TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

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THE HEARSE.

By M. S. FITZGERALD. The hearse is on the streets - I know her slow and weary pace; Her sable plumes are nodding to the crowds that line her ways,

And giddy laughter shakes the air to wile the thoughts away,

Let ducal coaches clear the way!—there is a greater here,— 'Tis the conveyance of the dead to their mother's earthen

Its axles never turned to speed ambition's onward rage,
But dust it brings to kindred dust—of every grade and age. I thought thee once a joyous thing in childhood's thoughtless

As flaming cities shricked for help, scourged by his iron sway;

Thou bearest off in death's deep rest, more feeble than a worm! And beauty-she, the purest gem of circles gay and fair,

The humble tenant of the cot is not too low for thee,-Thou deignest to fetch his corse away from want and penury:

# (From the English Churchman.)

ance," a matter to be passed over in silence. It is in translator of Gervinus reminds us, "the movements one sense an absurdity; and there is much that is now taking place, in the form of Evangelical Unions, simply ludicrous in its proceedings. Again, it is a are clearly indicative of the nature of their apprehenfailure, confessedly a failure, and none of us have yet sion—a union, not against Puseyism or Catholicism, learned to separate the notion of contempt from any but against free inquiry by pretended freemen; a failure. And it has given use to much incidental blasphemy and profanity: and under this aspect its prono right-minded person but must, to some extent, which nothing short of mechanical means can long sympathize with an abstract yearning, wherever it ex- hold in a state of admixture." The Alliance has disists, after Unity. Even the vague faltering step of torted what they pretend to deem the anti-Christian the blind after a truth which they feel but cannot see, character of the Church: founded in schism, its deis an omen in itself of good. And surely a willing legates affect to deplore schism; boasting of "the right cry, however inarticulate and feeble its moans, from and duty of private judgment," they propound, what the great depth of our English masses of schism and "is not to be regarded in any strict or proper sense a false doctrine and ignorance, is a solemn thing. However inconsistent, still whatever claims to be a confes- explain this with charming consistency, it "is set forth sion of sin is not to be trifled with. In the very first as in some sense a creed or confession, because it was number of this journal we expressed some general presented as what they believed, and what a man be-

tions may be thought to attach to the honesty of those who furnish reports of these private proceedings to the Patriot, after a direct vote against this practice from the body of which they are members-a matter which is no concern of ours-we have Mr. Binney's testimony declaring "the report in the Patriot to be so full and accurate, that reporters must have been employed, &c." The trust-worthiness of the reports is therefore unimpeached. As a fact the reports of and the English Convocations—our Hampton Courts minister Assembly, might wear a different aspect had

ing daguerrotype of the newspaper. in the back ground, and that it has ulterior objects.

It is said that the platform performers are but puppets and that the platform performers are but puppets and that the platform performers are but puppets.

the Prussian Evangelical Church and by the delegates phatically denies that "our differences are in themof Freemasons' Hall. The very spirit of the whole selves sinful."—The effect of the introduction of the measure of "the spirit of glory and of God" should Pursued must pantheize, or rationalize.

efully secluded from the general. This is a flight on, the other Dr. Cox, though he "would keep the ly toil, and partial freedom from engrossing care;" the image of Christ. Tather above the philosophy of the Buntings of Disdevil from using the press to misrepresent them," astaste what I cat or what I drink? can I hear any more the sures his namesake and brother, with a very intelligible companies, "that there is no man living to whom he alliance, have we think, been fairly taken in. The aged Barzillai: "How long have I to live, that I should go up with the king unto Jerusalem? I am this day fourscore years old; and can I discern between good and evil? can thy servant."

And of the general tone and visible aspect of, at least, and the press to misseptesent them, as the trom using the press to misseptesent them, as sures his namesake and brother, with a very intelligible to whom he aged Barzillai: "How long have I to live, that I should go up with the king unto Jerusalem? I am this day fourscore years old; and can I discern between good and evil? can thy servant old; and can I discern between good and evil? can thy servant.

And of the general tone and visible aspect of, at least, old; and can I discern between good and evil? can thy servant.

