thirty years, and had during that time obis to be collected in Canada, either upon letters and newspapers coming from or going to the United States tained a large medical practice. He was beloved for the well known urbanity and benevolence of his disposition; and he known urbanity and benevolence of his disposition; and the You are not to understand by the above, that our Post Office Communications with the United States are to cease,—on the contrary, the intercourse (so far as I am instructed,) will continue as at present, with the difference above indicated, viz.—

That no American Postage is to be collected within the Province. All letters for the United States must continue to be prepaid to the duties of Physician to the Board of Health to attend the sick immigrants; among whom, in additional contractions and the sick immigrants; among whom, in additional contractions and the sick immigrants; among whom, in additional contractions are seemed to consider his professional business performed, while there remained anything for him to do, to assist his patients in other respects. He studied their personal comfort, their ease and peace of mind, with as much and as sincere concern as if they were a part of his family. In this spirit of benefits of the United States must continue to be prepaid to consider his professional business performed, while there remained anything for him to do, to assist his patients in other respects. He studied their personal comfort, their ease and peace of mind, with as much and as sincere concern as if they were a part of his family. In this spirit of benefits are the contraction of the contract appointed to be one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal.

All letters for the United States must continue to be prepaid to the fornier Line

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. Gen'l.
Note.—You will not understand that you may receive Windsor, N. S., (by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Toronto); and
The Reverend Charles Fornser, Missionary at The Reverend A. W. MOUNTAIN, B. A., of University College, Oxford,
The Reverend A. W. MOUNTAIN, B. A., of University College, Oxford,
Were Ordained Prests.

The Candidates were presented by the Rev. C. W. The Lord dishes of the information of such Lordship. The Charles seems by the Revds. R. G. Plees and R. Sassisted the Bishop in the service. His Lordship preached to Community of the Charles and that you it is offices, or at the Occassion, and afterwards administered the Holy Communion to the Clergy abovementioned, with the Rev.

All letters for the United States must continue to be prepaid to the frontier Line

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. Gen'l.
Note.—You will not understand that you may receive for the United States which will the top the service of the United States and the two understand that in several parts of the Country month work. He was seen to pary particular attention to a case of the notes of the country Merce Ordained Prests.

The Candidates were presented by the Rev. C. W. The Lord the notes of the notes of

his life in such a work, ought not to receive some compensation? If the widow of an officer in the army, navy, or civil service receive the consideration of Government, we do not see why the families of all other public men who lose their lives in the publie service, should not be placed in the same position.

Here, in the case of Dr. Lee, is one who emphatically stood between the living and the dead, to stay the plague, and save the lives of his fellow citizens, and who has fallen a sacrifice to

We trust that a hint on such a subject is sufficient, and that neither the Board of Police, the Board of Health, nor the inhabitants of London will let this matter rest, till something suitable is done for the widow and family. The best and shortest way to accomplish such an object seems to be, that the inhabitants should meet, and make a strong appeal to the Govern-

CEMETERY IN HAMILTON .- One of the difficulties relating

to the Cemetery question, is at length, we presume, finally disposed of—the resolution to purchase Mr. Cameron's land.

This was rescinded by the Council on Monday evening last, upon the plea of the title not being found satisfactory by the City Solicitors who were instructed to inquire into it. The uncil having been thus far relieved from a great source of embarrassment, a resolution was moved, to resume apparently, the bargain previously entered into with the Churchwardens of Christ's Church - or, at all events, one amounting to the same, as far as we could understand—Sir Allan McNab having offered to as far as we could understand as far as we could the corporation, his right of occupation of a government reserve of fifty acres adjoining the flat purchased of him by the Churchwardens, should the Council fall back upon their former decision and buy the same of the Churchwardens. operty of such employer."

All, however, that could be accomplished, was, to obtain the consent of the Council to have the title to the property investors of the Council to have the title to the property investors. The 3rd clause is to prevent confederation for "demanding extravagant or high wages."

The 4th enjoins that no tavern keeper shall detain the wearing appared of a servant or labourer, in pledge for any expenses above £1 10s.

The 5th relates to the duties of Justices of the Peace. No fine to exceed £5, and no imprisonment to exceed one month, nor be less than one day.

The 6th allows commitment to the jail, if the penalty be not paid within the given time. allows his prosecution, conviction, and punishment "in any District in which he shall be found."

