poetry.

THE GLORIFIED MARTYRS. BY MILMAN.

What means von blaze on high?

What means yon blaze on high?
The empyrean sky
Like the rich veil of some proud fane is rending,
I see the star-paved land,
Where all the angels stand.
Even to the highest height in burning rows ascending.
Some with their wings dispread,
And bowed the stately head,
As on some mission of God's love departing,
Like flames from midnight conflagration starting;
Behold the appointed messengers are they.
And nearest earth they wait to waft our souls away.

Higher and higher still
More lofty statures fill
The jasper courts of the everlasting dwelling.
Cherub and seraph pace
The illimitable sauce.

The illimitable space,
While steep the folded plumes from their white shoulders
From all the harping throng
Bursts the tumultuous soug.
Like the unceasing sounds of cataracts pouring,
Hosanna o'er hosanna loudly soaring;
That faintly echoing down to earthly ears,
Hath seemed the concert sweet of the harmonious spheres.

Still my rapt spirit mounts, And lo! beside the founts

And lo' beside the founts
Of flowing light Christ's chosen saints reclining;
Distinct amid the blaze
Their paint-crowned heads they raise,
Their white robes even through that o'erpowering lustre
Each in his place of state,
Long the bright Twelve bave sate,
O'et the celestial Slon high uplifted;
While those with deep prophetic raptures gifted,
Where life's glad river rolls in tideless streams,
Enjoy the full completion of their heavenly dreams.

Again—I see again
The great victorious train,
The martyr-army from their toils reposing.
The blood-red robes they wear
Empurpling all the air.
Even their immortal limbs, the signs of wounds disclosing.
O, holy Stephen! thou
Art there, and on thy brow
Hast still the placid smile it wore in dying,
When under the heaped stones in anguish lying,
Thy clasping hands were foully spread to heaven,
And thy last accents prayed thy foes might be forgiven.

Beyond! ah, who is there
With the white snowy hair?
S He—tis He, the Son of man appearing!
At the right hand of One.
The darkness of whose throne
at sun-eyed seraph host behold with awe and fearing.
O'er Him the rainbow springs,
And spreads its emerald wings.

And spreads its emerald wings, Down to the glassy sea his loftiest seat o'erarching. Hark! thunders from his throne, like steel-clad armies

marching.

The Christ! the Christ commands us to his home!

Jesus, Redeemer, Lord, we come, we come, we come

WEEKLY	CALENDAR.
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	N 100 1 2 200 4 10

F July 7. 6TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. [M. 2 Sam. 12, Lul	0 10
SERVICE TRANSPORTS CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	oss. 3.
M " 8,	ce 20.
T " 9,	e 21. ess. 1.
T " 9,	ess. 2.
T " 11, M. Eccles, 1, Luk	ce 23.
F " 12	e 24. ess. 4.
S " 13,	n 1. ess. 5.
F " 14, 7TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. { M, 2 Sam. 21, John 24, 2 Th	n 2. ess. 1.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. JULY 7, 1850. (By the Rev. G. F. Townsend, M.A.)

of

21-tf

00.

unprincipled actions. There are three gradations of crime mentioned by our Saviour as forbidden by the law, all of which appear to proceed from one cause, namely, needless anger. As the first two gradations of crime are threatened with temporal punishments; in the vengeance of the judgment, or the animadvering three vengeance of the judgment vengeance in the vengeance of the judgment, or the animadversion of the Sanhedrim, Jewish tribunals, which had now authority only in minor offences: so the punishments, sion of the Sanhedrim, Jewish tribunals, which had now authority only in minor offences: so the punishments, architects need sometimes to form the doubt not we have more than one architect in this city, who would be glad to show as much good taste as Mr. Wills, if only trasted with its progress since! From what studios, could such a gallery of American works, as the collection which the people would nermit them. We trust to furnish the need sometimes to form the doubt not we have more than one architects need sometimes to form the doubt not we have more than one architects need sometimes to form the doubt not we have more than one architects need sometimes to form the doubt not we have more than one architects need sometimes in their dates, and the general progress of the nation in wealth and refinement, it would have made some advancement. It had been advancing before that period, but how slowly, contrasted with its progress since! From what studios, could such a gallery of American works, as the collection which the propose of the nation in wealth and refinement, it would have made some advancement. It had been advancing before that period, but how slowly, contrasted with its progress since! From what studios, could such a gallery of American works, as the collection which the distribution of the glad to show as much good taste as Mr. Wills, if only trasted with its progress of the nation in wealth and refinement, it would have made some advancement. It had been advancing before that period, but how slowly, contrast the editorial lesson. Ah me! if these are been advancing before that period, but how slowly, contrast the editorial lesson. Ah me! if these are been advancing before that period, but how slowly, contrast the editorial lesson. A me! It had the deditorial lesson are defined with the editorial lesson. A me! It had the deditorial lesson are defi also that of a temporal nature. The expression, "in extracts from this work from time to time. danger of hell-fire," is in the exact translation of the words, "liable to the Gehenna of fire, or the fire of Gehenna." Gehenna is a proper name; and alludes to the valley of Hinnom, a place near Jerusalem. In this desecrated spot, the Jews burnt bones, the dead carcases of animals, the refuse and offal of the numerous victims slain in the services of the Temple. The loathsome scene which this place exhibited, and the fires continually burning there, caused it to be used as the emblem of hell, and of hell torments in a state of eternity. Many persons, to prevent contagion in so large a city as Jerusalem, and in so hot a climate, would be constantly employed in carrying all kinds of attending on the fires. This must have been the lowest, most degrading, and offensive employment, in the estimation of a Jew, to which any human being could be devoted. Our blessed Lord may be, therefore, well supposed to use this expression, in this place, in its literal, and not in its metaphorical, sense. Needless anger He threatens, in two instances, with the danger of the judgment and Sanhedrim; and declares, in a third example of the offence, under cer- articles of the Faith. tain aggravated circumstances, that he who indulges a habit of treating his fellow-creatures with insolence and contempt, is in danger of sinking to the most loathsome office that can be allotted him, in order to gain a miserable existence. The Gospel not only controls the actions but restrains the thoughts of men; it not only forbids hatred, malice, and uncharitableness, but enjoins and supplies the most powerful motives for brotherly affection and good will. The believer,

Our Monthly Review.

admitted by Baptism into the body of Christ's Church, has promised to die unto sin in all his members: in

C. S. D. T., Toronto. 15s.

stated in the introduction is to present a concise, his- only a little more than to the Union, is certainly not torical sketch of ancient, Ecclesiastical Architecture, the least attractive. The subscriber to the Art Jourlimiting the subject to its developement in the English nal procures a work which commends itself to every Church; to exhibit its progress by illustrations of the various details which characterised its different eras; to inquire into the causes of the beauty of the Eccletor inquire into the cause in the inquire int

wish the service of our own Church to be conducted lished in 1839—in 1849 numbered 1089 subscribers 3. Hortatory prayers, intended to stir up the zeal of the collect, that in presence of perhaps as large a Congregation for the particular day. "In all which," we ask, with the these principles, we cannot expect in any way to equal large number of 18960 subscribers.

tecture, from its infancy in the time of the Britons, to leges. its decline under the Tudors; giving the characteristics of each successive style, in regard to masonry, First. - To the production of a large and costly Original windows, doorways, pillars, arches, roofs, &c.; distinguishing the octural style into Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and pointed; and subdividing the latter into, first, second, and third pointed. These last divisions stand instead of the Early English, decorated and perpendicular of Richman, which have been followed hitherto by most writers.

He next proceeds to the more necessary work of explaining the ground plans of cathedrals and parish churches, distinguishing with great propriety the one from the other; for as Mr. Wills most justly observes "in nothing has Architecture suffered more in these church building times than in confounding these two, and in selecting portions of each to form one whole; for the thing which is good and to be admired in a cathedral, is absurd when modernised in a village church. The two were built with a different intention —the services celebrated therein were different. In one the prayers of perhaps not more than one or two priests and a few simple peasants were offered up to God-children were baptized-the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered. In the other thousands knelt before the Lord their Maker-bishops and priests thronged the spacious Cheir-anthems and halleluiahs daily rang through the echoing aisles-priests were ordained there-bishops were consecrated and monarchs crowned. The one was the church of a parish; the other the church of every parish in the diocese, and was built in the city where the bishop resided, will be seen from the following table, showing the and to which he summoned his clergy to deliberate progress of the Institution since its commencement. with him upon matters which concerned the Church's

He then enters into the subject of the fitting up the interior with seats, font, pulpit, &c., altar and other arrangements of the chancel. This leads to the subject of the decorations of the walls, roof, and the pointed glass windows. Another chapter is devoted to the general principles to be observed in the construction of a church, in reference to convenience, beauty, and durability, in which there are many just and valuable observations.

The last chapter is devoted to monumental Architecture, in which Mr. Wills would lead us back from the paltry unmeaning or ostentatious and heathenish style of later days, to the pious and striking memorials of earlier ages.

The whole work is illustrated by excellent lithograph engravings, and Mr. Wills has added drawings of six churches erected by him on this continent, with a design for a seventh. The whole shew a just and pure taste, such as we should much desire to see appreciated in this country. Three of these churches are of the good effects arising from the establishment of

in the Scriptures and by the Church. An Essay, ford and Swords; 1850.

filth and offal to this spot, or in supplying fuel, and certain texts usually adduced in reference to these topics, is unwittingly taken to be correct. It is most certain, were there more study of the Holy Scriptures by the light of History and Theology, and less dependence on mere individual intuition - particularly the mere individual intuition of minds immature and undisciplined-there would be more unity among christians, not only on the subjects presented to our com-

TRANSACTION OF THE AMERICAN ART-UNION FOR THE

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART-UNION SERIES FOR 1850, No. 1: New York, April 1st, 1850.

No person who has paid the slightest attention to the progress of the Fine Arts for the past twenty years, can be ignorant of the beneficial effect which has followed the establishment of Art-Unions. The Lonfollowed the establishment of Art-Unions. The London Art-Union was begun in 1836, and its success for many years was naturally taken as a proof that a taste for the Arts was becoming much more generally diffused. It is true that there has been for the last.

In addition the selection, both to his subject and to himself. No one who has read the later day, and it the synagogue until this hour, the people and the subject and to himself. No one who has read the later day, and it the synagogue until this hour, the people and the priests, or the people alone, answered and still and the priests, or the people alone, answered and still and the priests, or the people alone, answered and still and the priests, or the people alone, answer one another, "by course." Then follow the answer one another, "by course." The follow the answer one anot controlling his tongue, restraining his hands, keeping taste for the Arts was becoming much more generally a watch over his feet. He has promised, and will diffused. It is true that there has been for the last seek to live according to his promise; and to glorify God both in his soul and body, which are his.

three years a very considerable diminution in the number of subscibers to the Art but it would argue great ignorance to suppose from this circumstance either that the objects of the union were not so well appreciated or that there was a less general taste for the Arts. The decrease in the number of subscribers ANCIENT ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE to the London Art-Union is to be attributed to the and its Principles, applied to the wants of the fact that the union itself has brought into existence so Church at the present day. Frank Wills, many publications of very decided merit, that a new A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR Architect, Member of the Ecclesiological Societies channel has been opened for the smaller sums which of London and New York: Depository of the the great mass of the subscribers to the union could afford to expend on works of Art. Amongst these, The object of this excellent and beautiful work, as the Art Journal, the annual subscription to which is

ples of Ancient Architecture; and unless we keep to in 1847. The American Union having in 1849, the prise, which at the moment may be thought interesting. in his prayer, first entered fully into the nature of the improve?"

those who contemplate the erection of a House of union :-

Every subscriber of five dollars is a member of the

The money thus obtained (after paying necessary ex-

Engraving from an American painting, together with a set of Outlines, or some other similar Works of Art. Of these every member receives a copy for every five dollars paid by him.

more impressions will be taken at present.

The plates and copyright of all Engravings, and other publications belong to the Institution, and are

used solely for its benefit.

number will be illustrated with an Engraving or

These last mentioned Works of Art are exhibited at the Galleries of the Art-Union till the Annual buted by lot among the members, each member hav-ing one share for every five dollars paid by him. Each member is thus certain of receiving in return

at least the value of the five dollars paid, and may also receive a painting or other Work of Art of great That the Institution has been singularly successful,

Years.	No. of Memb'rs	Receipt	s.	Engravings,	No. of Paintings, etc., dist'd by lot.
1839	814	4,200	78	No Engraving	36
1840	686	3,927	47	General Marion inviting a British Officer to Dinner.	. 14
1841	937	5.205	16	The Artist's Dream	7.
1842	1120	5,883	70	Caius Marius on the Ruins }	35
1843	J452	7,129	00	Farmers Nooning	51
1844	2080	10,080	90	Sparking. Escape of Captain Wharton (outline)	92
1845	3 233	16,165	00	Capture of Major Andre	115
1846	4457	22,293	00	Sir Walter Raleigh parting } with his Wife	146
1847	9666	48,733	91	The Jolly Flatboatmen}	5721 including
1848	16475	85,134	28	Queen Mary signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey	929 including 450 medals
1849		96,300		7	1010 including 20 bronzes 500 medals

this Association in the United States.