Dissenterism which is their secret home. And so, with the Patriot's vigorous sketch: with respect to the general crowd: their very num- "The scene at this time is most exciting. The leisure for reflection, in connexion with the contem-The Alliance is already too unwieldy for action; it sen from the conflict, but it is only for a time. Groups energy is daily waning—that life is near its lowest

Future will not suffer, rather the contrary, from the enquiry; and most nobly have they sustained the rough that we may also be renewed day by day. Gracious is failure of an "Evangelical Alliance." The vagueness usage which, in the case of some speakers they have the provision that the circle of enjoyment should be But now I know where thou dost come, thou bringest sighs of the one will form a seasonable plea for the severe met with. The whole of their body, about sixty, have contracted, and the edge of enjoyment dulled; that and ters.

There is no music in thy path—no banner on thy deck,—Ab, no! thou movest in saddiness 'mid tears, and sighs, and wreck!

The disruption of an Anarchy is not that they may spend the interval in prayer.'

The disruption of an Anarchy is not that they may spend the interval in prayer.'

To this, an actual specimen of "Unity in Diversity" the heavens, where are its treasures and its rest.—

Well is it that "the keepers of the house do tremble, and the strong men how themselves; that the daught." let us remember that Mr. Bunsen never soars below at work, we only desire to append one more subject and its it that "the keepers of the house do tremble, and the strong men bow themselves; that the daugh if the Albiance fails. The "National Life," is a sa- Roman Catholics might possibly be Christians,—a ters of music are brought low; that there are fears in That man whose soul could scarce beat joy, except in have:

A the way; that the almond-tree doth flourish; that the storm. Alliance of Sectarianism are shuffled out of the pack.

Anyhow, whether Berlin and the Anglo-German School have fostered the Alliance or not, they will not

cut and dry? Where is any recognition of the priest-We are far from thinking the "Evangelical Alli- their settled mould been permitted? As the recent eedings become an object of Christian loathing. Still like wine and oil, into an unnatural combination,

For it is thought—can all this trouble have been The scene itself, we quite agree with "Sir Culling," dow that the Atlantic has been crossed, and that Cainstance of Christian men meeting for a Christian its brightest beams upon the darksome hour of death. hada and Constantinople meet in Lincoln's Inn Fields? Union, with the avowed object of agreeing to differ. St. John had long since passed the ordinary limit of We think not. We pronounce no opinion: but cerHeretical synods have met to propound false doctrine:

| We think not. We pronounce no opinion: but cer| Heretical synods have met to propound false doctrine: | man's earthly sojourn, when the love of his saintly chief throughout fourth in his truly Christian epistles: tainly if the speculations of such persons as the Cheit is a phenomenon peculiar to the last days to hold a spirit breathed forth in his truly Christian epistles: Valler Bunsen and Archdeacon Hare, and the late Dr. synod whose watchword is no noctrine. On the conceive that they will issue under a form very difJames is obliged to remark, "that the meeting is getthat he might behold and record those sublime and ferent from that of the "Evangelical Alliance." The ting too excited."—Mr. Kirk, one of the American unearthly visions which were to "seal up forever the dame of Bunsen occurs at least at the public meet- deputies, regards the meeting as "a pledge of death vision and the prophecy," and which carry forward Tholuck represents the, so-styled, Orthodox to Sectarianism; whereupon the Patriot in the true our views to a point when "time shall be no more." wangelical School to which we are to be assimilated consistent principle of Dissent, declares it to be "af- Nor can we be wholly surprised at the wider range of under the well auspicated era of the Church of the fectation and hypocrisy to profess repentance on spiritual comprehension, or the increasing spirituality of feeling, by which the age of piety is marked and the profess repentance on spiritual comprehension, or the increasing spirituality of feeling, by which the age of piety is marked and the profess repentance on the profess re agreeing to differ. A principle which if rigorously point of elevated emotion. They seemed to be is crucified unto them, and they unto the world."— But such an object as this, if it is the esoteric one, the sanction of the Alliance, with no indistinct hint as scarcely fail to be effective. The diminution of ani-