The 8th is a provision for servants, in case of "any misrashness-for this has a dash about it which excites some degree of interest, while the other is perfectly wearying. ever the locality may be, however, we hope that Hamilton will have a public Cemetery somewhere; and that, as much as possible, the convenience of the inhabitants will be consulted in making the selection. Though at present numbering only a few thousands, in the course of years, the result will be far different; and unless the purchase of a spot for this salutary pur pose be effected while the price of land will admit of it, the sequence will be, that when the city is densely crowded, the dead will have to be piled up, coffin upon coffin in the narrow inclosures allotted to them, until, as in many large cities, they approach so near the surface as to affect the health of the living, on account of the effluvia arising from them. The mag-nitude of these evils has been especially pointed out by those who have devoted their attention to the health of towns in England, and it cannot be kept too prominently in view.—
Another, and by no means a trifling consideration in the purchase of a Cemetery, is, the opportunity that will be thereby aforded to surviving relatives, of indulging in the melancholy peasure of beautifying and ornamenting the last home of their departed friends, and thus at once of testifying their respect for them, and of cherishing a pleasing recollection of the many virtues they possessed when living.—Hamilton Gazette.

The Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Asylum owledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs. May pard
B. Torrance, Esq.
Messrs. Gooderbam & Worts ..... Messrs, Gooderbam & Worts
John Crawford, Esq.
Thomas Brunskill, Esq.
Captain Rudyerd.
J. W. Girdlestone, Esq.
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq. £ 37 2 6 Formerly acknowledged...... 408 6 73 ...£445 9 11

The Superintendent of the Widows and Orphans' Asylum hankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for use of the institution, viz:
Mrs. Justice Jones—articles of new clothing.

Mrs. Dr. Beaven-new clothing, woollen yarn, drugget, alico, &c.

Mrs. C. Gamble—flannel and calico.

Mrs. C. damble—flannel and calico.

Mrs. Barwick-articles of clothing. Mrs. O'Neil-articles of clothing.

R. W. CAUSLAND, Superintendent.

Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society.

A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee of the above District Branch will be held at the Rectory, at Port Hope, on Friday, the 19th November, instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The attendance of the Clergy of the District is particularly requested. JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

# PRIVATE TUITION.

PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desirous of receiving into his family a few PUPILS, preparing for Matriculation at the University of King's College, and others attending, or purposing to attend, Upper Canada College.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

# A CARD.

BEEKMAN having relinquished the business of AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, takes this method of informing his friends, that he has done so in favour of Mr. J. W. BRENT, who intends for the future to carry on the same description of business, at the Old Office, NELSON STREET.— R. B. has great pleasure in recommending his Successor to the favourable notice of any one having such business to attend to.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to transact every description of business pertaining to Agency and Accounts, Conveyancing, Purchase and Sale of House and Landed Property, Bank Stock, &c. &c. His long residence in Toronto, and his general acquaintance throughout the Province, enables him with confidence to offer his services to the public. J. W. BRENT,

Nelson Street. Toronto, Nov. 3, 1847.

### AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION,

Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton, CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with chaice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847. 538-tf

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

# NOTICE.

A Ta Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered-That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the talments due to that period, a premium of £1 10 A. B. TOWNLEY, of £1 10s. per share Secretary & Treasurer.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortent complete as usual.
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about £37.000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman.
WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire.
Dr. W. C. GWYNNE.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examines
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent.

Pamphlets. Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

Managing Agent. 536-13 Toronto, 39th October, 1847.

TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c. THREE or FOUR Licensed Medical Practitioners are

per Day for his services. Board of Health Office, Toronto, October 25th, 1847.

BOURN of this City, he will hear of something greatly to herself. Oct. 25th, 1847. OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

Kina's College, Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commencement, appointed for Thursday the 28th, is POSTPONED to Tuesday, November 16th. H. BOYS, M D., Registrar. Toronto, Oct 25th, 1847.

Ring's College, Toronto.

COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects:-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, ... ... by Prof. Croft. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, ... ... THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, by Mr. Buckland. The number of Lectures, in each course, will not be less than

elve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, £1 10s, for two, and £1 for one.

It is intended that the Lectures shall be commenced about It is intended that the Lectures shall be fore the end of March.

A Syllabus of each Course may be procured at the Registrar's

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

Office, after November 1st. H. BOYS, M.D.,

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847. NOTICE.

MR. JAMES W. BRENT, HAVING made arrangements for assuming the business lately carried on by Mr. ROBERT BEEKMAN, 88 ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT, will in a few days be prepared to transact any business of that description, on the same premises, in Nelson Street.

Toronto, October 21, 1847.

535-tf.

WANTED,

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, In a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing in the country. References given. Direct, post paid, A. B.,
Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York.
November 5, 1847.