The American Art-Union has accomplished results ings and distributed its prizes over the whole length breadth of the land. The taste of the people has been This Essay will well repay perusal; it will help to render clear in the reader's mind the meaning of the "Divine Life" and the "New Birth."—subjects by "Divine Life" and the "New Birth," — subjects by the awards of Fortune's wheel, is a convenient method of many persons misunderstood, because they are not scattering them with impartial hand. The works we send theologically and historically studied; consequently, out are messengers and missionaries of Art. Genius speaks from the canvass, and awakens responses like that which full from the line of round Carrogaia as he stood which fell from the lips of young Correggio, as he stood before a picture of Raphael, "I, too, am a painter." conspicuous part -quorum magna pars fui, "And all, in turn, essay to paint

The publications for 1849, which have just been distributed by the honorary Secretary, H. Rowsell, Esq., are,—A very fine engraving, Youth, from a 11. Un-English prayers, in which unncouthness of expainting by Cole, and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, pression, and carelessness of composition, offend the ear, illustration by Felix O. C. Darley. This engraving and unfit the mind for worship. is certainly a very superior one, and would do honour 12. Short prayers, abridged and hurried, to make room templation by the Essay now before us, but on all the

artist has done justice to their selection, both to his make them.

In addition to these publications, which all the their enemies.

with their fitting solemnity, we may adopt the princi- more than the London Society when at its maximum congregation, in regard to some particular subject or enter- as ever assembled in New York, a Presbyterian minister, great Hooker, "what is there which the wit of man can

buildings that resulted from their ancient practice; As it is possible that some of our readers may not against certain errors or practices, to put down certain senand in conclusion, to give a few practical hints suited be aware of the nature of these societies, we extract timents, or to awaken towards them indignant feelings, sufficiently already; and that he then defined, with logical "the oppositions of science, falsely so-called," or into to this time and country, which may be of service to the following from the plan of the American Art- being appeals to men, not addresses to God." Fire from precision, the exact thing which he had it in his own mind Grostic and Neologic vagaries, and the subtleties of intelheaven is constantly invoked; temperance, abolition, re- that the Lord should grant. vivals, missions, any thing will furnish fuel for the passion; 20. Theutrical prayers, accompanied by painful ges- and the heretical and startling novelties of some last It contains a brief history of English Church Archi- Art-Union for the year, and is entitled to all its privi- and the lash of a 'local public opinion,' manufactured, per- tures and grimaces, the latter resulting perhaps from the author he has read. Nor is it strange, that the laity, under haps, in some miserable village, is mercilessly applied to (unscriptural) custom of shutting the eyes, and of making such tuition, become familiar with the notes of the ancient Innumerable instances tread one upon another in my me- sciousness that the people are looking at the speaker. mory; but it is needless to recite them. Now let the va- 21. Bombastic prayers, which approach the Majesty of them " who spend their time in nothing else, but either to riences, emulations, and strifes, of Episcopalians, be what Heaven with a solemn grandiloquence, familiar to an tell ortohear some new thing," they are little swayed by the they may, we keep them out of our devotions; hence, oriental court.

Members who multiply their subscriptions, are at when sectarians look on, expecting to see us the next moliberty to select from the engravings of previous years excepting the "Artist's Dream," from which no cannot come; we forget our differences at the throne of falsetto.

ment separate in schism, 'we have an altar' where strife cannot come; we forget our differences at the throne of falsetto.

of the "Transactions," &c., of the Institution.

ing." How often have I heard the praises of a dead sins of the people. onn.—Each member will also be entitled from the date of his subscription, to the numbers of the Bulletin of the minister or deacon follow him, like the chanting of a 24. Inaccurate prayers—inaccurate in facts, quotations, life, is simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of a control of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the chanting of the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply the simply this, that "no man, having drawfold wine, and the simply the si his subscription, to the Bulletin of the American Art Union, issued thereafter during the year.

This is a monthly publication, containing 16 pages,

This is a monthly publication, containing 16 pages,

The subscription of the Bulletin of the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. How often have I heard the pulpit, proclaiming to the Almighty the dead man's title to canonization. of three columns each, of reading matter on subjects relating to Art, in this country and in Europe. Each ing or unklushing pactor of a congregation, whose virtues helds, nor wants that little long." I have shown, in Preshyderian clergyman, the Long's Support in the Eniscope ing or unblushing pastor of a congregation, whose virtues and usefulness were represented to the Lord as reasons another place, that the ablest divine may make a mistake of years in accumining the Almighty with the age of a THIRD. - To the purchase of Paintings and Sculpture Sta- why his invaluable life or health should be prolonged! of years in acquainting the Almighty with the age of a tuettes in bronze and Medals, by native or resident How often have I heard the pastor himself enumerate the young clergyman. tually raised her up, or, if it failed in this result, had all presence in Heaven, or for mercies that imply the prying treshness of the morning, to make room for the preacher and his sermon! To this dull, drowsy service, dictated by the virtue of an "extreme unction" to soothe the pains of into "those things that are not convenient." her departure. Contrasted with all this, how grave, and 26. Political prayers, that, even if they do not give the things of earth, and presenting to my longing lips a hard dignified, unexceptionable, and sufficient, are the varied offence to a party, yet are certain to put the politician on the academia was just mentioned to preter a relaboration prayers of the Episcopal Liturgy for the sick, and the impres- the qui vive to discover the political opinions of the minister. sive service by which the dead are committed to the dust; A little reflection must make it obvious, that these evils with the sweetness of so august a Sacrament. The Episfor so the greatest tragedian of this age, when asked what England." But let our Reviewer proceed,

this morning." "Why yes," replied the Churchman, "I must say I think he took very great liberties."

ered eleven years ago?

Each year has exhibited indications of an advance in and of the very idea of Divine worship among the illiterate THE DIVINE LIFE AND THE NEW BIRTH, as exhibited art, as well as a rapid increase in the number of artists and extravagant sects that swarm over the land.

As the catalogue raisonnée of the Boston Recorder is proby the Rev. James Craik, Rector of Christ's Church, Louisville, Kentucky: New York, Stam
Church, Louisville, Mentucky: New York, Stam
Church, Mentucky: New York, S and of societies, which enter regularly into the work of reciting the merits of a particular society, or the self-denying traveller in the wilderness, not a voyager upon the wave, little verse, which my mother taught me labors of some devoted band of Sunday-school teachers, or not a widow in her grief, not an orphan on her knee, not Tract-visitors, or Scripture-readers, or the noble sacrifices about to be made by some embarking missionaries, or the wonderful successes of some particular branch of operations in which it is understood the speaker has borne a

" And all, in turn, essay to paint The rival merits of their saint;

— For, be it known,

That their saint's honour is their own."

devotion, such as the confession of sin, the act of faith, the devotion, such as the confession of sin, the act of faith, the for more than a thousand years, or the rich Benedicite.—

The devotions of the Church for more than a thousand years, or the rich Benedicite.—

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The devotion of sin, the act of faith, the formore than a thousand years, or the rich Benedicite.—

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The devotion of sin, the act of faith, the formore than a thousand years, or the rich Benedicite.—

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The devotion of sin, the act of faith, the formore than a thousand years, and the properties of the conference of the rich Benedicite.—

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The devotion of the conference of the rich Benedicite.—

The devotion of the conference of the rich Benedicite.—

The devotion of the rich Benedicite of the rich Benedicite.—

The devotion of the rich Benedicite of the rich Benedi

4. Denunciatory prayers, designed to warn the audience ability which he would not ask the Lord to grant the sin-

ome penitent individual or class of individuals in prayer. at the same time a mental effort, under the unpleasant con-

minister a secret rebuke, or to bestow commendation, some of his parish, and the departure and absence of the Spirit, gies; but, with this milk from their mother's breasts, they Every member also receives a full Annual Report individual being expressly in the mind of the person pray- and the cessation of conversions, to the unbelief and other imbibe a certain instinct to know food from poison, and quod

merits of some elder or wealthy and generous individual 25. Presumptuous prayers, petitioning for favors that it terian Communion, borrowing yet another unsightly fea now dangerously ill; and how often have I imagined that would be miraculous to grant, or thanking the Lord for ture from Congregationalism, is now generally celebrated Meeting in December, when they are publicly distri- the enumeration of the good qualities of some dying wo- the ascertained conversion of such and such, or for the man fell upon her ears like the anointing of oil, and ac- undoubted translation of some deceased individual into His longer a Sacrament, it can be thrust out of its place in the

for so the greatest tragedian of this age, when asked what was the noblest composition in the English language, is generated. If a minister is to pray ex tempore—much a whole congregation shall be edified or not, whether a generated of the congregation shall be marred or not, whether the said to have replied, "the burial service of the Church of more, if he is to pray ab imo pectore-unless he be endowed with rare discretion, to distinguish the promptings the minister to speak in "the words of sound doctrine, of passion and private leering from the brilliant fancy and of polished and elegant language, compelling the hearer to say, 'what a fine prayer that was.'" objects and influences around him. In times of agitation and violence, he cannot touch them without being drawn unled to the days of her holy year, and the hours of her holy "6. Eloquent prayers, in which there is a display of a of passion and private feeling from the movings of a better the words by which the martyrs passed away to their respectively take color from the ward, and sainted millions in the ages gone by, grew so sence of that sacred awe and reverence which should fill duly, albeit, imperceptibly, after them: in times of spiritual the mind in every approach to God." This is a miserable declension and dearth, his prayers will move in the same His hands and His feet, she rises above herself, in the magcanker, but, strange to say, has been often interpreted as a sluggish current; in times of fanaticism and inflated zeal, nitude of her conceptions, and the fervour of her strains. his prayers must savor of the reigning extravagance: in No "thoughts" will sait her, but those that "breathe" phrase is, to "draw very near." "What liberty," said times of hercey and of dangerous and doubtful disputations, the man worshipping elder, "our pastor had in praying his prayers will lie in the current of these subtleties and novelties, or else be painfully directed against them: in and archangels, and with all the company of Heaven," she must say I think he took very great liberties."

"8. Sectarian prayers, indicating very clearly an atprayers will be still infected by the prevailing leaven of haps the Presbyterians who knows less of the Prayer-Book tachment to a particular sect among the multitude of Chris- uncharitableness and party discord; and party discord is than does the Papist of the Bible, will be surprised to be tian denominations." In contrast with this feature of pub- never consummated, until it has become identified with that these seraphic hymns, and other portions of our Enlic prayer, which is capable of being made singularly offensive, how charte is the spirit of the Church's Litture.

"conscience," and, in another cant phrase, has "been of the Apostles. Some hymns, some prayers the Apostles. fensive, how chaste is the spirit of the Church's Liturgy, made a subject of prayer," It is not in human nature to must have used; it is not likely that the early Church lost which although it "might have whereof to glory," yet escape this snare. I care not how dignified the pulpit, or them all; the first Fathers of the Church tell us that these vaunteth not itself, but remembereth only in her prayers the holy Church throughout all the earth," and "all that rising or falling thermometer, to the religious opinions what then is the inference, but that ours is the Church, THE GOSPEL (ST. Matthew, v. 20—26).—Our blessed Lord came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil For ourselves we cannot see any sufficient reason for going on as we do to spend money continually on poor as we do to spend money continually on poor for the Lord, as the Jewish high priest bore upon his fore the Lord, as the Jewish high priest bore upon his and to protect the devotions of the people, to day, from nion service, the Presbyterian can never know; because the names, in precious stones, of the twelve tribes of the strange fire that a heated imagination would bring to is his, as he falls down with an innumerable company, of of Art. Increase the devotions of the people, to day, from will despise, which every instructed eye will despise, when we can have all the uses of them to remove the corrupt glosses, and traditional explantation would bring to know it has made, have not diminished in the altar, and to protect the devotions of the people, to day, from will despise, when we can have all the uses of them amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of American Art increase the amount has been secured to the promotion of Amer the altar, and to-morrow, from the cold nothings which every age, about the altar,—that great symbol of worship nations, with which the Pharisees loaded the law; and seeks to elevate it into a more perfect rule of morals, seeks to elevate it into a more perfect rule of morals, with a good sized thanseeks to elevate it into a more perfect rule of morals, and to vindicate its claim to an entire supremacy and to vindicate its claim to an entire supremacy over the passions and affections of men. On this over the passions and affections of men. On this over the passions and affections of men. On this over the passions and affections of men. On this over the passions and affections of the low properties of the country parish, or on a summer's afternoon, can have the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast over the presence and the true harmonics.

Therefore with a good flame, and you drowsy prayers, as may be heard at any time, but especially in a country parish, or on a summer's afternoon, can hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast of the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast of the friends of over the passions and affections of men. On this cel, and capable of affording ample accommodation to occasion, He proves that the law condemns evil mountains, that it has created both artists and purchasers, and that its direct prayer before the sermon, in some portions of the country.

Mr. Wills has erected a smaller and slighter rency. Mr. Wills has erected a smaller and slighter tives and sinful thoughts, as well as wicked deeds and capable of affording ample accommodation to the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it has created both artists and purchasers, and that its direct prayer before the sermon, in some portions of the country. The Episcopalian ear, educated to the true harmonies of devotion. It was wordsworth or Coleridge, I believe, who remarked that I am not straitened in the Liturgy and companyed that he payer so felt the sublimity and conceive with what amazing force the contrast the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it has become the appelation, of "the long prayer," or the hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast tives and Episcopalian ear, educated to the true harmonies of devotion. It was wordsworth or Coleridge, I believe, who remarked that I am not straitened in the Liturgy and conceive with what amazing force the contrast to the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it has become the appelation, of "the long prayer," or the hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast to the friends of the American Art-Union maintain, that it has become the appelation, of "the long prayer," or the hardly conceive with what amazing force the contrast.

The Episcopal Liturgy is not, to one engaged in its working the first that I am not strained in the Liturgy and called into existence.