But let us not forget that, after this failure, a se- have characterised the opening discussion, there is most aged disciple, and fit him for his final home. Wisely, scheme may well be tried. A definite Church of the a firm resolve to throw themselves into a full and fair our frame," that we should thus slowly perish, in order

hood of the laity? Has the slightest variety from shot speech may be, we cannot conceive: perhaps our graces so as to make it meet to be gathered unto God! imaginative readers can, when we tell them that Dr. Cox assured the Alliance, that the first article is a "rule," and the fifth article "the great hammer," also (From" Sermons on duties of daily life," by the Rev. F. C. "the Shekingh," while the seventh is a "star in the "the Shekinah;" while the seventh is a "star in the constellation"-with which lucid and brilliant account of the whole unhappy affair, for the present at least,

> OLD AGE IN THE WAY OF RIGHTEOUS-NESS.

and yet venerated season, we had a beautiful illustration of this journal we expressed some general as in some sense a creed or confession, because it was sentiments on this subject, of the growing desire for Unity on the part of Dissenters: and from them as what they believed, and what a man believed, was his creed?" desiring to be judged of all the occasion to do more than to renew our adherence to the same principles which have stood the wear of ourselves and of the same principles which have stood the wear of ourselves and of the same principles without some necession of the same of success, we have sought to carry with us. What in January, 1843, however. without some way. We not seekly simple to sufficient of the soul and the clear of sight in its dawning, we thought of sufficient conting the strength of the soul and the clear of sight in its dawning, we thought of sufficient conting the strength of the carry with us. What in January, 1843, however a liberal's liberality: to display bigotry without assertsprings, and all the compount part and must soon, rough realities of debate—the tangled maze of squabble and compromise through which a resolution must pass—the instructive paring and patching processes—the sturdy obstinacy which bullies into compliance—the wearied despair which from physical exhaustion at the conference itself. The any maintainable ground, Sabellianism to be a heresy at all. Why has not Czerski as much right to his our's. Our worst rebellion hurts Him not, but our ing decays of nature, how many are the cases in which ing decays of nature, how many are the case Expease the pertinacity that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance the bis opinion upon Baptism and the Ministry—the dashing pencil of the Patriot's reporters so much more attractive than the glazed and varnished canvas of the authorized report can be. Secret Memoirs seldom authorized report can be. Secret Memoirs seldom fail in point, never in popularity. Whatever imputations may be thought to attach to the honesty of those whose the position of the composed pew Church at Rams—who furnish reporter of the popularity. Property of a grant and partially blunted the acute-last vields to pertinacity that which argument was imported extraction of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance the bis opinion upon Baptism and the Ministry—the filter and maneuver—the litrograph of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that which argument was a similar manner, and we have reason to hope that other benefictions will follow in the same—the port of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that which argument was another the popularity that the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that which argument was a part of the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that which argument was a popularity that the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that the body, —or that of every member of the Alliance that the body and the fluint of the contraction of the Courted the and the harvest of this righteousness we ourselves, —the port of the eight of the contraction of the Courted the acute-look of the body, —or that of every member of the fluinting of the eight have been seed of the count of the count of the count of the cou fail in point, never in popularity. Whatever imputations may be thought to attach to the honest of the cite the contempt' of friends, "by its evasiveness, and to claim the recompense of a fulness of joy at God's che the contempt of friends, "by its evasiveness, and the chuckling" of enemies "by its intangibleness."—

Several such difficulties presented themselves, which were avoided rather than met by the shirking spirit of men who are afraid to realize to themselves the wisdom of this world."

Believers to divided allegiance to divided allegiance to claim the recompense of a fulness of joy at God's right hand for ever! Why, there is presumption in the very mention of it; and to hold such a doctrine men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to themselves, which men who are afraid to realize to the wisdom of this world."

A clearer inderstanding of the readtree may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the readtree may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the readtree may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the readtree may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the readtree may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the feature from a consideration of the Standing of the feature from a consideration of the Church and less of "the wisdom of this world."