# CARD.

MR. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

HAS taken up his residence in Toronto, and will be happy to give INSTRUCTION IN THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC, as set forth in his former

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Medical men, at the Village of Markham, a place chosen for the salubity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages. The reason for establishing this Institution was, because the Hydropathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many inveterate cases of Acute Disease, has been found generally restorative extensively adorted. where the ordinary treatment has failed; and the practice is extensively adopted, both in Europe and America,—Canada, having no such Institution, and as many were obliged to go out of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. HUNTER, who has himself had extensive practice in this mode of treatment, as well as the ordinary mode, was induced to undertake the establishment of the Institution. The success of the Institution, during the few months it has been in operation, has surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are a sufficient of the cases are known. As he has has surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are a sufficient recommendation, where the cases are known. As he has now taken the responsibility of it entirely apon himself, being assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no expense to make it as perfect in every respect as possible, he feels satisfied that it will, if fairly tested, prove a great advantage to the community.

For particulars, as to subjects, terms, &c., address Dr. R. HUNTER, Church Street, Toronto; or Dr. REED, at the Institution. In connection with the above, the EYE AND EAR

EMIGRANT CONVALESCENT HOUSE,

1st November, 1847.

the following articles of Clothing, from S. Workman, Esq., for the use of the Convalescents, viz:—6 pair of Trowsers, 2 Vests, 1 Coat, 3 Flaunel Shirts, 2 Flaunel Drawers, and a quantity of Shoes, Stockings, &c.; and he will continue to receive or send for articles of Clothing to any part of the Ciry. on receiving a note to that effect, for the above good purposes. It is a well known fact to the public, that, in consequence of illness, many of these poor creatures have been plundered of their all, from port to port, coming here, consequently leaving many of them in a state of nudity to enter on the Canadian

# WILLIAM RAMSEY,

Toronto, November 1, 1847.

#### CARD. EDUCATION.

BOARD, with instruction in English, Literary Composition, B Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography with the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic, French, Music, Drawing, and Fancy Work, £50 per sinum.

In accordance with the Modern European System, Masters, thoroughly qualified, are employed in sill the above-mentioned Branches, without any additional charge, except in Music.

DAY-PUPILS, with the benefit of Masters, £24 per annum. EXTRA:-The Harp, Italian and German Languages,

Dancing and Singing. MRS COATES, from the desire to have her Establishment

the most efficient and complete, has deemed it requisite to add to her resident Teachers a FRENCH GOVERNESS, solely to facilitate conversation in a language now become indispensable to a Finished Education. Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,

# SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 28, 1847.

### BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purries

attending COLLEGE, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO. Bishop's Baildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

### MISS MACNALLY

BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847. YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847.

MISS M.N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and hegs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. SINGER, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance.

as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance-ment of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is based WANTED immediately at the Toronto Emigrant
Hospital.

Each Medical sttendent—with the assistance of a Medical
Student, as Clinical Clerk and Assistant Dispenser—will be
required to take charge of 200 Patients; and will receive 25s.

sively to their improvement.

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment which is now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a To John Free Man, a Baker by Trade, who came out to Canada some time since, in company with Mr. George. Newman, from the County of Wilts, who gave his Address as Post Office, Belleville, Victoria District, will apply to the Rev.

Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pupil in each department is secured.

TERMS: ... £1 15 0 French Language ... ... Piano Forte and Thorough Bass ... Drawing
Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes... 1
Fancy Works ... 1 Dancing English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work ard, including the last-mentioned acquirements ... 7 10 Use of Piano ... ... ... Washing ...

Washing Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

Washing

Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.
A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of improved German Grammar, now extensively used. Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Peneil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. THE REV. D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUMB BLAKE, ESQ. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London.

#### 36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman. Toronto, August, 1847. MORPHY & BROTHERS,

No. 9, King Street East, (Near Messrs, Ridout Brothers' Establishment, AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned.

Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

533-52

# Gold and Silver bought.

NOTICE. AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the

TOHONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addi-on to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date. By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. 520 tf Toronto, July 5, 1847.

At the Parsonage, Newmarket, on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. G. C. Street, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., the wife of the Rev. Dr. Lundy of a daughter.
At Montreal, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Gilbert Elliot Griffin,

On the 27th Oct., at Simcoe Talbot District, by the Rev. Francis Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, Thos. Galt, Esq., of To-ronto, Barrister, to Francis Louisa, youngest daughter of J. W.

Perkins, Esq., R. N.
In Christ's Church, on the 27th October, by the Rev. J. G. The Theoretical Course is the same as that followed by the Celebrated Dr. F. Schneider, Kapellmeister in Abhalt Dessau, Germany, under whom Mr. G. W. S. studied.