> such a gallery of American works, as the collection which is to be distributed among you this night, have been gathered eleven years ago?
>
> Each year has exhibited indications of an advance in and of the very idea of Divine worship among the illiterate and extravagant sects that swarm over the land.
>
> As the catalogue raisonnée of the Boston Recorder is pro-Providence but is thankfully rehearsed; not a want of human nature but is affectingly spread out; not a relation in life, but has its turn to be considered; not a class or condition of society but is charitably remembered; not a little verse, which my repulse these assurances, I came to find, that I had had already an experience on this point, to which I had not been sufficiently attentive. I began to notice that prayers which I had learned in infancy, especially the prayer "Our Father," came, morning and evening to my mind, so that it could never be forgotten nor omitted. Also the little verse, which my repulser target tree. not a widow in her grief, not an orphan on her knee, not an infant at the breast, not a prisoner or captive in his cell is forgotten; all who are in any trouble, sorrow, need be, until I shall have closed them on the world forever; sickness or other adversity, are cared for and prayed for; and even in what is called extemporaneous prayer, I noticed, the absent and the distant, with all the Church visible, are that my private devotions had all fallen into set stereotype remembered; the cherished dead and the Church invisible are not forgotten; and angels, and archangels, and all the company of Henrice and archangels, and archangels, and all the company of Henrice and archangels, and archangels, and all the company of the

> On entering the sanctuary, after doing silent reverence The publication is a valuable one, and certainly we should think will prevent a repetition of the complaint made in 1849, that half the subscriptions have been paid within three weeks of the close of the year.
>
> A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR
>
> devotion, such as the confession of sin, the act of faith, the offering of thanks, the oblation of alms, the recognition of the half the subscriptions have been the Holy Trinity, even the mention of the name of Jesus. It is impossible, under the most urgent circumstances, that all the elements of proper worship, can be combined by an impromptu dash of the most gifted mind, hurrying on the rich Benedicite.—
>
> When this is done, we hear a lesson from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the old. We then repeat our simple faith, as the Apostle's creed has transmitted it from the earliest ages. After which we join in the prayers, thanksgivings, and litanies of the octation.
>
> A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR
>
> The publication is a valuable one, and certainly we should think will prevent a repetition of the complaint of the Holy Trinity, even the mention of the name of Jesus. It is impossible, under the most urgent circumstances, that all the elements of proper worship, can be combined by an impromptu dash of the most gifted mind, hurrying on the recognition of the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in the New Testament, corresponding in its drift, with the one chosen from the New Testament, corresponding in the very language in which our dear deve THE CHURCH.
>
> (By one of Three Hundred.)
>
> (By one of Three Hundred.)
>
> (CHAPTER VIII.
>
> LITURGIES.
>
> (Continued.)
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> (Continued.)
>
> (Continued.)
>
> (Continued.)
>
> (Some of the faults of public prayers are the following:
>
> 1. Doctrinal prayers, or prayers designed to inculcate imay be convicted and converted; "that "multitudes may be convicted and converted;" that "multitudes may in the following to the ore discovery throwing the Presbyterian of invocation, we listen next upon our knees, to the Commandments, each of which we accompany with prayer for grace to "incline our hearts to keep this law." We then some Epistle in which an inspired Apostle inculcates some of the precepts of the Christian life, and immediately afterward, in the attitude of servants standing to hear their Lord, we stand (for the converges and nation of the commandments, and intanies of the occasion. Then, after a psalm and special preparatory act of invocation, we listen next upon our knees, to the Commandments, each of which we accompany with prayer for grace to "incline our hearts to keep this law." We then stit down and hear a part of some Epistle in which an inspired Apostle inculcates some of the precepts of the Christian life, and immediately afterward, in the attitude of servants standing to hear their Lord, we stand (for the limitation of the commandments of the occasion. Then, after a psalm and special preparatory act of invocation, we listen next upon our knees, to the Commandments, each of which we accompany with prayer for grace to "incline our hearts to keep this law." We then stit down and hear a part of some Epistle in which an inspired Apostle inculcates some of the precepts of the Christian life, and immediately afterward, in the religious instincts of a pious mind, is a species of agitation, in which truth comes and meaning, the same trite and tiresome thoughts in certain world in various mind, is a species of agitation, in which truth comes are the following:
>
> 18. Common-place prayers, repeating, till they loose all meaning, the sam

lectual learning, or into the contentions of conflicting schools ancient worship, and that, unlike the Athenian sects around dogmas and "private interpretations of the preacher," and in Christianity, whether it hatch its wretched brood in New grace and prayer; 'with one mouth' still keeps us one. 23. Objurgatory prayers, in which the pastor imputes. England or in Rome. They may not become exact theo-"5. Personal prayer, which springs from a desire to ad- in an offensive manner, before the Lord, the low condition logians under the teachings of the ancient creeds and Liturature.

> the accidental way just mentioned, to prefer a celebration, tonement shall ultimately be denied or not, and compels

belts the days of her holy year, and the hours of her holy days. In the immediate presence of Her Master, showing the bosoms of cherubim and seraphim; no "words" will answer her, but such as "burn" with the martyrs as they pass through the fires to God Therefore,

company of Heaven are recognized and are admitted to the There was, too, another thing that struck my attention with considerable force. In those revivals, which, according to modern Presbyterian ideas, are the true thermometer of all that is kindling or spiritual in religion, before the symbol of the Divine Presence, we hear, first when all remnants of forms are avowedly delivered to the of all, some sentences from God's holy Word, inviting us winds, and a species of spiritual carnival or anarchy preis certainly a very superior one, and would do honour to any country. But we do not think the selection of the subject the most judicious that could have been made. It is one of a series of allegorical paintings, the subject the most judicious that could have been made. It is one of a series of allegorical paintings, which would probably, if all together, sufficiently tell their own story, but standing alone, it certainly requires the description which accompanies it.

We cannot sufficiently admire the good taste which has dictated to the Committee of Management, the selections of such works as Washington Irving, for illustration, and we do not hesitate to say that the illustration, and we do not hesitate to say that the tolerable eccentricities of the individual who happens to which, on the banks of the Red Sea, in the temple at a must be sung again at this, and, though they have been repeated for weeks and months, yet no voice nor heart is Calvinistic congregation, a prayer for the forgiveness of are gone entirely through, once a month. We then listen invoked to warm and cheer by their lively associations. members alike receive, the Union publishes a monthly Bulletin, which is sent to the subscribers only from the time of their paying their subscriptions.—

The publication is a radiable and the darket and collects seasons are to a well selected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, their enemies.

17. Defective prayers, which not only exclude some particular petitions, but which omit some essential element of devotion, such as the confession of sin, the act of faith, the devotion, such as the confession of sin, the act of faith, the devotion, and swelled the devotions of the Church past, and the darket and collects seasons are invoked, to warm and there have associations, which all past and the darket and collects seasons are invoked, to warm and there have a linvoked, to warm and there have associations which is followed by the noble Te Deum, which has earn-lowed, then the darket and collects seasons are invoked, to warm and there have a second to a well selected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, which is followed by the noble Te Deum, which has earn-lowed associations, and swelled the devotions of the Church their enemies.

17. Defective prayers, which not only exclude some particular petitions, but which omit some essential element of devotion, and swelled the devotions of the Church the admiration and the darket and collects seasons are invoked, to warm and there have the lively associations, which are prophets, and the darket and collects seasons are invoked, to a well selected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, which is followed by the noble Te Deum, which has earn-lowed associations with the prophets, and the darket and collects are also collected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, which are prophets, and the darket and collected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, which is a well selected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, and the darket and collected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, and the darket and collected chapter from Moses and the Prophets, and the darket and collected chapter from Mo

to inquire into the causes of the beauty of the Ecclesiastical structures of the middle ages, and the reason why we so seldom succeed in producing a like effect, then the companient of the transactions of the transactions of the transactions of the celebration of a different ritual, if we rected for the celebration of a different ritual, if we seem with adsistance of the middle ages, and the reason why we so seldom succeed in producing a like effect, then the seem with addresses and the reason who we copy minutely many features of ancient adds very materially to its value.

The provision of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him and the seem with adsistance of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him as self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The detail of the facts referred to. But is narrative the lessons from the Scriptor have a right to join in, as were shelf the provision of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him as self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The dots of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him as self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The diddent transactions of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him as self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The diddent transactions of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him as self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The diddent transactions of prayer the privilege of all, so that even the privilege of all, so that even the field the facts referred to. But is narrative the logomachies and miserable subtleties of the hour. I re
The province of the middle ages, and the reason which are comprised long marks the prayers, and that, finally, the Lord would self speaks personally, and is always prominent. The destail of whom we are in duty bound to pray. The province of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him to a portion of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him to a portion of the holy Gospel, in which the Saviour him to a portion of the holy Gospel, in which the speaks personally, and is always pr

discovering the fact, that our most earnest and delightful psalms, and hymns, and forms, of which the ear, the lips and the heart grow weary never. Even the Princeton Review, cool, dignified, dispassionate as it is, acknowledges this principle in sound, even if it do not adopt it entirely in sense: 'The lovers of old tunes will not be disappointed in finding such as Old Hundred, Wells, Saint Martin's Mear, &c.,—glorious old tunes, which our father's sang, and handed down to us; time-bonored, full of power, and deep religious influence, and which we are bound to use, and send down, unchanged and pure, te those that are to come after us." To me it is a perfect riddle, that the man who would the grangly reason for more account. preterea nihil-should not feel the strength of his own argument, when dealing with such a Liturgy as the Episcopal. For we wish no better words than his, to express the same thought with reference to the Liturgy: "The lovers of old [hymns] will not be disappointed in finding such as [the rich Benedicite, the noble Te Deum, the heavenly Tersanctus, and the thrilling Gloria in Excelsis Deo] glorious old [hymns.] which our fathers sang, and handed down to us; time-honored, full of power and deep religious influence, and which we are bound to use, and send down, unchanged and pure, to those that are to come after us." We cannot see how the Princeton Reviewer has a send to be included in the provisions of the Act making that appropriation:

That the discussion of this question led to much agitation and strife in this Province, but that it was at length finally settled by an Act passed the 3 and 4 were of your Meioscenia Brian and Strife in the Province of the Act making that appropriation:

That the discussion of this question led to much agitation and strife in this Province, but that it was at length finally settled by an Act passed the 3 and 4 were of your Meioscenia Brian and Strife in the Province of this question led to much agitation and strife in this Province, but that it was at length finally settled by an Act passed the 3 and 4 were making that appropriation: must think well of Liturgies. The principle, whether it apply to devotion or to tune, cannot be disputed. Could Napoleon re-appear, to head his legions in the field, he would the Church of England in this Diocese. iration of the stirring Marseillaise; and could the Church of England in this Diocese. the martyrs and virgins and confessors return, nay, should the King Himself, in his beauty, come down, what strain more full of majesty and sweetness could we find for all earth's voices to go forth and greet Him, than the heavenly

he has drilled the congregation into set phrases and a fixed routine of hymns and spiritual songs; and nothing so electrifies a Missionary meeting, or achieves so successfully the difficult task of sustaining a high wrought Missionary excitement on a great occasion, as the hymn of Bishop

"From Greenland's icy mountains." Does the Presbyterian grow weary of the strain-

"Salvation, O. Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till Earth's remotest nation
Shall learn Messiah's name."

Or does repetition lessen the thrill with which he sings

"Waft, waft, ye winds, the story,

"Wart, wait, ye wines, not sony
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pele:
Till o'er our ransomed nature.
The Lamb, for sinners slain,

and happiest strains of devotion flowed always in the fixed Church of England of the residue of her property channels of precomposed hymns—written and familiar words. And the Preshyterian may rest assured, that what he has already found in the Missionary hymn, or in the revival chorus, such will he find in the anthems and prayers | Majesty's Reign. of a Liturgy kept bright by the use of ages. (To be concluded in our next.)

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES,

St. James's*.. { Rev. H. J. Grasett. M. A. Rector, } 11 o'c. 34 o'c. St. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzir, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. 11 " 64 St. George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinityl... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. } 11 " 6]

*The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of Sr. lames's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JULY 4, 1850.

of Resolutions and an Address to the Queen, framed deny the existence of future punishments, amongst upon these Resolutions, has passed the Legislative the most costly and best supported of all the edifices Assembly of the Province, praying that the Clergy dedicated to religious worship. Reserves, believed to have been definitively appropri- Your Petitioners would further represent, that the ated by the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, should sanction by your Majesty of a measure of the godless be alienated from the purposes stated in that enget. ment and applied to educational and other secular would have the inevitable effect of speedily alienating

abolition of all grants and endowments for religious most faithful and devoted subjects; for experience instruction, should have succeeded in a Legislature has proved, and especially the history of the Rebellion calling itself Christian, must far and near disappoint in 1837-38, that the members of the Church of the expectations of all seriously minded and pious England, from the principles engrafted in her polity persons. The discredit and peril to our country from and ritual, and impressed from childhood upon her such a decision, it is most painful to contemplate. members, were ever foremost in defence of your But the features of the case become much more la- Majesty's Throne. mentable and repulsive, when it is reflected that the Your Petitioners would also represent, with much measure just passed designs, with that of other reli- grief and regret, that the fact of several members of gious bodies, the direct spoliation of the Church of the Romish Communion in the Legislative Assembly England of the residue of her property in this Province, and a flagrant breach of the faith virtually of England,-should that alienation be determined pledged to her in 3 and 4 of Victoria already re- upon,—will have the effect of re-opening and exaspe-

integrity which characterize the British nation, -but ment, which it will be impossible to restrain, for aliewhich are fast losing their weight amongst ourselves nating the Ecclesiastical property held by the Romish in public and high places,—cannot allow us to believe Church in Lower Canada. If the property of the that a measure so flagrantly wicked and unjust as that Church of England, and of Protestants generally in contemplated in the Resolutions and Address just this Province, is to be confiscated for public and sepassed, will meet with the slightest countenance from cular purposes, it will never be borne that the becomes us, as a duty to the truth and majesty of should be inviolate and untouched. Religion not less than to the interests of our own Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your maintenance is to be swept away, the members of the Church of England,—amongst, we will believe, thousands of others, -will stand forth in honest and bold as in duty bound, will ever pray. repudiation of the reproach and the sin thus incurred.