The first standing of the feature from a consideration of the Church and the Church and the Church and the State may be obtained from a consideration of the Standing of the feature from a consideration of the Standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the standing of the feature from a consideration of the feature from a consideration of the feature fr men who are afraid to realize to themselves their own and of ardent piety from lips that tremble as they were blasphemy! false position. Alliance it seems is not union for an move. As the evening of the natural day at once enobject, but amalgamation to disavow any purpose .- riches and mellows the colouring of the clouds of hea-The only predicate in which the Alliance can walk ven, so does the serene and tranquil evening of a life freely is that of an universal negation of the necessity of piety give richness, beauty, and mellowness to all these private meetings are now publici juris, however obtained, and they are so happily illustrative both of any truth. For an example, we refer to the miser-obtained, and they are so happily illustrative both of able issue of the Slavery question. The Americans in Christian character. It is the will of Him "who the Alliance and its objects, as well as of the individual character of its members, that we only regret that only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, only to secure their independence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, on the content of the confidence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, or the confidence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, or the confidence of judgement, they in the world, shall set in brightness and in gion, or the confidence of judgement, they in the world in the confidence of judgement, they in the world in the confidence of judgement in the confidence of judgement in the confid the supplementary article upon dogma, however not to the world" of those who are still in their freshand the English Convocations—our Hampton Courts and Savoys—the Millenary Petitioners and the West-minister Assembly, might wear a different aspect had all the secret meetings been open to the lively dashing darman meeting darm that they, in turn, must concede something on the becomes niggard of its blessings to them, because they Some seem to think that the "Evangelical Alliance," is planned by certain longer heads who remain in the back and the back and the back and the sour contortions, and writhing grimace with which it was received. And this is "he guided his hands wittingly" when he laid them pets, only set up to amuse the ladies by the customary gambols.

Some random pearls we string together, only to upon the sons of Joseph, preferring the younger to the first-born; and when he was stretched upon the bed of death and called around him his sons it was evident. death, and called around him his sons, it was evident taken only for the vague and intangible objects which was such "as was never presented since Jesus Christ that age had not extinguished in him the fire of spiritare publicly proposed? Is it for this dream of a shahimself was on earth:" for it is, we believe, a solitary ual intelligence, but that the light of prophecy shed

they may openly unite themselves with the positive one discussion in this assembly of love, we conclude they are temporal, and a nearer interest in "things eternal," because they are eternal and near at hand; bers must be a perplexity to the original schemers, combatants have laid aside their armour; they have ri- plative disposition of age; the consciousness that is too large to separate without doing anything; it are collected together; knots of disputants are talking ebb; a feeling of loneliness and desolation because of is too loosely hung together to do any thing effectually. loudly and decidedly; the hard words and not softer outlived comforts and outlived friends; a feeling of That says to each—"Prepare, for soon I'll mark thee for my own!"

That says to each—"Prepare, for soon I'll mark thee for my own!"

The says to each—"Prepare, for soon I'll mark thee for my own!"

It must go on, like other monster meetings, to break blows in Conference seem to have created the desire own!"

Attraction towards, and alliance with, the departed blows in Conference seem to have created the desire of the skirmish, and the words, 'our laws,' dead, rather than the living who remain; all these, the peace, or it will melt away more rapidly than for keeping up the skirmish, and the words, 'our laws,' dead, rather than the living who remain; all these, 'Tis wholesome thus to meet the hearse when all around is it grew. To do nothing, after such pompous prepara- 'freedom,' 'colonisation,' 'colo tions, will be something worse than ludicrous. To are heard on every hand. Close to me stands an the grace of God, already weary of earth, and longing From the realities beyond this short and fleeting scene,—

Have run such bazards for the satisfaction of "discussFor men know well that sable coach will come the way again. Have run such bazards for the satisfaction of "discussing topics" is fatuity which we shall not pause to cha
Brethren you are too warm. Remember the work and flee away and be at rest," "to depart and be with Christ" must increase the spirituality of the you have to do and be wise.' Whatever else may be with Christ," must increase the spirituality of the could riment on a bre compact and organic evidently, on the part of our Transatlantic brethren, mercifully has it been ordained by "Him who knoweth precision and sharpness of aim of some new Evange- just now retired, (while the other members are dining) the earth-cleaving spirit should be weaned from its fond attachment here, and have its love transferred to Takes her last journey in thee ere she numbers one grey hair;
The polish, hue, and light, as she becomes thy prey.