Residence at Mrs. Streets, 59, York Street, Corner of Janet, eldest daughter of Capt. Strart, late of the Regt. Janet, eldest daughter of the County of Wentworth. 537-tf

Janet, eldest daughter of Capit Start, face of the Regt, and Registrar of the County of Wentworth.

At Christ Church, Hamilton, on Friday last, the 5th insteady by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. J. Seymour, of Toronto, Prince of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. J. Seymour, of Toronto, Prince of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. J. Seymour, of Toronto, Prince of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. J. Seymour, of Toronto, Prince of the Regt.

At Halifax, on the 25th ult., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. D. Twining, Chaplain to the Garrison, G. M. Odell, E.q., M. D., son of the late Hon. W. F. Odell, of Fredericton, N.B., to Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of D L. Robinson, Esq., and

niece to Deputy Commissary General Robinson.

May 5, at Poons, Bombay, E. F. Arthur, Esq., 1st Bombay

Lancers, third sou of Sir Geo. Arthur, Bart., late Governor of Bombay, to Emma, second daughter of Capt. Souter, H. M's. 22nd Regt. DIED.

On the 17th Oct., universally regretted, James Scott, Esq., of Mona Cottage, Orillia, Lake Simcoe, in the 29th year of his age. The deceased was nephew of the late Duke of Athol.—His loss will be severely felt in Orillia and its neighbourhood. At St. Andrews, Argenteuil, on the 21st ultimo, after a protracted illness, at the age of 36, John Pyke, Esq., M. D., second son of the Hon. Geo. Pyke, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal.

On the fith inst. Eliza infant daughter of the Rey. De. Lundy

INFIRMARY will be continued as heretofore.

The Institution will be attended by Dr. Reed daily, and visited by Dr. Hunter weekly, or oftener if found necessary.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1847.

Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal.

On the 6th inst. Eliza, infant daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lundy At Lidalby, York Mills, on Wednesday the 10th inst. Mr. McKay Hugh Baillie Cameron, second son of the late Lieur. Col. Duncan Cameron, C. B., aged 25 years.

On Tuesday the 28th inst., at Lake Lodge, near Niagara Eliza Rebecca, relict of the late William Campbell Loring, Esq THE undersigned begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Robert Addison, Rector of

> Capt. Le Visconte, rem. 2 copies; Rev. F. Lundy; Jas. Davidson, Esq.; Rev. Wm. Thompson; Rev. J. C. Davidson, TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTOPHER OLDCHURCH writes in a good spirit. But though his letter contains much that is deserving of attention we hardly think it adapted for publication.

598-3 for insertion this week.

The Communication of TALLIS came to hand, but too late

#### DORNIE BACH. (From the Evergreen.)

At a farm in Cowall, on the side of Loch Fine, opposite to the Duke of Argyle's beautiful estate, dwelt after proper care, Elspey too became once more the class of Scottish peasantry; yet though poor, they her head, which remained an honourable mark of her were loved and respected, for they were as obliging as heroism for the remainder of her life. It may be bled to assist their neighbors, whom habits of expense eat the cheese; but she said, "Life was worthless or idleness had reduced to straits.

Such privations as they endured came light to them livery." because they referred all things to the will of God; and that singleness of heart and simplicity of belief SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN UNITED blunts the edge of suffering, while it enhances the value of happiness. Next to this blessed resignation of mind, the best boon of Heaven is, perhaps, a love of employment; for labour, when it is not too severe, beguiles care. Come when you might to Gillespie's yard, he might be heard singing-

" A cosie wee house, a cosie wee fire, A bonnie wee bodie to praise and admire: A sonsie braw bairn upon my knee, To crowdie and cry Dadie to me; And bide ye yet, and bide ye yet, Ye little ken what may betide ye yet. ie wee bodie has been my lot, And I'll ay be canty wi' thinking o't."

And canty-that is cheery-he ever was, for there is a spirit in employment which gives health to the mind as exercise does to the body; besides there is a promise attached to diligence: "The hand of the diligent shall bear rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute.' (Prov. x. 24.) But, to return to my story and my cotters. They had two fine children—the pride and joy and comfort of their lives, -a boy and girl. The girl was ten years old, the boy seven; already these children were useful in their family and station;many a well-dressed lordling and little lady cannot say as much; happier would it be for them if they could, The girl helped her mother in the kale-yard in the daytime, and at night spun the varn "maist as weel as herself." The little boy lay all day patiently herding his sheep and the black cattle, and was already as perfectly acquainted with the wilds and hill-side as boys that were twice his age.