We recommend that Meetings should immediately

be held in your respective parishes, and at the out stations where you may officiate, and that Petitions should be adopted to the Queen and the Houses of Lords and Commons in firm though respectful protest that any serious objection could be entertained by our against this fresh injustice to the Church of England. Churchmen, to the plan "of a Secular University with Every effort should be made to procure the signature of every male adult belonging to the Church, in every should cease to support our Diocesan in his attempt to quarter which can by possibility be reached; and our obtain a Church University, merely because the Go- trade, a mere method of getting money? impression is decided that if, in this crisis, the mem- vernment is disposed to modify its Act in some mysbers of the Church will be but true to themselves, and terious manner, so that affiliated Colleges may have rise and speak in the might of their righteous cause, the entire moral and religious education of their own and of their own vast stake and influence in the Pro- members, whilst going to the University for secular vince, their voice would not be disregarded, but learning, and for degrees in Arts, Medicine, and Law. would soon drown the cry of the evil-minded and We object to the acceptance by the Church of any ungodly faction, which aims at her destruction. The such plan, for several reasons: three hundred thousand churchmen in the United Provinces should testify, by the strongest steps which instruction is altogether vicious, and such as no Chriscan be constitutionally exerted, that they will not be tian ought to accept, who has the power of doing robbed of their property with impunity, but that they otherwise. opposition, those machinations of an infidel principle, the opinions avowed by Lord John Russell, and so well tion of these affiliated colleges. To what purpose method. opposition, those machinations of an infidel principle, the opinions avowed by Lord John Russen, and so well too of these additions and indirect opposition, those machinations of an infidel principle, the opinions avowed by Lord John Russen, and so well too of these additions of an infidely principle, additional too another.

But, besides taking this circuitous and indirect opposition, those machinations of an infidely principle, additional too another.

But, besides taking this circuitous and indirect opposition, which aim at the additional too another. combined with a Romish nostinity, which aim at the adduced by a reverend speaker at the recent deneral will be to have subjected apprenension is due from one gentleman to another.

Course, Mr. De Blaquière goes beyond this to pubarded by a reverend speaker at the recent deneral will be very subversion of the existence and influence of their Meeting of the Church Society. In opposing a measubversion of the existence and influence of the list his letter in Canada, before it can even be transmuch disposed to accept Mr. De Blaquière's offer to
Church in this land. Political intrigue and the sel-Church in this land. Political intrigue and the selfishness which prompts it may have much to do with the present movement, but there is a deeper principle and the selfishness information. Such the present movement, but there is a deeper principle and the selfishness which prompts it may have much to do with the gishop's information, obtain any measure from the Government and Legishness which prompts it may have much to do with the Government be able to the present movement, but there is a deeper principle and the selfishness which prompts it may have much to do with the gishop's information, obtain any measure from the Government and Legishness which prompts it may have much to do with the gishop's information, obtain any measure from the Government and Legishness which prompts it may have much to do with the Government be able to the present movement, but there is a deeper principle and the self-self in the gradient of the Society for Propagating on the Gospel in Foreign Parts is to be preached in obtain any measure from the Government and Legishness which prompts it may have much to do with the Government be able to the present movement, but there is a deeper principle. of evil at the root: this it is our solemn duty, as rate for the purpose of carrying out any such plan of insist that they shall belong to some or other for the a course is so very extraordinary, that we may be manner. churchmen and as christians, to resist, and that with national education,—any plan by which religious and times? earnestness and vigour, and without delay.

Bishop of Toronto, and reach him before he leaves child and not for the young man.

July 2, 1850.

We remain, Rev. and dear Brethren, Your faithful humble servants GEO. O'KILL STUART, D. D., and L L. D., Archdeacon of Kingston. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Archdeucon of York.

FORM OF PETITION. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,-

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Toronto and Province of Canada, most humbly represent :-

That in the year 1791, His late Majesty King George the Third of blessed memory, caused the appropriation to be made within the Province aforesaid who would thus gravely reason for mere sounds-vox et of the lands called the Clergy Reserves, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy:

That in the year 1823, the question was first raised whether these Lands pertained exclusively to tions termed Protestant were meant to be included

escaped the a fortiori in this matter. We are quite sure he years of your Majesty's Reign; whereby two-thirds

That this enactment, made in the year 1840, was universally regarded throughout the Province as a definitive arrangement of this long agitated question, and that your Petitioners,-though believing those lands The revivalist finds all his machinery ineffectual, until to have been intended exclusively for the Church of

That from the passing of that Act up to the close of the year 1849 no discontent with the arrangement thus settled was expressed in any quarter, and that up to the present moment there has been no agitation or feeling in the Province on that account.

That your Petitioners, with much surprise and indignation, have observed that, during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, a series of Resolutions, and an Address to your Majesty framed upon these Resolutions, has been passed,-to the plied to educational or other secular purposes.

That your Petitioners regard with horror a public enactment which aims at the abolition of all grants It was, then, a mistake to have supposed that I had made no experiment in the principle of Liturgical repetitions.—
I found in myself, and observed in others, that the highest vince, and, by the contemplated spoliation of the

That your Petitioners would regard the success of such an attempt as a national sin of the deepest dye and a grievous moral degradation, as well as a heavy blow to the influence and spread of true religion in the Province.

That where Religion is made to be wholly dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people, it may be supported with tolerable respectability in towns and villages of any considerable size; but that in the rural districts, where the population is comparatively poor, the means of insuring stated instruction in the truths of the Gospel will not in many cases exist. This is evident from what is presented in the neighbouring United States of America, where in large tracts of country there exists no provision for the maintenance of a clergy, and where consequently the ministrations of Religion, if at all, are only occasionally afforded. The effect of this is, the growth and spread of an infinite variety of sects, and the influence of many which propagate tenets in direct contravention of the truth and purity of Christianity. TO THE REVEREND THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACON- In many instances, as the result of leaving Religion to the partialities and caprices of an uninstructed REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN-Your attention will, people, we find in that country churches and chapels before this, have been called to the fact that a series erected by Unitarians, and even Universalists, who

from your Majesty's Throne and Royal House the That an effort of this nature, aiming at the total loyal attachment of a large number of your Majesty's

rating religious division and animosity in this Pro-Although the high sense of honour and unbending vince, and of creating at no distant period a moveour Gracious Queen and the Imperial Parliament, it lands and endowments held by a Romish priesthood

branch of the Church Catholic, to record our vigorous Majesty will refuse your Royal sanction to any meaand decided protest against this criminal act of in- sure for alienating the property of the Church of tended spoliation. If the Parliament of this Province England in this Diocese and Province from the sacred will sanction the infidel opinion that religion is not to purposes for which it was set apart, -viz., for the be cared for, and that every existing provision for its support and maintenance of public worship and the

And your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Petitioners,

SECULAR LEARNING AND AFFILIATED

COLLEGES.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquière does not apprehend

First, the notion of separating religious and secular

On this point we beg to reinforce our own views by

we do not feel concerned to ascertain.

shows will naturally, and we think necessarily, arise affiliated Colleges?

reference solely to their qualifications in that depart- indeed. ing from English experience, we conclude that the dis- so, can it be so very bad?

is to hinder him from illustrating the subject by the degenerate. land; why not here?

all thought is performed by the material structure of would be an improvement upon such a no system,-

to the Church of England?

are Christian principles!

We trust we have already said enough to disgust shall succeed. any faithful Christian with the separation of secular that no faithful Christian ought for a moment to countenance such a plan. We marvel that any clergyman especially any clergyman acquainted with Germany, (such as we have heard of) could do otherwise than shrink with dread from the idea of establishing such

But we are told that there are to be "affiliated Colleges in which the several denominations of Christians may have the entire moral and religious educa-

Let us suppose one of these affiliated Colleges to of his religious instructors who send him, for the sake

Again, suppose the discipline is stricter in one of such a proceeding.

should be alienated from that holy object, and apSuch things have been done in Germany and in EngSuch things have been done in Germany and in the entire moral and religious education of her plan which has not yet seen the light—to which the Our readers will remember that a short time since, Let us take a Professor of Medicine, when lecturing members; (that is, if he means, by the University enon the brain: what is to binder him from teaching that forcing upon them the necessity of receiving it,) which we do not know that it may not be elogged writing, that he should withdraw his Convocation the brain, and that man has no immaterial nature we agree with him; because the systematic acknow- Mr. DeBlaquière to reject it. And when we have a loss to understand the propriety or fairness of his whatever. An eminent medical teacher in England ledgement of religion in any shape is better than a considered these things, we shall but have begun to keeping up an agitation on the question, by introtaught such sentiments; what is to hinder its being mere fortuitous and accidental acknowledgement of it. form some idea of the prudence and caution of that ducing it, without any occasion whatever, in a pub-And anterior to the breaking up of King's College, gentleman, and of the sense of propriety by which lished letter on quite another subject. Let us take a Professor of Belles Letters, and sup- we might perhaps have thought it would have been pose him lecturing upon history. Why should he not better to accept such a system. But we agree fully pose him recturing upon history. Why should be not accept such a system. But we agree tuny adopt the views of Gibbon, and teach his pupils either with our reverend friend whom we have formerly Mr. De Blaquière's letter, which place the animus appears in another part of our columns. In some redirectly or indirectly, as that historian does, that Chris- quoted, when he says—" When indeed, whilst this with which it is written beyond a question. He spects he has anticipated our expressions, in others tianity was a pernicious innovation upon "the beautiful measure was under discussion, such a proposition was informs us that in his opinion "the injustice done to enforced our opinions by additional arguments, and mythology" of the ancients; and that of professed listened to or even acquiesced in, it was because a our Church by the University Bill was not intentional we feel much indebted to him for the clearness, defi-Christians, the heretic is always a better man than the desire was felt not to break up King's College, but to orthodox? Or if he is merely a dissenter, will he not carry it on, if possible, as one continued body; bemake all ecclesiastical history speak in a tone opposite cause we did not wish, without absolute necessity, to to assist, by timely suggestions, in the framing of disturb existing relations or to renounce the position a Bill." Now if any man thinks this improbable, let him of influence we had attained in the University; beonly look to the condition of the Universities of Ger- cause King's College was already an amalgamation of many, in which, notoriously, unbelief prevails over various religious bodies, and such a scheme would beg those who think otherwise to read his letter. faith. Let him look the University of Paris, in which have really given the Church a more distinct and fa- But we go further than this: we deny the fact. there is a secular University and affiliated colleges of vourable position in the University than she at that Divinity, Law, Medicine &c., and in which infidelity time possessed. But when this disposition to conof the grossest kind is openly taught in the lecture rooms. cede all we could conscientiously concede has been King's College, that he has had ample means of Let him look at the mere literary society of London rejected,—when the Church, whose members gave to knowing that it was not for want of "timely suggesand Manchester, and such like places, in which men the University all the vitality it ever possessed, has tions" on their part, but actually in spite of those meet together of different religious views on the com- been cut short,—when associations have been broken suggestions, that this injustice was done to the mon basis of science and literature. Is it not notori- through, and ties, sanctified by learning and religion, Church. We have been informed on what we believe ous that this society has a strong tendency to unbelief? snapped asunder,—when the Church has been thrown to be unquestionable authority, that several sugand that your literary and scientific dissenter, as we upon her mettle and taught what she can do alone, gestions were made by those gentlemen, by means of have already said, has an especial tendency shall she consent again to listen to plans of amalga- which the Government, without departing from its to infidelity, - to calling in question all received mation?" Indeed we doubt whether even avowed principles, might have made the University truths of every kind? Is it not notorious that there then we should have been right in acquiescing in such Act give a direct countenance to religion, and not is a small active clique, professing what they call a system; whether we should have been right in concatholic principles, whose publisher we could name, who senting to commit our youth to a system which must that they were declined as impracticable. It was not, are endeavouring to destroy all doctrinal belief what- have become so pernicious in the end. And right therefore, for want of "timely suggestion" that this glad are we that our venerable Bishop never acceded injustice was done. It was done knowingly and de-But it will be inquired, how is all this to take place, to any such idea,—that his sagacious penetration saw liberately; and to satisfy a political clique, who are be alienated from the purposes stated in that enact- character just passed by our Legislative Assembly, when the Act says that the University is to be con- through the tangled web of politic reasoning by which when the Act says that the University is to be conducted "upon Christian principles." Now does any many of us were enveloped, and decided to accept no practical man ask this question? Can any practical man imagine that a few words in an Act of Parliament University. The manner in which he was supported sible. It was supposed the Church might be tramcan stand out against influences which are at work by his Clergy and Laity, proved the justness of his pled on with impunity. seek how infidelity is to be reconciled to the profession of Christian principles. It is a well known fact that the course with his Bishop then, will allow himself to be diverted, by any tinkering of the University Act, from the de-

> learning from religion. We trust that we have shewn THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY AND MR. DEBLA-QUIERE'S LETTER.