School have fostered the Alliance or not, they will not be slow to profit by it. Indeed the course is, as we have seen, cleared by its failure.

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School have fostered the Alliance or not, they will not be slow to profit by it. Indeed the course is, as we have seen, cleared by its failure.

Cox, the orator par excellence, of the Alliance, actually er broken at the fountain.' While they prepare the body for a more easy severance from its immortal in-For less than failure even its friends cannot regard -can we believe our eyes? on the adoption of the body for a more easy severance from its immortal inits inauguration. Not only was the principle of such Articles, "closed by repeating a beautiful LATIN hymn mate they prepare that inmate, the heaven-destined ce thou art a welcome guest to him whose scanty store, an union, by the abeyance of positive dogma, immo- invoking the inhabitants of the upper world." What? spirit, for its change to glory. Infirmities become Makes crime or death the dreaded choice—oh! then go to his door!

All the dreaded choice—oh! then go to his door!

All the dreaded choice—oh! then go to his ral—not only were the parties to the union peculiarly a Latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors; failing energies speak loudly of coming a latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints from Dr. Cox, of monitors and the latin Invocation of Saints The hears is on the streets—I know her slow and weary page; there is another inherent and vital vice in the system which, though it has not yet attracted notice, will be that says to all—"Prepare, for soon I'll mark you for my own!"

America? We seriously suggest to the Alliance and there is a nother inherent and vital vice in the system which, though it has not yet attracted notice, will be the control of the new restoration and there is a voice of deep and solemn tone, which have been made at the constitution as much as the monatory and the list of the for ever and ever," and who "liveth for ever unsuited for it by temper and old animosities; but America? We seriously suggest to the Alliance and death; death in prospect reminds of eternity, and chain-shot swept everything before it." What a chain- death should also spiritualize the soul and mature its

THE WORKS OF MAN.

# THE MERITS OF CHRIST.

(By the Rev. C. B. Tayler, A.M.) merits what was wanting in ours, not merely to patch up a sort of righteousness for us. This is not only a mean, but an unscriptural view of the subject; it not only wants nobleness, but truth to support it, though man naturally loves and approves a system which ascribes as much merit and righteousness as possible to himself. The Gospel plan is imperfect on such a system. Such might have been the case, had the already settled or to be acquired, and not spiritual privisystem. Such might have been the case, had the plan of our redemption stopped at the Cross. At least, it might have been a matter of opinion. Even then, methinks he who had any noble idea of the nature of his God, would not have been contented with so low and poor an estimate of the great atonement. But the plan of our redemption did not stop at the Cross. Christ himself has shewn us how His sufferings and His departure in the body were to open upon us a new part of the Gospel dispensation. The atonement had been made for man on God's part.—

It had not been applied to man. Man needed to be made fit on his part to receive it, for the preparation Arnold, are ever to receive embodiment, we cannot very first question, that of admitting reporters, Mr. Society of the districts which will issue under a form very difference that the might behold and record those sublime and the was pressed beneath a still neavier weight of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of that I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be born again. Society of Christians "established by the vision of the I say unto you, you must be b but something altogether new. We did not merely need some new desires, but a renewed nature; not to be set right in some points, but a new principle. We are not told that our own righteousness will serve to cover us. It is all called "filthy rags," by which is cover us. It is all called "filthy rags," by which is meant that it is, however pure among men, altogether defiled before God. We are told that we must put on the white robe of Christ's righteousness, and robes that have been washed white in the blood of the Saiets. In this view it seems clear and plain to me, hove is that which the Arnold School want to get up Slavery subject, Dr. Beecher describes, by "in. rest upon those who have well-nigh done with the Saints. In this view it seems clear and plain to me, a cry; the well-known "Unity in Diversity" - quiring what was the matter. They were losing in earth; of whom it may truly be said, that "the world that Christ came not merely to supply what was wanting in our merits, but wholly to substitute his swamped."—Dr. Cox then proposes a periodical under Causes are made to operate in their case which can merits; and then, by the in-dwelling and in-working and if the Alliance is only meant as an experiment, is to the probable, and most suitable, Editor; whereup-