He was a fearless little fellow, and when accompanied by his faithful black and white collie,\* "Dornie Bach," he apprehended no danger-no, not even when he passed the cairn, where it is said a poor girl, in a fit of insanity had killed herself; and yet such a sad tale might naturally make a child feel awe; but he remembered what his father had told him, and what he read (for he could read) in the Bible, that they who do no wrong need fear no evil; so he played with his dog, and cut hazel-sticks, and gathered fern to make a bed for his cattle when he should return at night, which he carried home on his back, bound together with a withe of the birch-tree; at other times he gathered wild-ash berries, and strung them in necklaces for his sister .-Their bright scarlet colour pleased his eye; and there was, besides, a virtue ascribed to this tree, according to Highland lore, which could keep all hurtful things from her.

These children had learned many lessons taught by nature: they knew well the aspect of the heavens, and without any clock could almost always tell the hour of the day; they knew well, also, when to expect a storm, and when to drive their beasts to a place of safety before its coming fury; they instructed their dog, Dornie Bach, too, in his duties; and it would have been a dainty sight for a painter to have seen the grave face of the collie, one ear cocked up, the other down, his tail "hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl," as he listened to the commands of his young mentors, while they, by gesture and sound of voice, could make him understand every thing they required of him.

Mrs. Gillespie was celebrated for making a particular sort of cheese, wich was considered a great dainty; and one of these cheeses, together with one of the fa-mous Dornie Bach's offspring, was designed for some friends that dwelt across the moor, over the hill to the north, in the wildest part of the country. These were presents of no mean value, for Dornie Bach was of rare quality, and so was the cheese, and Mrs. Gillespie took counsel with her husband to decide upon whom she would entrust with such valuable gifts. "There's not one I would sooner trust than Elspey," said her father; "that child never told an untruth in her life, and she's trustworthy in every sense of the word.' Elspey gloried in her father's praise, and she felt her eyes fill with tears of modest joy. "But it's a lone-some way for the bairns," said the mother; "I would go myself, but for the sickness of our neighbor M'Ar thur's wife." "And I," said the father, "must go to the fishing, or the meal-chest must stand empty.' "Oh," said Johnie, "I've got my stick and Dornie Bach, and we'll take very good care of Elspey; there's nothing will harm us." His sister joined her entreaties to be allowed to go;

and, after much demurring, it was decided that Elspey and Johnnie should set off early the next morning.-Elspey carried the basket in which the cheese was deposited, and Johnnie took charge of the pup, who was not able yet to follow on foot. Many were the directions the parents gave their children, not to loiter on the way, but to behave "wise-like," and blessing them they departed. Johnnie was often tempted to run here and there, and cut a stick or fly a stone for Dornie Bach the elder, but his sister restrained him as much as she could; and they had reached nearly half-way in safety, when a violent storm of sleet and snow came on. It drove right in their faces, and blinded them so that they could not see, and in a short time the whole surface of the earth was one glittering sheet of snow. Here and there a point of a bush was to be seen, but no track by which to guide the hapless children remained visible. They continued to wander far and wide-far, indeed, out of their road, among bogs and morasses, which would have swallowed them, but for the frost and their light weight; and they endeavored to wade on through the drifting snow, without

Night set in, and they had no shelter; then, for the first time, Johnie began to weep bitterly; and though Elspey still endeavored to comfort and keep up his spirits, he complained of cold and hunger till her very heart ached for him-much more than for herself, although she was suffering likewise; but he was younger, she said, and it was no wonder his courage and patience gave way under such trials. He besought her to let him eat the cheese. "What, Johnie! the cheese we were to take in safety to Donald Bawn! ye would not think of that!" And she endeavoured to explain to him that one must sooner die than break a trust: she assured him that she was as hungry as he could be, but bade him place confidence in God, and remember that ere long, doubtless, their parents would seek them out and save them; and in this belief she rested, finding it utterly impossible to use any exertions in their own behalf. Down they sat, therefore, where they chanced to be under a rock, determined to wait God's will. Elspey took off her plaid, and all her upper garments, to cover her brother, who had fallen asleep, and the only relief she kept for herself (France,) there is a little village called Vic, which is was the small dog, whom she placed across her breast.