Notwithstanding the zeal and comparative unanim Pastoral of our venerable Diocesan, we have been aware all along that there existed a small section of persons, even among Churchmen, who were opposed to his views. For obvious reasons, we were not desirous of calling attention to this difference of opinion; but now that this has been done by the University. show why their plan does not reconcile us to this publication of the letter of the Hon. P. B. DeBlafeel it our duty to break silence.

they teach him are undermined? Will be not come to Mr. DeBlaquière for suggesting it to his Bishop; against him and his plans. dictated by a sincere desire of serving the Church. ing Mr. DeBlaquière personally, and have not said

We shall be told, however, there is no probability But the course which that gentleman has actually one syllable to prove that his views are incorrect."

excused for looking a little further for the motive of There are one or two more points in this letter,

to point out the pernicious effects which experience attending chapel. How is this to be prevented in the Bishop in his noble and Christian determination, that the establishment, with similar privileges, of a College lous rumour by the Telegraph of the Bishop of Exeter he "does not apprehend that any serious objection at Toronto, has been declared to me." No: let not churchmen be deluded by any such could be entertained by our Churchmen to the plan" Now, would not any person conclude from this has secured a re-hearing of the Gorham case in the If Professors are appointed to teach mere secular deceitful bait. The hope of enforcing moral and re- of "a national Institution for training the youth of passage that the desires of the Bishop of Montreal, as | Court of Exchequer.

liated Colleges, in which the several denominations degrees in Divinity?" And is it not an obvious quesment alone, which it is their duty to teach. Be it But it may be inquired, have not some respected of Christians may have the entire moral and religious tion,—"If the Bishop of Montreal is content with this remembered that according to the Act, the election of names been of opinion with Mr. De Blaquière that education of their own members;" according to power, why should the Bishop of Toronto desire Professors is by the Senate choosing a certain number such a system would have been a great improvement which plan, "the degrees in Divinity would be con- more?" But what is the fact? Why, that the out of whom the Government is to choose one. Judg- upon the former system of King's College? And if ferred by the several Colleges on their own members; Bishop of Montreal did not make any such limited the degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and demand! He requested the power to confer degrees senting members of the Senate will rather choose a We must request our readers to distinguish be- Law, by the University." Of such a plan as this, in Arts, at least, if not in Law and Medicine. And person devoid of all religion, than a religious Church- tween what King's College was in practice in the first Mr. DeBlaquière, a Churchman, expresses his apperson devoid of all rengion, than a tengion, than a tengion, than a tengion, that are just as much opposed to man, and of course those in the Senate who are already two or three years of its existence, and what its system proval, and his persuasion that the Government is giving the Bishop of Montreal this power, as they are of that character, will do the same. And supposing a would inevitably have made it, nay what it had not disposed to refuse to sanction such a plan by to our Bishop's Church University! We leave our different election to be made, there will at least be some begun to make it before it was broken up. For the Royal Charter or Legislative enactment; nay, he readers to make their own comments; for we really dissenters chosen to chairs in secular learning. In first few years the religious aspect was kept up in a goes so far as to say, that he "persuades himself cannot venture to express our own feelings, without either case the Government will choose the person of very beneficial manner, several of the Professors that the injustice done to our Church by the Univerthe number who is most likely to favour their political attended regularly in their places in the chapel; and sity Bill was not intentional on the part of the in speaking of Mr. DeBlaquiere. But we are quite views; and we know what political views will be most the students of the Church of England likewise atprevalent in this country so long as the constitution is tended with very praiseworthy regularity, under the position in our Church authorities to assist, by any consideration, have employed that gentleman's as democratical as it is at present: so that we may impression that they were constrained so to do. From timely suggestions, in the framing of that or some agency, if he had thought it possible such a use rely upon the Professors being either dissenters, infidels or very lax churchmen; and the literary and scientific ped off, and we have it on good authority, that for a "should we perversely refuse to accede to the property of the Professors drop- warious causes the attendance of the Professors drop- warious causes th or very lax controlled, and the most withering blight Institution in which they may give the youth of the dissenter is very apt to be three-fourths of an infidel. considerable time before the closing of the chapel there

line he may take? Would he not be likely to leave the that no privations resulted from not attending chapel, to the Bishop's plans; and that the effect of thus cation in Arts; and to induce them to go through the accounts of the book of Genesis respecting the crea- and that the result was a proportional decrease of their prematurely dragging before the public what ought, labour and expense, and to submit to the restraints tion and the deluge entirely out of account, or intro- attendance; and we can easily conceive that such a as yet, to be a private letter, must be to prejudice we would impose on them, they desire the power to duce them with something like a sneer? We know that state of things had a very pernicious effect upon their these plans with the public, and to impede their reward them with degrees in Arts. This is the chief this has been done in France, in Germany, in England habits of mind and character. Moreover, under the success. And can we question that this must be an point; and possibly the Bishop of Montreal, having and we believe in America. Let us take a Professor system of King's College, the keeping up of the chapel effect foreseen and intended by the publisher of this his College at a distance from any large town, and

views, and inform his pupils that there is no proof from days. It was given it is true, and there was a very power, either by personal conference with Mr. Denature that God is the First Cause of all things, but tolerable attendance on it; but we have been informed Blaquière to alter that gentleman's views, or by consequently may have the power to conduct such an that systems and worlds may have been gradually pro- on good authority that no one was ever inconvenienced direct personal influence to counteract their effect on education in Law and Medicine, desires to have the duced out of atoms, and dissolved and reproduced for not attending it; and it is well known that none the public. Let it be remarked that this is done behind power to confer degrees in those Faculties on those but members of the Church of England were ever re-Let us take a Professor of Classics, and find him quired to attend it. Of course such a system, with a Bishop is absent from his Diocese, steps in between intendence of the Church. But, we repeat it, the lecturing upon the mythical history of Hercules: what council named by the Government, was likely only to him and his people, and endeavours to frustrate the Government is as much opposed to the desires of the When, therefore, Mr. BeB. says that a system of people have set their hearts. Let it be observed that Toronto. his conduct has been governed.

We fully agree with our excellent correspondent, "H. C. C.," that "the idea is ridiculous," and we

Mr. DeBlaquière is in such close relations with

the very parties in Germany and France, who teach termination to obtain for ourselves a University worthat the wonderful facts contained in the Bible, are thy to stand by the side of Oxford or Cambridge. It heard that the Archdeacons were consulted by the were disposed to blame his course of action, now only emblematical naratives; that Christianity is, along must come first or last. This Government cannot Government; but we know that the Bishop was. We with Paganism and Mahommedanism, only a form of continue for ever. It will wear out in course of time conclude that Mr. De Blaquière is equally well in-Deism, suited to the times,—that all are equally Di- both here and at home; and we have only to be true formed; and we can scarcely doubt that he intends I had the pleasure of meeting with our beloved vine revelations, and will be succeeded by other reveto ourselves and we shall succeed. The best men in by this phrase "Church authorities," to charge upon and venerable Diocesan this morning. He is in extions suitable to other ages;—these very people, who England are with the Bishop, although the Governthus boldly subvert all Christianity and all belief, profess ment may thwart him for a while. The noble Duke originated in his indisposition to assist, by timely looking better. Night and day he is labouring at his themselves Christians, and declare that their principles of Wellington has joined his ranks and that most suggestions, in the framing of a Bill. Here, then, great work, and says that he has the most sanguine cordially. Let us all stand by our Bishop and we we have a covert attack upon the Bishop, made hopes of ultimate success. A meeting of the friends behind his back, that the injustice done to the of the Church in Canada was yesterday held in the Church by the University Bill originated with him! rooms of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in We know not how Mr DeBlaquière can complain of Foreign Parts, for the purpose of organizing a comthis interpretation of his intentions, which he has mittee to aid the Bishop in his mission. It was naturally and inevitably forced upon our minds, by numerously and respectably attended; there being dragging this question prematurely before the public. present, among others, Archdeacon Sinclair, the ity with which both clergy and laity responded to the And if we are right, he must likewise desire, in the Chaplain General, Earl Nelson, Lord Lyttleton, the same public but covert manner, to charge the Bishop Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, &c. &c. &c. The with bringing "the most withering blight upon our meeting expressed the deepest interest in the queseducational hopes," if he perseveres in his design tion, and adopted measures to second the Bishop's (which God grant him life and strength to pursue) exertions, and to carry out his views. of establishing an independent, exclusively Church

quière to the Archdeacons of Kingston and York, we mind of our honourable correspondent; but to us it in general do not much interest themselves in Canaunavoidably appears far otherwise. We do, however, dian affairs; and the friends of Christian education There are so many things to complain of in this sincerely believe that Mr. De Blaquière means well by in the Province may rest assured that the Bishop is exist, in which the best moral and religious ducation is given, whilst a youth is sent from it to the secular letter of Mr. DeBlaquière, that we scarcely know the Church; but we wish he would put himself in leaving no stone unturned to ensure the success of his University to learn doubt or infidelity from the Professors where to begin. If under circumstances such as he the place of his Bishop, and realize to himself how be mission. His activity and perseverance is indeed of Astronomy, and Geology, and Classics, and Belles details at the commencement of the letter, he had would feel if one of his flock thus held him up to beyond all praise; and I am delighted to find that he of Astronomy, and Geology, and Classics, and Belles public reprobation, and that covertly and behind his is here fully appreciated by those whose good opinion it might not be best for him to accede to the terms of back; for this is done when he is far away, and Mr. is worth having. of a little honour, or to save a little money, or even to get a little learning, to a place where all the principles regarded such a view,— we could not have blamed Bishop, although the whole of his language is directed

of such a result: the Professors are Christians at pre- taken is a very different one. Instead of communi- No doubt we have with the fullest intention endeasent. But how long we ask under such a system would cating directly and privately with the Bishop, and voured to show how wrongly this gentleman has acted they continue so? Even now we are credibly in- giving his Lordship the power of deliberating on the in publishing such a letter at such a time; and we formed that there are, or have been Professors who sel- wisdom and prudence of the suggestion, he has taken have done it for two reasons: first, - because we wish dom attend any place of religious worship. But under the circuitous course of addressing the two Archdea- him to view his conduct from a point of view from the amalgamation system which has begun to operate, cons, and requesting them to communicate with the which he has not hitherto viewed it; and secondly, -if past experience is to be our guide, the weight of all Bishop. The unpractical and cumbrous nature of -because we have always great doubts of the soundthe Dissenting influence will be thrown into the scale of such a course is so manifest, that it cannot fail to ness of views which come from a mind which thus unbelief rather than that of religious churchmanship; prejudice any practical mind against the prudence publicly shews itself to be deficient in prudence and and thus the system will work towards unbelief. and judgment of the person, however high in station caution—in the respect due at least to the office of There is another difficulty, in regard to the opera- or estimable in character, who could adopt such a the Bishop, if not to his "acknowledged wisdom and experience"-and even in the courtesy which to our

to which we must refer. A form of petition is subjoined as a guidance, and reading of the Bible should be separated from the those colleges than in another, will not many of the lit is very clear what will be the natural effect of it.

Towards the beginning, Mr DeBlaquiere says:— A form of petition is subjoined as a guidance, and it would be well that the signatures obtained should general education of the children of the poor." Now, It would be well that the signatures obtained should be transmitted to Mr. Champion, at the Church Sobe transmitted to Mi. Champion, at the Charles of the desire entertained by full knowledge that the Bishop, after at least six the authorities of Lennoxville College, that I would, instruction and of revealed religion is necessary for the parents give way to the wishes of their children? And ciety's House, at Toronto, by the 1st of August next, instruction and of revealed religion is necessary for the ciety's House, at Toronto, by the 1st of August next, at latest, that they may be forwarded to the Lord we willingly expose our unstable church people, (and persons both favourable to his views and opposed to obtain from the Provincial Legislature, inter alia, the ble the Archdeacons and our Editorials. We cannot, How the avowal of such views can be reconciled with many such there are) to so strong a temptation? We them, had determined on seeking for the establish-Lord John's conduct in regard to the Irish Colleges, have been informed that in King's College, more than ment of "an independent, exclusively Church Unione student, the son of Church parents, claimed to be versity," as the only safety for the education of the proposal of the Bishop of Montreal as to this latter liberal benefactions of The Duke, the University of But we do not rest upon mere opinion: we desire considered as a dissenter, in order to be excused from youth of the Church,—is so far from supporting his measure, and, moreover, to sanction a similar one for Oxford have contributed £500. There is a ridicu-

learning, they will in no long time be chosen with ligious instruction in affiliated colleges is very slender the Province in secular learning," coupled with "affi- to degrees, are limited to "the power to confer

Let us then take a Professor of Chemistry or Geology, and find him lecturing on the original formation of the world; what does experience teach us as to the and we believe in America. Let us take a Total and Target town, and of Astronomy. What is so likely as that in explaining the origin of the solar system, or of the fixed stars, he had the power of closing it at any time. The same should adopt the views of La Place, or some similar was the case in regard to religious instruction on week absence of the Bishop, when he has it not in his more. Our Diocesan, seeing that he may have the plans on which he and thousands of his clergy and Bishop of Montreal as to those of the Bishop of

In conclusion we beg to invite the attention of our But there are one or two passages in this part of readers to the admirable letter of "H. C. C." which

Gditorial Correspondence.

London, 14th June, 1850. Having barely time to avail myself of the Canadian mail, which is made up this evening, my present communication must necessarily be brief.

There are no public news of any importance. The most prominent features of the day are the proposed University commission and the Gorham case. former measure, I need hardly say, is looked upon with more than suspicion by all the genuine friends of the two great English Educational Institutions, as being originated not with a view to increase their utility, but to open up a way for the admission of Dissenters into quarters upon which they have long been gazing with wistful and jaundiced eyes. As Lord Monteagle justly remarked last night, the effect of the commission would be to check the progress of the reforms which have been going on of late years, both in Oxford and Cambridge, and to increase the difficulties under which they already labour.