### Communication.

DR. HOOK ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-Few declarations of individual opinions seem to have attracted more attention lately than Dr. Hook's Letter on National Education; and as the principles laid down in it form such a startling contra the author's former advocacy of the claims of the Church, and are so much at variance with what is generally held by Churchmen respecting the connection of Church and State, perhaps some remarks on his positions might not be unseasonable. The number of The Church contain ing, as I understand, your own editorial notice of Dr. RESTORATION OF ELY CATHEDRAL - Considerable in-Hook's Letter, having, through some irregularity, never terest has of late prevailed at the vast alterations and imreached me, your readers will have the advantage at least provements in the interior of Ely Cathedral. Since the of two independent comments upon the subject.

class of her Majesty's subjects have a right to demand .- the tomb of the Cardinal has been completely and the State as the national system of religious belief and worship. None have asserted this more frequently and strongly than Dr. Hook himself, for proof of which we need only glance at his celebrated sermon, "Hear the Church," throughout which he constantly speaks of the Church," throughout which he Constantly speaks of the Church as "established by the Governspeaks of the Church as "established by the Govern- paint, have been repolished with great labour, as also the

done by the Church—has been constantly recognised and sanctioned by the State; all her emendations and alterations have been adopted and made part and parcel of the law of the land by the higher estates of the realm, and by the people through their representatives, the Commons. Moreover, the Sovereign is sworn "to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as by law established; to preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall amertain unto them. What are we that we should boast? A fallen race, and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, to the church. It is proposed to add a painted ceiling, of

self has been made subservient. During its waning and yet venerated season, we had a beautiful illustration operating grace of God the Holy Ghost, freely, as

equal obligation to enable the Sovereign to execute and Christ died for us, not merely to supply by his carry out.

Again, the Coronation Oath is occasionally represented as having only a negative force,—as merely forbidding any act prejudicial to the interests of the Established Church,—as merely binding the Crown to maintain the Church simply as it were "in statu quo." But surely this is but part of the intention of this oath, and falls far short of its full design. For not to notice the latter part, which speaks of the rights and privileges of the Church, It had not been applied to man. Man needed to be made fit on his part to receive it, for the preparation of heart required is also from the Lord. "We have no power as of ourselves to help ourselves." Christ's own words will best declare what I mean. "Marvel not that I say unto you, you must be born again."

The true profession of the Gospel." Now the State cannot insure from individuals a true or sincere profession at all; so the Gospel, nor indeed compel any profession at

not all; while the Church thus ministers grace to indivi-duals, it is part of her business to preserve, hand down and proclaim the truth, the whole truth, as it is in Jesus.) built in the early English style. It is erected on the same

And our duty, therefore, it is -especially if we happen by God's providence to be called to situations of influence, rank or authority—by all means in our power to increase her efficiency in this respect, to place her on the watch tower, that her voice may be heard through the length and breadth of the land; our duty it is, to take care that her faith be preserved intact and pure.

Sept. 18, 1846, (To be continued.)

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

H. C. C.

ENGLAND.

of two independent comments upon the subject.

"It is a pure fiction," says Dr. Hook, "to assert that the State, by any Act of Parliament, has established the Church of England, or any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively bound to render pecuniary supaccession of the present Dean, more than 40 windows This is proved by the impossibility of producing any Act, and other works are in contemplation at this part of the Parliament by which this establishment was ordained.
It is not intended, I presume, to deny that the Church England is the established Church, that is, the Church nose dectrines and pothy have been recognised and lantern, which was covered with plaster and white and yellow wash, has been carefully scraped on and creaned of Parliament by which this establishment was ordained." cathedral, which will make it more accordant with the speaks of the Chirch as "established by the Government, as "the society of Christians established by the Government, and invested with certain emoluments and privileges." His design then was not to prove, or argue from its establishment, or to commend it apon that ground; "he refers to the Church not as a mere National Establishment," (page 5), but still he admits the fact.