All that night they were exposed to the independent of the world, being several almost unknown to the rest of the world. All that night they were exposed to the inclemency of leagues from Nancy. The river runs through the the weather; but, providentially a mass of snow fell street, and is generally so shallow as to be fordable in from the rock and covered them and saved their lives. some places, but after a heavy rain, it will rise rapidly Johnie slept on, but Elspey continued to "call on the and do a great deal of mischief. name of God" all that night.

parents and the inhabitants of the whole country round, succour of the inhabitants in times of distress. Jowhere the children lay; they made the air ring with at times a hat maker; he had before been a soldier. their shorts, but the little ones were no longer able to So much was he in the habit of lending his assis-

bed, and the half-distracted parents expressed their work, his shop, his dinner-table, or his bed, at any joy in alternate thanks to God and to those who as- moment, summer or winter, when his assistance was sisted them in their search. Johnie recovered; and needed. cotter and his wife,—poor persons, of the lowest stout lassie she had ever been, except a slight turn in industrious; and by their industry were frequently ena- doubted whether she should not have let her brother without honor; and, besides, I trusted in God for de-

STATES.

(From the " Rambler in North America," by C. J. Latrobe.)

In 1749, a lunatic, wandering as was his wont during his paroxysms, crossed the dividing ridge between the wife busy: as often as Gillespie delved in the potatothat he had been upon streams whose waters ran to the West. No great public notice seems to have been taken of this discovery. Yet it is upon record that a reconnoitering party, crossing the mountains in the same direction, in the year 1751, and falling upon the waters of what is now Green Brier River, a tributary of the Kenhawa, found two solitary white men. natives of New England, living on its banks, though some hundred yards distant from each other. Even in that wilderness, human passions and pertinacity of pinion had wrought disharmony, and there they had ived apart from the world and from each other, nothing passing between them but the morning salutation, as the one came from out of the hollow tree which served him for a shelter, and the other from his log hut. The Virginians subsequently made a small settlement there, which was utterly cut off in 1763 by an incursion of the Indians.

It was 1767 when the first adventurer from the banks of the Yadkin, in North Carolina, a man of the name of Finlay came back to his family, after a long absence, with accounts of the marvellous beauty and riches of the country beyond the mountains. He subsequently returned thither the same year, with a party of which the celebrated Daniel Boone was one; and from that time forward, adventurers from among the restless inhabitants of the outskirts of civilization were occasionally seen to quit the vicinity of the 'clearings' with their rifles, blankets, and dogs, and entering the forests, disappear for a while in the direc-

tion of the mountains. One thing is not to be lost sight of-the experience of one hundred years and upwards had not been thrown away, and the hardy backwoodsman of this day had that in his favour which the New England settlers had been without. The modes and resources of Indian warfare were perfectly known to him. He had been cradled in the forests, and had been brought up amidst the alarms of Indian incursions. From his earliest youth he had been taught the value of the rifle, the most powerful and convenient weapon in the world for the use of a single arm. He knew the nature and and a wrong way. Now the right way is always the resources of the country, and unshackled by the edu- easier and more agreeable, while the wrong way is cation or the prejudices of the Old World, the forest

highly estimated. I can conceive the feelings of won- teachers, or friends; and when they are told, they der and delight of these first solitary adventurers, when | should remember and attend to what has been said.urmounting the several ridges covered with their Many a mother has said to her little girl, "Your work splendid vegetation of rhododendron, azaleas, and is all wrong-do you not see how ill it looks?-go and laurels, they looked down upon that wilderness of fer- pull it all out again;" -and many a little boy has had tility and rich vegetation to the westward; that beau- his sum rubbed out from his slate because he did not tiful region, which though it now appeared to them as mind what was said; or, taking the wrong street, has the land of paradise, was soon to verify its Indian not been able to find out the person to whom he has appellation of 'the Dark and Bloody Ground,' to them | been sent, and has had to go again for his negligence also; and by these fearful epithets was it subsequently and thoughtlessness. long known and stigmatized.

The early descriptions extant of the original state and appearance of this portion of the vast valley of issippi, and the impressions they suggest though recorded by no practised hands, have in then a truth and nature more suited to the sublimity of the subject than the attempts made at a later day with all their labour and finish. Truly, he who would pourtray the West must use other pallet and pencil than that of a miniature painter. It would appear, that while the regions to the north of the Ohio afforded a home to divers Indian tribes, the wide tract of country stretching on the southern shores towards the Cumberland mountains and the great river Mississippi, watered by so many noble streams, was claimed by none in particular, but formed a kind of hunting-ground in which innumerable herds of wild animals found food and covert, and the bands of hostile Indians met to pursue alternately war and the chace.

It is easy to conceive, that the sight of those imnense herds of Bison, an animal hitherto unknown to the settlers, the troops of deer, elk and bears with which the land abounded, should strongly stimulate whose subsistence and gains had hitherto in a great degree depended upon the fruits of the chace. But beyond this the productions and forms of external nature seem to have struck the early adventurers with wonder, when compared with those to which they were familiar on their side of the mountains.