Touching the Gorham case, it appears to be as far contain full particulars of the recent proceedings. So The only "Church authorities," then, who remain, far as I can gather, the Bishop of Exeter has been

The Toronto University is decidedly becoming one of the leading questions of the day in this great Metro-All this may appear dutiful to his Diocesan to the polis. I frequently hear it referred to by parties who There is nothing of any interest in the literary

world about which to write. The apostate schismatic Newman is at present delivering a course of lectures. exclusively addressed to Protestants, which are published from time to time. They are but flimsy things, and I will venture to predict will make but few perverts from the Apostolic Church which is so well rid of the sorely deluded lecturer. The Church and State Gazette is to contain a graphic account of one of Father Newman's prelections, by my friend Montgomery, and will be worth transferring to the columns of The Church.

Speaking of Montgomery, I find that his popularity continues unabated. I attended Percey Chapel last Sunday, and was glad to notice that it bore all the features of a parish church. It has a large and efficiently conducted Sunday School; and, though one of the fashionable chapels of London, contained a fair sprinkling of the lower and poorer classes.

The annual sermon of the Society for Propagating

We have been compelled to lay aside the whole of

THE LATE I Mr. DEAC where he rec early period tance of relig incident occu The Vicar, t Parish. T assembled to Some disord the congrega Service. Af Congregation them when of voice and of those who slight interr corpse interr persed before ded to, and the offending to disperse, were lying i The event speedy and

made a dee Mr. Deacon Among h the Sunday conduct seer notice of the Having m family, and where he was put on first Bishop several othe at that tim Kingston.
Whilst pu
Earl of Dal

rican Provin a young ma Dalhousie, (Right Hon. had the goo of this hon increased by esting extra munication, letter, he w Persuaded i to the Soc Parts, for of that year tain at Que of the Miss Mr. Dea

Soon after, ton, of Ern duty in Fr tion had bee first Mission horne, the ton. To the Priesthood In addit extended h and is sepa-wide. He without an derwent in in driving
year or two
service, he

extremely the whole fatal to N that occasi death was he found h years to e College, Prince Ed on his imp most amia every adv years of su In the y impaired kind cons

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way, to a N.S. Th to Mr. De renewed native la Rev. T. I pelled his being rec noblemen to him t

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THE LATE REV. JOB DEACON, RECTOR OF ADOLPHUS-

Mr. DEACON was born at Kilkenny, in the year 1794, where he received a sound elementary education. At an early period of life, he became impressed with the imporof religion, and when about 15 years of age, an gratifying picture of his progress. incident occurred in his native parish which deepened this impression, and led him to aspire to the Ministry. The Vicar, the late Rev. Hans. Hamilton, was delivering a sermon over the remains of the wife of the Curate of th

In the year 1822 a church having been erected in the happy new year, nship of Adolphustown, Midland District, by the zeal of a few of its leading inhabitants, application was made to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for a Missionary, and in the month of November of that year, Mr. Deacon was ordained by Bishop Mountain at Quebec, and proceeded immediately to take charge

Mr. Deacon's charge was at first limited to Adolphustown, where he may be considered the first labourer. Soon after, by an arrangement with the Rev. John Sloughon, of Ernesttown, he undertook part of the Missionary duy in Fredericksburg. In this township a congrega-tion had been formed many years previous, by the Society's

Somewheaten for which is was remorkable, the law of Several Endows of the Several College in selfinious with in University, it as Particles, each of the Several College in Several Coll

the Rectory of Adolphustown.

Quebec, 10th April, 1824.

Harrow, January 28, 1824. The Vicar, the late Rev. Hans. Hamilton, was delivering a sermon over the remains of the wife of the Curate of the Parish. The deceased being favourably known, and highly esteemed for her virtues, a large congregation assembled to pay a last mark of respect to her memory. Some disorderly persons of another faith intruded with the congregation and had the indecency to disturb the Service. After much forbearance on the part of the Congregation, the Churchwardens proceeded to expel them when the Venerable Vicar with marked solemnity of voice and manner, said "Let them alone, the feet of those who have carried in hither our departed sister are at the door, and may carry these out." After a slight interruption, the sermon was finished, and the corpse interred. But scarcely had the assemblage disperse, before a dreadful conflict between the parties alluded to, and an opposing faction commenced and two of the offending parties were killed on the spot. to disperse, before a dreadful conflict between the parties alluded to, and the opposing faction, who, it appeared, were lying in wait, commenced, and after much injury, on both sides, terminated in the death of two of the offending party.

The vent was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the cross of the Church was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment, and the light of the constant was looked upon as a judgment and My DEAR MR. DEACON, -I am almost afraid to take In our sides, terminated in the death of two of the offending party.

The event was looked upon as a judgment, and the speedy and awful fulfilment of Mr. Hamilton's prediction, made a deep impression on the neighbourhood. From Mr. Deacon's mind its effects were never obliterated.*

Among his books are handsome testimonials of his proficiency as a scholar, and subsequently as a teacher of the Sunday School in his native parish. His exemplary proficiency as a scholar, and subsequently as a teacher of the Sunday School in his native parish. His exemplary conduct seems to have commended him to the favourable notice of the Vicar, whose friendship he enjoyed till the death of that estimable clergyman.

Having married early in life, he was induced to emigrate to this country, to seek a provision for his increasing family, and arrived at Cornwall about the year 1819, where he was engaged in tuition. Here he became acquainted with the excellent Rector of that Parish, the late Rev. Salter Mountain, who proved his steadfast and most valuable friend. Through his recommendation he

most valuable friend. Through his recommendation he was put on the list of candidates for the Ministry, by the first Bishop of Quebec, and subsequently placed, with several other candidates, under the able tuition of the Rev. John Wilson, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, at that time principal of the Royal Grammar School, Kingston. Ringston.

Whilst pursuing his studies under Mr. Wilson, the late Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of the North American Provinces, applied to Dr. Mountain to recommend a young man as tutor to his son, (the present Marquis Dalhousie, Governor General of India), and nephew of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War. Mr. Deacon had the good fortune to obtain the situation. The duties and fire a table sayarrows, but I have never managed to him. Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War. Mr. Deacon had the good fortune to obtain the situation. The duties of this honourable and interesting charge, (afterwards for this honourable and interesting charge, (afterwards increased by the addition of his Lordship's niece, Lady Georgina C. Hay, he performed so satisfactorily, as to merit the approbation of his noble employer, and the gratitude of his pupils. For several years after the connection ceased, by several members of the family, from which many interesting extracts might be given, did the writer of this brief notice, feel himself at liberty to publish them. One computing an excellent model of a clever school boy's along the ground behind him: he looks sexettly like an along the ground behind him: he looks sexettly like an extracts might be given. munication, an excellent model of a clever school boy's along the ground behind him : he looks exactly like an letter, he will take upon him to make public, as he is
Persuaded it will prove both interesting and instructive
to the youthful readers of the Church.

I have also three hours' lessons every day in the holidays.

I must now conclude; and hoping that you have had a

Believe me ever yours most truly,

Jas. A. Ramsey.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not re the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Church. tion had been formed many years previous, by the Society's first Missionary in those parts, the Venerable John Langhorne, the remains of which had been gathered, and a church erected for their accommodation, by Mr. Stoughton. To the entire charge of this township, Mr. Deacon Succeeded in the year 1826, having been admitted to the Driesthood in the year 1826, by Bishop Monutain.

In addition to this extensive charge, Mr. J. Deacon extended his labours to the township of Marysburg, and is separated from them by a hay more than a mile, and is separated from them by a hay more than a mile, without any pecuniary remuneration for several years, and in erecting a suitable Church. Through his representations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the carge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, and in erecting a suitable Church. Through his representations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations and the confidence of the question, in opposition to the course taken by sentations a catechist was first appointed to the charge, sentations and the confidence of the question, in opposition to the course taken by sentations and extensive their blonder, if not their two grand dates to the charge of a Missionary—the confidence of the question, in opposition to the course taken by the confidence of the carge of a Missionary—the confidence of the carge of the carge of the carg REV. SIR.—The present government has evidently for some time back, felt that in its last enactment respecting the to Mr. Deacon's memory, as a faithful result of the transfer of the exposure, inconvenience and perils he underwent in performing the regular and occasional duty in this Mission. He met with several serious disasters the Church of Eogland has learned one,—viz: not to place the Church of Eogland has learned one, viz: not to place t

In driving over the ice, when in an unsafe state. Only a year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his death, on his way to his afternoon year or two before his afternoon year or two before his death, on his afternoon year or two before his afternoon year or two before his death or the long year or two before his death or the long his or to legislat extremely unhealthy; and immediately on their landing, the whole family were prostrated with fever. It proved that to Mrs. Deacon, and nearly so to the rest. On that occasion, Mr. Deacon's constitution received a shock, from which he never entirely recovered. Mrs. Deacon's death was soon followed by that of his aged mother; and he found himself left with a son and daughter of tender years to educate. The manner in which he discharged this duty, under many disadvantages, reflected much credit upon him. His son, a young man of respectable abilities, after completing his education at Upper Canada College, obtained the appointment of Master of the Prince Edward District School. Shortly after entering on his important duties, with every prospect of success, he was cut. off by a virulent disease. His daughter, a most amiable young person, whom he had educated with every advantage he could command, was seized with an ailment when she had completed her education; and after years of suffering, which she bore with a fortitude religious education, nor will she so far compromise her digitive, as to consent to become one of the sately have year legious important during, which she bore with a fortitude religious education, nor will she so far compromise her digitive, as to consent to become one of the sately have year legious important during, which she bore with a fortitude religious education, nor will she so far compromise her digitive, as to consent to become one of the sately have year legious compromise her digitive, as to consent to become one of the sately have year legious content of the great grief of her father.

In the year 1828, Mr. Deacon's health had become so soft alone could impart, sunk into an unitnery grave, soft the great grief of her father.

In the year 1828, Mr. Deacon's health had become so impaired as to render relaxation necessary; and with the kind consideration for which he was remarkable, the late Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, invited him and another Missionary (Rev. Mr. Parkin), suffering in a similar way, to accompany his Lordship on a voyage to Halifax, N.S. This agreeable excursion proved very beneficial more honour and benefit from the adoption than the child

over to fall in with their University scheme.

But let this little unfairness pass. We rejoice that there appear, even now, some misgivings, and some perception of injustice; and we thank the Government for any intimation of a desire to be reconciled with us. We will not seem that speake of worth well underfood."

By his will, he left £100 towards the endowment of the Rectory of Adolphustown.

Over to fall in with their University scheme.

But let this little unfairness pass. We rejoice that there appear, even now, some misgivings, and some perception of injustice; and we thank the Government for any intimation of a desire to be reconciled with us. We will not be un-christian—we will shake hands with them; the wrong that they have done us, we forgive. But with christian charity we will also join some degree of christian wisdom, and will take care not to put it in their power to do us the like wrongs again. The common English adage about a burnt child dreading the fire is somewhat

Potential in with their University scheme.

But let this little unfairness pass. We rejoice that there appears, w. M. A., Professor of Divinity. King's College, London, Author of "Notes on the Parable of Our Lord." By King's College, London, Author of "Notes on the Parable of Our Lord." &c., &c.—Price, 8s. 3d.

NTIENT English Ecclesiastical Architecture and its principals, applied to "The Wants of the Church at the Present Day."

By bis will, he left £100 towards the endowment of the Rectory of Adolphustown.

S. G.

*Ps. lviii. 11.

*Ps. lviii. 11.

**Ps. lviii. 11.

**Ps. lviii. 11.

**Attimand Algebra if required.

When desired, reference may be made to the Bishop of the Diocese; the London, A., Professor of Divinity. Kinchesom desired, reference may be made to the Bishop of the Bookers of Our Lord." By Kings College, London, A. A., Professor of Divinity. Kinchesom desired, reference may be made to the Bishop of Our Lord." By Kings College, London, Author of "Notes on the Architecture and its principals, applied to "The Wants of the honest, deep, and universal regret among the varied assemblage,—something that speke of worth well under-

Lord Dalhousie has great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed spontaneous production of a schoolboy, very happy at home, and very gratefully attached to Mr. Deacon.

to the purpose, but to the Chancellor of the University we would fain say something more classical,—Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. But in short, the thing is done; the Government has got its University—they have made it et dona ferentes. But in short, the thing is done; the Government has got its University—they have made it what it is,—let them keep it and do what they please and what they can with it; we will do the same with ours; and let them be assured, that however determined the Government may be, as Mr. DeBlaquiere says "not to relinquish their purpose of maintaining the University of Toronto," as it now is, equally determined is the Church not to recede one step from the ground which she has taken, nor to yield up one iota of the principles for which she has made a stand, nor to forego that measure for the she has made a stand, nor to forego that measure for the success of which prayer is made in all the churches.