And this establishment is not a recent circumstance: it dates from the first planting of the Gospel in the British Islands, when the Community—the State—received Christianity with the same Eniscoral revimen, orders. out-cist from Paradise, born in sin, tainted, corrupted, defiled: owing our only chance of salvation to the free mercy of God, admitting us into covenant at Baptism, and requiring of us as our part of the covenant, that the State; but I have dwelt upon the fact, that the synday repeated by the State; but I have dwelt upon the fact, that the so dangerous a state that Bishop Gray, about the year Item of the covenant, that the state; but I have dwelt upon the fact, that the synday repeated by the State has established a certain "form of Christianity," 1460, underbuilt the whole of it with new and perfect many part of the covenant which our religion was received many proposed to add a painted cenung, or any or NESS.

(By the Rev. Hugh Smith, D.D.)

With age we naturally and properly associate ripeness of judgment and richness of experience. As the same all the days of our slies and what we have engaged ourselves to the Church, because it appears to the Church, because it appears to the tower had believed to the concerned or in any way alluded a certain "form of Christianity, named the whole of it with new and perfect massing, that form under which our religion was received, by, and transmitted from, our British and Saxon ancestors, and that the State has recognised the Church as so the tower had believed to the concerned or in any way alluded a certain "form of Christianity, named the whole of it with new and perfect massing, the should keep His boly will and commandments, and was racing the whole of the w "right Christian judgment in all things," and an enlarged spiritual experience, are properly ascribed to
the old age of the Christian, and to these his age itself has been made subservient. During its waiter.

The difference of experience are properly ascribed to the State to afford section of the State to afford pecuniars are corollary the obligation of the State to involve as a corollary the obligation of the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to this was corollary the obligation of the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary met to the state to the state to afford pecuniary met of the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary met of the State to afford pecuniary and to the State to afford pecuniary met of the State to a

affecting the Sovereign only: but it must necessarily be understood as the expression of the sentiments and intention of the State which imposes it; and what the State solemnly requires at the hands of the Sovereign as a social duty, and what the Sovereign can only perform through the agency of the State, inevitably the latter is under an agency of the State, inevitably the latter is under an agency of the State, inevitably the sovereign to execute and

The parish Church of West Lydford, Somerset, having been rebuilt at the joint expense of E. F. Colston, Esq., of Roundway Park, the patron, and the Rev. W. H. Colston, D.D., the Rector and visitor, was consecrated on the 14th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, assisted 14th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, assisted by the Hon, and Worshipful the Chancellor of the diocese, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Bath, and the Rev. G. A. Denison, his Lordship's Examining Chaplain. The ser-vice for the day was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Colston, and a most judicious and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary, and Prebendary of Wells. Most of the aristocraey of the neighbourhood, together with a very numerous body of the clergy, were present. At the con-

that the alliance of the State with the Church is not only defensive for the protection of the latter against injury, but for an active co-operation with her in "maintaining the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel," wherever provision does not already exist for that purpose, or where the means of the Church are not sufficient to enable her to keep pace with the progressive requirements for religious ordinances and instruction.

Permit me to close this article by quoting, in contrast to Dr. Hook's newly adopted "liberalism," the language with which he formerly in the Chapel Royal instructed Royalty in its duties towards the Church — "But this is not all; while the Church thus ministers grace to indivi-

newed exertion to inquidate the remaining debt. It reads as conclusion of the sermon his lordship returned to the communion table, where he read the offertory sentences follows: while a collection was made, amounting to 60l. 1s. party of between fifty and sixty were afterwards received at the parsonage to luncheon, including the clergy who were present at the censecration.—Brighton Gazette.

lived more universally esteemed by his relatives, his avowal of the glorious truth, that the church of the living friends, and his neighbours, or who will be more generally missed and lamented by them now that he is taken a way. Dr. Chevallier, for many years past, has taken a leading interest in all the plans for improvement in the lit, is the design of their assembling together. One in district in which he resided; and his name will be long identified with the agriculture of this county, by the widely-extended reputation which the "Chevallier" barley has acquired, which was first cultivated under his auspices, and on the estate where for many generations his femily have regided. The process. amily have resided .- Ipswich Express.