The unexampled growth of the ordinary forest-trees; their frequent disposition over the soil in open woods, umbered with brushwood; the interminable cane brakes, broken only by the narrow pathways trodden down by the bison and deer; the luxuriance of every form of vegetation, as it sprung from a virgin soil, whose fertility was as exhaustless, as its depth was extraordinary-all these things might well excite sur-Then the fruits, the flowers;—the magnitude of single trees of the poplar or sycamore species, as their mighty shafts rose a hundred feet into the air, their publication. His death is greatly lamented by all bearing with them their gigantic parasites; the numerous 'salt-licks,' frequented by the game of every species; the abundant springs and streams, and the extreme beauty of the sward in the more open country :further their discovery in the depths of untrodden forests of huge artificial mounds and fortifications, covered with the growth of centuries and the extraordinary relics of a race of enormous animals buried under the soil-all combined to produce a species of unwonted excitement, and had their effect in nerving these men to the endurance of their perilous situation, as in small parties, or even singly, they sat down to spend days and months in the wilderness, totally cut the lot of Finlay, Boone, and others of the same stamp and mould, whose names will be for ever identified with the discovery and settlement of the West. From the pertinacity with which these men would cling to their discovery, it would almost seem as if their hearts misgave them, but that the whole might prove a delusion, and that if they returned over the mountains, they would never be able to find that rich, and pleasant, and fruitful land again.

# HEROISM OF JOSEPH IGNACE.

Standing on the banks of the Seille, in Lorraine,

In this village lived a man who seemed to have It was not till the middle of the next day, that the been placed there expressly by Providence, for the whom they had called together, came to the spot seph Ignace, called Naxi, was a simple boatman, and make themselves heard. Johnie, indeed, his sister tance to those who were in danger from the sudden day last, and confirmed between six and seven hundred feared was dead; but Dornie Bach saved them. He rise of the waters, that he came to be considered as young people in the forenoon, at Bishopwearmouth their guardian. If any accident happened, the first barked faintly-his bark was heard and joyfully their guardian. If any accident happened, the first \* A particular species of sheep-dog, famous for sagacity, im-

cheered. The children were dug out of their snowy and Joseph was on the spot. He would leave his

He began this course of disinterested goodness at an early age—at eleven years old he rescued a man from imminent danger. Many of his generous deeds are recounted, and well

attested by the inhabitants of Vic.

He saved a man named Louis Paulhin, who fell into the Seille while fishing, a saddler, Nicholas Chaussier, who also fell in; a soldier on horseback, some labourers in a boat, two bathers, a crazy man, an old

woman, and a child of three years old. This child fell in the river from a bridge. Two of the inhabitants jumped in after it, but not knowing now to swim, were of no avail. The child floated on till it approached a rapid and dangerous part of the stream. They ran to Joseph Ignace; he was sick, but in spite of the entreaties of his wife, who, with tears in her eyes, implored him not to risk his health, "I must save the child," cried he, and he did save it, and restored it to its parents.

The river Seille, swollen by heavy rains, overflowed both its banks, covering the streets, and rising several feet in the houses. That day was one of triumph to Joseph Ignace, whose assistance was implored on all sides. Entire families owed their deliverance to him alone. He remained in the water from six in the morning until night, a period of eleven hours, during which he saved nineteen persons.

If we lived in the time when a crown of oak was given for every life saved, Joseph Ignace would to our certain knowledge, have thirty-two to hang up in his

A natural impulse leads us to endeavour to rescue the drowning, but when this becomes a habit, it ceases to be an impulse of courage or humanity, and is indeed

The Acadamy bestowed a prize for virtuous actions upon Joseph Ignace.

THERE IS A RIGHT WAY AND A WRONG WAY. (From the Calendar.)

"The Turks differ from the Franks," says Dr. Walsh, in their most trifling habits. The barber pushes his razor from him, ours draws it to him; the Carpenter, on the contrary, drew the saw to him, for all the teeth were set in; ours pushes it from him, for all the teeth are set out; the mason sat while he laid the stones, ours always stands; the scribe wrote on his hand, from right to left; ours always writes on a desk, and from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference consisted in the manner of building a house-we begin at the bottom and finish at the top; the house we now saw was a frame of wood, which the Turks began at the top, and the upper rooms were finished and inhabited, while all below was like a lantern.

APPLICATION.