> To the Editor of The Church. Rectory, Woodstock, 28th June, 1850. DEAR SIR,—If your correspondent "E" will give his name to the public, I MAY condescend to notice his cour-

The proceedings of our Vestry on the subject of the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere's address to the members of the Church, will, I trust, appear in your next issue. Believe me, dear sir.

yours, very faithfully, WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D.,

Rector of Woodstock. The paper is too full to admit of the "proceedings" referred to this week. We cannot insert the above without remarking, that, although we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, we are responsible

that nothing uncourteous shall be admitted .- ED. CH.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, B.N.A.-The regular annual meeting of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of this important and powerful body took place in the Grand Jury Room (Lynd's Hotel, Court House Square), Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 18th inst, and two following days; and, we are informed, was one of the most important ever held. The attendance was numerons; delegates being present as usual from Amherstburgh, Montreal, and other far-off portions of the Province. We are informed that during the past year the labours of George Benjamin, Esq., G. M., for the welfare and advancement of the Institution, have been very great; and his zeal for its interests, and his exertions to place it on an eminence where its enemies cannot reach it, were rewarded by his unanimous re-ap-pointment as Grand Master of British North America. Indeed so enthusiastic was the feeling, that he was not even permitted to vacate his seat. Much satisfaction is also felt, that the Grand Lodge has reinstated Angus Bethune, Esq, in the office of Senior Deputy Grand Master. This Institution has been evidently gaining ground for the last few years; and we are told that much of this is to be attributed to the attention to the business of the Order, displayed by the members of the Grand Lodge, many of whom travel immense distances annually, in order to be present in their places at that their highest tribunal. We have received a hint of what we consider as one of the most pregnant and momentous signs of the times, and of the lamentable and unnatural tendency of affairs which has been caused by gross misgovernment in this and the old country for the past two or three years, namely that a significant alteration in the initiatory and fundamental obligation of the Order was adopted by the Grand Lodge. It has given us ground for much reflection, as indeed it would to any one who feels, as we do, that if troublous times should come, the scale must turn in whatever way the weight of this extensive and well organised body may be thrown. We give below the names of the Grand Officers for the current year; in reference to which it has been pointed out to us, that, in addition to the old and long established District and County Orange Divisions, and for the more perfect organization and prompt and facile working of the Society in this section, that Canada West has been divided into four Orange Ridiags, each to be presided over by a

Grand Officer, called a Local Deputy Grand Master. 1. George Benjamin, Esq., of Belleville, Grand Master of British North America.

2. Angus Bethune, Esq., of Toronto, Senior Deputy Grand Master, Canada West.

3. Richard Dempsey, Esq., of Toronto, Junior Deputy Grand Master, Canada West.

4. John Raily Types For of Montreal Deputy Grand

Spring do. do	4	6	a	4	9	
Oats, per 34lbs	1	6	a	1	7	
Barley, per 48lbs	1	10	a	2	2	
Peas	2	0	a	2	3	
Rye	2	0	a	2	2	ı
Flour, superfine (in Bairels)	26	3	a	0	0	l
Do. fine (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0	ı
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	22	6	a	0	0	ı
Do. (in Bags)	21	3	a	0	0	ı
Oatmeal, per barrel	20	0	a	22	6	ı
Beef, per lb	0	21	a	0	5	ı
Do. per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0	ı
Pork per lb	0	3	a	0	4	ı
Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	25	0	
Mutton per lb	10	31	a	0	54	ı
Hame do	40	0	a	41	3	ı
Potatoes, per bushel	100	- 7	a	1	104	
Butter, tresh, per lb	.0	6	a	0	74	
Do. salt, do	0	51	a	0	6	ł
Cheese, per lb.	0	31	a	0	5	ı
Lard north	0	4	et	0	54	
Hay	50	0	a	60	0	
Fire Wood	10	7	a	14	3	
Bread	0	5	a	0	6	
Potatoes new pew peck	8	0	a	0	0	å
Rome nor dog	0	61	a	0	01	å
Turkeys, each	3	0	a	5	0	ı
Geese, do	2	0.	a	2	6	ı
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Toronto on London 12 @						J
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New York on London 1104 @	211	105		•		

Education.

CARADOC ACADEMY, [a County Grammar

N. B.—The next Term, [twenty-two weeks] of the above Academy will commence on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July next.

A few vacancies exist, but as the number is limited, early application should be made.

W. LIVINGSTON, Principal. W. LIVINGSTON, Principal.

Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., June, 1850.

EXPRESS DIRECT TO NEW YORK. MR. JOHN MORRISON,

BEGS to inform the Public of Toronto, and Canada [LATE OF DEE AND CO'S EXPRESS.] West, that he has made arrangements to run an EXPRESS from Toronto, via Oswego and Syracuse, to New York, once a fortnight commencing on Tuesday next. 2nd July.

As Mr. M. will travel the rout himself, all Goods, Parcels, and Money Packages entrusted to him will receive his immediate personal attention, and be punctually delivered at their place of destination. Mr. M. being already favourably known, both in Canada and the United States during his connexion with Der & Co., and being determined to devote his undivided attention to the transmission of Goods, &c., by the above route, he trusts the public will give him a fair share of their patronage and support.

Mr. M. will also attend to the purchase of Goods in New York, so that parties entrusting their orders to him, will have them by return of Express. f Express. Orders left at Mr. W. M. Gorrie's Office, Yonge Street Wharf, will

NOTICE To Builders and Contractors.

THE Building Committee of St. James's Church is prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of the Description made to Order.

On most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. Cumberland and Ridout, Architects, Toronto Street, on and after Monday, 1st July.

Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for St. James's Church," and to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 15th JULY, at Noon, after which no tenders will be received. The Committee will not be considered bound to accept the lowest Fender, unless in all other respects it be sa isfactory. THOS. D. HARRIS, L. MOFFATT, Churchwardens. 47-41 Signed

Toronto, 18th June, 1850.

Toronto, June 27th, 1850.

WANTED. RESPECTABLE LAD, with a good general RESPECTABLE LAD, with a general color of the Printing business. Apply at the Office of this paper.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

GOVERNOR: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardin Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. HEAD OFFICES:

EDINBURGH,..... 1, George Street. LONDON, 4. A. Lothbury.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance HE Directors of the Colomial Life Assurance. Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board. A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction; the deliverance of the Board at Montreal heing final and is revocable.

This arrangement gives to the Coloman all the faculties of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Lift Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increases facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly an Institution was required, and how much it has been appropriately

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactor and welcome manner, and the number who have connected them selves with it by Arsurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required. THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

THE RATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquirs as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY. The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000

DIVISION OF PROFITS. TORONTO, July 3rd, 1850.

TORONTO, July 3rd, 1850.

S d.

5 0 a 5 0

6 five years' claim for bonus.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus. Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO. Board of Management:

HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman. WM. PROUDPOOT, ESQ.

JAMES BROWN, ESQ.,

ALEX. MURRAY, ESQ.,

T. D. HARRIS, ESQ., JAMES BROWN, ESQ., HON. W. B. ROBINSON. Legal Advisers: Messes. Wilson & Smith, Barristers Medical Advisers: EDWD. HODDER, ESQ., M.D. | FRANCIS PRIMROSE, ESQ, M.D. JOHN MAULSON, Agent and Secretary.

Toronto, June 18, 1850.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE. FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

> Visitor_The BISHOP of ST. ANDREWS. Principal-The Rev. A. LENDRUM, M. A. Lady Superintendent-Mrs. LENDRUM. Head Governess-Miss DONNE. Second Governess-Miss WARD.

THE great defliciency in sound religious instruction, and the neglect of the more solid parts of English Education, too commonly met with in young Ladies' Boarding-Schools are evils which have been long felt and deplored. A LL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Reverend JOB DEACON, Rector of Adolphustown, are requested to present them duly authenticated, to Mr. Hill, one of the Executors, at Kingsten.

SALTERN CALVEN.

College has been established. Its objects accordingly are:

1st.—The careful and systematic training of its immates in the principles of the Church.

2dly—The combination of a sound English Education with the acquirement of more ornamental attainments.

3dly.—The removal of the ordinary discomforts and temptations of school life by modelling the whole arrangements and discipline of the College upon the plan of a well-regulated family.

Crieff possesses every advantage that can be desired for an Establishment of this kind. Situated in the beautiful vale of Strathearn, at the foot of the Grampians, the salubrity of its climate and the grandeur of its scenery can hardly be surpassed Within ten miles of a Railroad Station, the communication with Edinburgh, London, and all parts of the country, is both speedy and direct.

The utmost care is taken, both in the arrangements of the College and in individual superintendence, to ensure perfect purity of accent.

As it is one of the objects of the Managers of this College that parents shall be able to calculate exactly the expense of sending their children to School, there will be no extent whether expense of the beliefs. parents shall be able to calculate exactly the expense of sending t children to School, there will be no extras whatever, except for bo stationery, and working materials.

Terms, Payable Half-yearly in Advance, FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER Twelve-Fifty Guineas a-year. "ABOVE TWELVE—Sixty ""
For every four Pupils paying the foregoing Terms, one Clergyman's Daughter will be received at Half the amount.

There are two Vacations in the year—one of two months in the Summer, and one of three weeks at Christmas. The Pupils will be allowed to remain at the College, free of expense, during the Christmas Vacation; but for those who do not return home in the Summer an extra charge of £10 each will be made.

The Spring Term commences January 9th, and ends July 9th.
The Autumn Term commences September 9th, and ends Dec. 19th. Subjects included in the course of instruction pursued at this Religious instruction under the Superintendence of the Rev. the PRINCIPAL.

Grammar and Etymology.

History Civil and Ecclesias
German.

Leglion.

Drawing.
Music. Singing.

Dancing.

Arithmetic.

Latin and Algebra if required.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE BEING about to open the premises on King Street, FASHIONABLE SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS, which having been selected from the very best English and Scotch WillL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) Markets, he is confident will not be excelled in Elegance, Quality or for Kineston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling Style.

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable in the submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

24th April, 1850.

39-tf

ORANGE LILY.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as AGENTS in Toronto for THE ORANGE LILY, published at Bytown, by Messrs. KERR & LETT, viz.: RICHARD DEMPSEY, Esquire, Barrister, General Agent. JOHN WILSON, Confectioner, Church Street. WILLIAM DAVIS, Inn keeper, West Market Square. GEORGE PLATT, Inn-keeper, East Market Square. IOHN ROGERS, Bookseller, King Street JAMES FARBELL, Inn-keeper, Queen Street. Subscription, 5s. a-year, payable in advance. June 21st. 1850.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances

in Cash on Prontes, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consign-to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halitax.

Organs! Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture for any Size of CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,

N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.
Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with A Pump, Stable and other out Others, Gard n and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, reners it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical ractitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium - Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates the riginally requires in British North America, to the ordinary Euro- o'e pean rales.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.

Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to

F. H. HEWARD.

F. H. HEWARD,

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL---£250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. Toronto 7th May, 1859. F. H. HEWARD, 41-tf

EDUCATION.

THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON, respectfully inti-

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

PINEHURST, TORONTO.

NONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to Inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will Re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, auxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accumodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and sece modation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and se-uded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it. The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Criting, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the

Ariting, Arithmetic, Electron, Geography, and the Slobes.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendance of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City

The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
The Hon, Chief Justice Robinson,
The Hon, Chief Justice Macauley.
The Hon, Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Colonel Carthew.
The Description of the Baldwin Esq.
Colonel Carthew.

W. A. Dates.

Colonel Carthew.

The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale.

39-tf

A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office.

Toronto. May 14th, 1850. Governess Wanted,

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the educaof Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches
ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable.—
and not commence till after the middle of June e engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. I references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. I, Kingston

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters (post-paid), addressed to A, B, care of T. D. CAMPBLL, Esq., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given and required. Brockville, March 20th, 1850. GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY who has had some experience

House, to whom letters may be addressed. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. Governesses.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church

of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable re erenese can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada Way.

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining situation as
Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold.
References to the Rev. J. Geodess, and the Rev. W. Legning, letters
to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

December 20th 1849.

22-

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 71, Adelaide Street East, between Church and Nelson Streets, for MECHANICS, Male and Female SERVANTS. Open daily, from 10, A.M., till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Toronto, June 12th, 1850.

J. MELERICK. G. NICOL.



THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO.

for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg.

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock P.M., arriving at Hamilton, at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o clock, P.M. Fassengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they eave Kingston.

Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port

THE STEAMER SOVERFIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Ningara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One

relick.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about hulf-past light o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon, Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar, Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR. WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and nturday Mornlogs, at Ten o clock precisely, and will touch at Port ope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting). Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobor and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Moings at half-past Eight o'clock. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

REMOVAL

OF THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

onto.

Description of the Public, that he has REMOVED four doors East of his former stand, to the premises, No. 59, Wellington Buildings, recently occupied by Messrs, Evans & Hamilton, where he is most opening a very extensive Stock of Books, Periodicals, Maps, Stationery and Engravings, &c., to which he would particularly interest the attention of the Trade, as from arrangements with the Publishers, he is enabled to supply all Books, and Periodicals Wholesale, and Retail, at New York prices

Theorems Inna, 3rd, 1850.

45-tf COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his Toronto, June 3rd, 1850.

> EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF Books, Maps, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION,

BOSTON BOOK STORE.

English and Classical Education;
ALSO, FOR

LANDSCAPE AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.
Hours of attendance and Terms may be known by applying at the Class Room, No. 8, King Street West, (over the Office of Mr. Ellis, Mr. H. has the honour of a reference to the Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his qualifications as a Teacher in the above branches of Education.

Toronto, April 24th, 1850.

Toronto, June 101 Amplication and Figure 102 Amplications as a Toronto, June 101 Amplication and Philadelphia, will offer for sale at Ametion, on SA TURDAY, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises,

R. HODDER has removed to the Brick House

REMOVAL.

the College Avenue, on Queen Street. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE CONPANY. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance in the Pire Des partment of the Proprietary Branch of the Company, will be received from and after the 16th June, 1-50.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Office Church Street.

Toronto, June 5th, 1859.

45-1m For Sale in Whitchurch.

FARM containing 100 Acres, about 70 cleared A FARM containing 100 Acres, about 70 cleared (West half 25 - in the 5th, Concession), on which there is a flourse containing Six good Rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar and other ouverlences, with suitable Offices attached.

There is a second House, Barn, &c., on the upper part of the Farm; a never failing stream of water runs through the Lot. Price, £425. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to William Ros, Esq. lewmarket, or Thomas Champion, Esq., Toronto.

June 20th 1850.

WANTED. A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in I own or Country, where his services may b required. His wife having likewise had experience in teaching would also assist, or separately take charge of a female or Junior school. Aprily if by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper.

Toronto, June 26th, 1850.

Toronto, June 26th, 1850. To Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEARY.

The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO

AND ALSO TO

AND ALSO TO

ARE Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO

Assima, and Liver Compliant, was obscovered some tem pears ago.

Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfectures, until by its true value, and interinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most envisible popularity and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivelled—at the head of all other medicines for the sure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Br. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Che ry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and British provinces.

The genuine is signed 1. BUTTS. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

BIRTHS. On Thursday, the 27th June, at H. M. Observatory, the wife of Capt J. H. Lefroy, R. A., of a daughter.

On Saturday, 22nd ult., the lady of George Desbarats, Esq., of a daughter.
MARRIED. At Ingersoll, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Henry Revell, M. A., the Rev. Arthur Palmer, A. B., Rector of A LADY is desirons of engaging, immediately, the services of a Governess, who is capable of giving instructions in Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies.

In Hamilton, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. J. O. Geddes.

In Hamilton, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, George McKeand, Esq., Merchant, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Bush, Esq., late of Nottingham, England. On Wednesday, 16th ult., at St. James Church, Dundas, by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Mr. John Hardiker, of this

ity, to Jane, second daughter of Peter Filman, Esq., of the Township of Aneaster. A in Tultion, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced She can refer to Thomas Champion, Esq., at The Church Society's Mr. John Marshall, Shipwright, to Miss Ellen Kelly, both

of Niagara. DIED. June 9, while on a visit to his son at Coleford, Gloucestershire, aged 77, John Penny, Esq., father of Mr. Penny of the Montreal Herald.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 3rd, 1850:-Thomas Saunders, Esq., rem., for Mr. Tolton, Vol. 13; the Rev. R. Garrett, rem., for Mr. B. Watts, Vol. 13; John Ballinger, Esq., rem; Chas. Brent, Esq. rem. for J. A. Corbett, Esq., Vols. 12 and 13.

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Poetry:—The Dead in Christ,
Willie's Grave.

ra-

Toronto, May 1, 1850.

Pour not thon the bitter tear:
Heaven its book of comfort opeth,
Bids thee sorrow not, nor fear.
But as one who always hopeth:
Humbly here in faith relying,
Peacefully in Jesus dying,
Heavenly joy her eye is flushing,—
Why should thine with tears be gushing?

They who die in Christ are blest;
Ours be, then, no thought of grieving;
Sweetly with their God they rest,
All their toils and troubles leaving;
So be ours the faith that saveth,
Hope that every trial braveth.
Love that to the end endureth,
And, through Christ, the crown secureth.

WILLIE'S GRAVE. (From " Tales of Kirkbeck.") CONTINUED.

near, made her turn; but a few steps off she saw a the Mercy of Him Who ever liveth to make intercession little girl of six or seven years kneeling beside a small for us, his cry was heard; but if it was the Will of a turfed grave. The child's hands were folded on her Merciful and Loving Father to make that short time breast, and her head rested against a low white cross avail to his repentance, it should not encourage us to at the head of the grave. Her deep black frock told go on heedlessly, trusting to the like mercies; but as plainly as her attitude that she was a little mourner. warn us to work whilst it is yet time, lest despising Soon she rose, and taking up a wreath of autumn God's warnings, we perish everlastingly.'

steadily at Ellen. "And who was Willie?" she asked.

in a lower tone.

Ellen's interest and sympathy were excited; she took the little girl's hand, and said, "Will you tell me about Willie? I have lost my darling brother too," and her eves filled with tears.

In sgrave, and ten you—they were the took the little girl's hand, and said, "Will you tell that he prayed most devoutly you might be fitter to do Black Satin do 88 9d do Fancy do 88 9d do Fancy do 84 4d do Fancy do 44 4d do Fancy do 48 4d do Fancy do 58 4d do 58 5d do 58 5 "But then he's gone to heaven, like Willie, isn't | ingly, "But he is gone to Heaven, oh is he not?" he?" the child asked. "When Willie was ill I cried very much, and even papa cried too, but now that he's being has found acceptance there," Mr. Mordaunt gone to be with Jesus Christ, papa says we must try answered solemnly: "the holiest and purest have

not to cry; but to think of him as he is now; so safe perhaps ever felt most deeply their own utter unwor-

you?" said Ellen.

head mournfully.

Ellen put her arms round the little girl and kissed her, saying, "Then you are like me. Tell me how old Willie was."

The child's shyness was quite overcome by Ellen's gentle tone and manner, and sympathy with what EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK filled her heart; she leant against her and looked up in her face as she said, "I'm seven, and Willie was eight. O he was so good; everybody loved dear Willie! and he said when he was a man he would be a clergyman, like papa, and that he would have a very beautiful church, and he would try and teach every-body to be good. Papa says,' she added after a minute's pause, "that Willie's happier now than he minute's pause, "that Willie's happier now than he ever could have been here, even if he had grown up to be a clergyman; and it must be so, because papa said it out of the Bible."

to the foot of the cross, where Ellen read:-

"What then is your name?" " Alice Mordaunt," the child replied.

an only son almost at the same moment he had been watching her brother's dying bed; and that must have been the boy of whom Wilfred was so fond. Her interest in her little companion increased, and she said, "My brother too died here, not long after yours," and turning to the vault, added, "He is here."

Alice hesitated for a moment, and then said, "Was the tall handsome gentleman, who loved Willie so much, and who looked so very pale, your brother?" Ellen assented. "O but then you must not cry!" Alice exclaimed, " For papa was with him, and told him about heaven, and Jesus Christ waiting for him there, and he read the same words over him that he did over Willie, and I know Willie's happy."

Ellen bent over the little comforter and kissed her; when suddenly Alice sprang up, for she saw my brother approaching the belfry door, and seizing his hand, drew him towards Ellen, exclaiming, "Papa, come and tell her not to cry, because of heaven and the angels."

Ellen was startled when she saw Mr. Mordaunt standing beside her; she rose and stood, not knowing what to say; but he put out his hand to her, saying in a kind gentle voice, "I cannot look upon Miss Elter as a stranger, especially on this spot.' Ellen struggled to be composed, but her efforts

were in vain, and she burst into tears. "It is just church-time," Mr. Mordaunt said, "and

within these holy walls you will find the best comfort; after service, if you wish it, I shall be ready to tell you all I can respecting your brother."

Ellen could not reply, but she followed Alice into church, and knelt beside her. When the service began she felt more composed, and better able to join in it than on the previous day. When the service was Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House over, Ellen returned to Wilfred's grave, where my brother shortly joined her; and sitting between the graves of his child and her brother, she listened with the deepest interest to his details respecting Wilfred's

"Mr. Elter took a great fancy for a dear child of mine," he said, "who lies very near him; and repeatedly he took him as a companion in his walks. One hot day my Willie came home wet through. I thought little of it on his account,-a fine healthy boy; but I trembled to think that your brother, whose OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS delicate appearance had already alarmed me, should incur the same risk. The next morning I went to inquire after him. Before that time, Mr. Elter had not seemed at all willing to speak on any serious subject with me, but then he received me differently; and I saw that something had touched the hidden secrets of his heart. He afterwards told me how much he had been struck by a simple expression of my Willie's. When the thunder-storm began, which had surprised them on a moor out of reach of any shelter (and it was a very severe storm), your brother asked Willie if he was afraid. 'No,' he answered, 'for it's God's storm.' But lightning does kill people sometimes, Mr. Elter said. 'Are you afraid to die?' Willie asked; and he stopped, folded his hands, and said: 'If the lightning kills us, please take us to Jesus Christ.' Your brother said that the little fellow's words filled his heart with very deep and painful thought. 'Am I afraid to die? The question came back upon him incessantly and he vainly strove to banish it. The voice of God had reached him in the storm; the still small voice followed. Consumption was fast stealing upon Wilfred Elter; and that day's soaking in the storm hastened it: but my boy was taken first. With him inflammation came on rapidly. His friend came to see him, and when Wilfred last left the vicarage, it was a very thoughtful expression of countenance. I found from Willie that he had asked him many questions about religion, with an openness which as yet he had never shewn to me. A few days closed my child's sufferings. On the morning that he died, Wilfred entreated me to allow him to see Willie once more.

Wilfred was unable to speak, from emotion, he said gently, 'You will come to me in Heaven, won't you?' Wilfred burst into tears, and said, 'If I knew how, I would indeed, Willie,' 'Oh but papa will tell you how, as he told me,' Willie answered. That evening my child died. I saw your brother the next day, and my sorrow for my own loss was half lost in gratitude to God for the feelings which I saw were aroused in the young man, whose end, it was apparent, was near at hand. I had a long conversation with him; that conversation will never be forgotten by me. I had just committed my child's body to the grave, when I received a summons to your brother. It was evident to me that he was on his death-bed, and I was thankful to perceive that he knew it too. However much we may have thought upon death, and striven to be ready, it is an awful thought, that the hour is really come; and to one who has not had always before him, that 'it is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment,' the certainty must be appalling. It must be painful to you, Miss Elter, to hear me say it; but your brother had, during the last days of his life, to contend against the fruits of years of carlessness and indifference. I do most fervently believe that his confession of sin and cry for pardon were Ellen had not been there long, when a soft sound sincere and heartfelt, and that though late, through

flowers from the ground, hung it upon the cross; just Mr. Mordaunt paused; but finding that Ellen was then she caught sight of Ellen, and seemed half silent, and that her tears fell fast, he continued: "I frightened, but Ellen moved towards her, and said should have not said so much to you on our first gently, "You seem to love that grave, -whose is it?" meeting, had it not been for your brother's request. "Willie's," answered the child, as she looked He spoke of you with the most affectionate earnestness; he said that your heart had not been hardened like his, with the world's contact; that it was open to "Papa's Willie, and mine-and Gon's," she added religious truth; but that you knew not where to seek it; and he asked me to stand with you by the side of Ellen's interest and sympathy were excited; she his grave, and tell you—they were his own words—

and happy. But I do cry sometimes, when I wake in the sunny mornings, and remember that Willie can't Blessed Saviour: nor is the unrepenting sinner farther do Satin do Tos Od do Cassimere from it than he who hopes to win it by his own right-"Then have you no other brother to play with eousness. I believe your brother to have felt most fully, that except in the boundless depth of Christ's "No, mamma and Willie are gone; and papa and Redeeming Blood, he had no hope of salvation: and I are alone now," she auswered, and shook her little through That, I entertain a humble hope of his pardon and acceptance.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays to insure publication in the next day's issue "And how long is it since Willie left you?" Ellen sked.

"It's put here," the little girl said, and she pointed to the cross, where Ellen read:

"W. M., September 3rd., 18—."

"W. M., September 3rd., 18—."

"W. M., September 3rd., 18—."

Advertisements sent in. unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. Ellen started. Their vicar himself then had lost BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

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

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street.

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

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON,

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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT.

Toronto, August 11th, 1849. JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

> FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.

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

Toronto, 17th March, 1849. GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,

Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Carden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-ly

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

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

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, AS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a city of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. My sweet boy was perfectly sensible; and seeing that Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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

COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Ferend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdes of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per at French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per The above property will be found an advantageous investment, and ill be sold very low for Cash.

Apply on the Premises.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING

HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the L best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by Ourselves. Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found :-Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 44d do Cassimere do do Barathea do Marcelles do do Barathea do do Barathea do do Gambroon do 14s 3d do Princess Cord do 15s 0d do Tweed do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Cassimere do do Cassimere do do Cassimere do do Cassimere do do Tweed do Cassimere do do "It is not ours to decide whether any sin-stained eing has found acceptance there," Mr. Mordaunt answered solemnly: "the holiest and purest have derhaps ever felt most deeply their own utter unwor
do Phish do

Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4½d Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 0d do Checked do 5s 0d do Cloth do 5s 0d do Moleskin do 7s 6d do Tweed do 7s 6d do Russell Cord do 10s 0d do Fancy do 4s 0d do Russell Cord do 10s 0d do Moleskin do 6s 3d do

> White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4½d Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Slik Hats, Cloth Caps, 2s 6d Leghorn Hats 5s vd Carpat Hats 8s 7s vd Carpat Hats 8s vd Carpat DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d Ribbons and Laces, 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d Lace Veils and Falls 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collars and Neck Ties Factory Cottons, from White Cotton, 35d White Cotton, 35d Striped Shirting, 5d 11d Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls Cotton Yarn, from Stays, do Prints, fast colours, Artificial Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves. Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lutres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c.

Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowes Wholesale Terms. No Second Price. . THOMAS BURGESS. Corner of King and Church Streets,

Adjoining the Court House.

46-1y Toronto, June 12, 1850. PROSPECTUS

Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850,

Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance. Subscriptions 1s. 3d. per Share.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS:

The Hon. W. CAYLEY.

S. B. HARMAN, Esq.
The Rev. S. Lett, LL.D.
George Brock, Esq.
Jas. M. Strachan, Esq.
P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq.
G. W. Allan, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Solicitors-Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

A LTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the in-tention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, to wards, either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Bulding Society will be fully open to all parties without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Olices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all

Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

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E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

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Ague and Fever, or Chills. When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public When the Porest Willow we made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disorder; but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst but we have since cases of Ague and Fover we ever saw. During the prevalence of Fever and Ague last fall in New Jersey, scarcely a day past but brought some news to corroborate its great efficacy in this disorder; and it never has yet failed, as far as we can learn, to break the Agree of the S. P. C. K.

break the Ague and restore the patient.

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