There are two ways of doing a thing-a right way always difficult and troublesome. Besides when a thing is done wrong, it has to be done over again .-Still the hardihood, presence of mind, patience, and When children do not know how to do any thing in ryincible resolution of these pioneers cannot be too the best manner, they should inquire of their parents,

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the English Churchman. Sir,—The only object I have in addressing you upon the subject of our proposed Bishop for the new Diocese of Argyle, is to explain the true state of the question, and to exonerate our Bishops from the shocking charge brought against them, by your correspondent, "P. H., viz., that they are about to commit an act of "desecration in receiving Mr. Ewing into the Episcopate.

The whole matter may be reduced to the following

1. The Clergy of the proposed new Diocese elect Mr. Ewing for the future Diocesan.

2. The election is notified by the Primus to the College of Bishops, who, at their meeting, are found to be divided in opinion; three in favour of confirming the election, and three against confirming it.

3. The matter is now in a state of suspension. The Canon requires that for the Presbyters to proceed to a new election, "the BISHOPS SHALL DECLARE," (not the Primus) "that they have sufficient reason not to be satisfied" with the previous one. Such declaration by the Bishops never having been made, the election of Mr. Ewing is unaffected.
4. At the next meeting of Bishops in Synod, the ques

tion of Mr. Ewing's election was again brought forward and confirmed by three to one; the Primus at first objecting, but after the Confirmation of the Argyle Presbyter's choice, concurring in the consecration, which will therefore take place with the sanction of a majority of the Biology of the Prince of the I am, sir, your faithful servant, E. B. RAMSAY.

Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Sept. 27, 1847. DEATH OF THE ARCHDEACON OF KILLALA.—The Ven. Archdeacon Trulock died on Sunday fast, after a few hours' illness, at the rectory in Skreen, in the 51st year of his age. The deceased had taken an active part in alleviateing the sufferings of the poor during the last calamitous winter, and his letters in the public journals, de scriptive of the frightful condition of the district where he resided, attracted considerable attention at the time of

classes in his neighbourhood. CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND .- Yesterday sermons were preached in several of the Liverpool churches in aid of this society. It appeared from the details given by some of the preachers that the society has 1899 schools in operation, in which there were 90,000 children, 22,000 of whom are Roman Catholics. The system of instruction imparted is, as the name imports scriptural. The income last year amounted to 45,000*l*. three-fourths of which, or 33,000*l*., had been contributed by the Irish clergy. That portion of the clergy of the establishment are now, however, rendered so completely destitute by the heavy calls made upon them caused by the famine, and the impossibility of at present collecting ther incomes, so enormous are the poor rates, that, maless some extraordinary efforts be made and seconded in off from all communication with their race. Such was England, many of the schools must be closed, and multi-the let of Finlay. Boone, and others of the same stamp tudes of the children will have to be handed over to the teachings of the priesthood. The congregations were called upon to evince their love for scriptural truth, by called upon to evince their love for scriptural truth, by adopting petitio is to the legislature praying that some portion of the grant of 110,000l, now made to the Irish National Board, be transferred to the societies for promoting education in Church principles. This evening is appointed for the holding of the annual meeting, at which the Rev. Chancellor Raikes will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Singer, the Rev. Mr. Verschoyle, and the Rev. Mr. Mae Ilwaine will attend as a deputation.—Liverpool

The four Irish Representative Prelates for the ensuing Session are the Archbishop of Armagh and Tuam, and the Bishops of Killaloe, Kilmore, and Clogher.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a Cautionary letter desiring the Bishops not to allow the Rev. Bidlake

The Bishop of Rochester has refused to license to a Curacy in his diocese the Rev. Mr. Jay, who has preached a sermon calling into question the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. The Bishop of Oxford some time since refused to grant a license to a Clergyman on the same

We regret to hear that the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has, for some time past, been suffering from ill health. So exhausted was the Right Rev. Prelate after the delivery of his visitation Charge on Saturday week that he fainted.—Bath Chronicle.

The Bishop of Durham visited Sunderland on Thursidea which arose was to send for Joseph Ignace.
People had but to say, "If Joseph were only here,"

Sunderland Church, his Lordship consecrated that portion of Sunderland parish burial ground which has lately been taken from the town moor and added to it on the east.

### Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. cd. first insertion, and 7 d. each subsensertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insenting time in the subsequent insertion. The usual disconade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable ound a profitable medium for all advertisements which as o be widely and generally diffused.

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\* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most shionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns

Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

#### RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for a limited period, together with every other information, may ce he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

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R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER.

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, AND SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11,1846.

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Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 486-tf DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

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CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON.

JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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have been formed on the most correct observations which exist

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

I .- The Security of a large guaranteed Capital II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

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NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co Dourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

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For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

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E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 "

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Salisitor, The Company of olicitors, Toronto. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOIn at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 3\frac{1}{2} dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.

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Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays scepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven

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Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

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Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting.) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

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