SHACKERSTONE.—The reopening of the Church in this Now, when people differ among themselves, as is village was celebrated on Friday, last. After a most appropriate and admirable sermon, preached by the Rev. Valentine Green, Rector of Birkin, Yorkshire, the liberal very complete. - Leicester Journal.

over the grave of Churchill, there is a rude headstone, a possible agreement of thought—if that were practi-

A most impressive and interesting religious ordinance took place at Shoreham on Monday evening last, which will undoutedly be long cherished in the memory of those who witnessed its due celebration. A young lady who, until very recently, has been a member of the Society of Friends, was publicly admitted into the Church of England by the sacrament of baptism. This ceremony ok place during the evening service, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, the Curate of New their manner of proceeding; for in directly tolerating, reham. The young lady had become fully convinced of the necessity of baptism, although she had to contend against the prejudices of education, entreaty of friends, and scorn of enemies. The Church was respectably attended; and, arter the second lesson, the Rev. gentleman delivered a most powerful discourse on the sacrament of baptism, its use, effects, and obligation, after which he proceeded to the font, and administered the holy rite to the young noviciate.—Brighton Gazette.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Merits of Christ.

Fourth Page.
Original Poetry.—Seve Sunday after Trinity.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several the eternal punishment of the wicked." Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, port of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, on Sunday, the 25th October next.—Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining to its insertion, not because he disbelieved the truths em-Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wed-braced in it, but for the reason that he was extremely nesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with unwilling to make any alteration in a basis which had Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

Some spirited and clever remarks upon the late no inne Some spirited and clever remarks upon the late Meeting of the "Evangelical Alliance" in London, will be found on our first page, taken from the don, will be found on our first page, taken from the sider the doctrine of eternal punishment as one, the bedon, will be found on our first page, taken from the English Churchman. In connexion with these remarks, we should be glad to give a succinct account of the Meeting itself, as it appears in that journal confitted with some, who disbelieved it.

"Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the amendment. He "Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the amendment. He densed from the London Patriot; but as this would occupy much more room than we can spare, even for a development of the sayings and doings of the "world's Evangelical Alliance," as it is ostentatiously design of the confederation. It was not for the development of the confederation.

of the Alliance, as developed at its first meeting, can-Patriot newspaper:-

"The complexion of the Conference is peculiar. Wesleyan Methodists have the preponderance. The Free Church nearly equal them. The Episcopal Church of England sends, as was expected, no new men. The Dissenting denominations of our country are barely represented in their various sections, while some are entirely excluded by the operation of one of the Fundamental America has delegated a noble band of threescore of her best and truest men. France, Italy, Germany, and Prussia, have their representatives; and, to a stranger overlooking the dense mass of this peace-loving ommunity, one might, in imagination, picture a 'World's

In contemplating this exhibition of religious diversity, for the ostensible purpose of carrying out the principle of religious unity,—a somewhat novel exembut in view of the additional Article. Some of them expressed their personal preference for the original basis; but in view of the expressed desire of numbers of the plification of cause and effect, -it is a ground for some | brethren for the additional Article and the existing state degree of congratulation that only 26 clergymen were of things abroad, particularly in America, where it was ourselves of further selections on a future occasion: found willing to engage in its proceedings. And yet affirmed such an Article was demanded, and would be found willing to engage in its proceedings. And yet it is melancholy to think that even that number could be found, who, whatever may have been their good infentions,—for that is at best a matter of speculation believed of its insertion.

"It was urged, that there was no such inviolability in the basis; or infallibility in its authors, bility in the basis; or infallibility in its authors, and alteration and and therefore of distrust,—are palpably exhibited to the world as deficient in the grand, and what ought to be abiding, principle of allegiance to the Church.—

The preface to the Ordination Service, which implies a belief in the great fact that no orders, unless what a belief in the great fact that no orders, unless what are imparted by Episcopal hands, are valid; and the Ordination Service itself, which includes a vow that they will be earnest and diligent in driving away all strange and erroneous doctrine, must convince the world,—if they are not themselves alive to the consequence,—that they are chargeable, if not with a direct treason to the Church, yet at least with a most glaring treason to the Church, yet at least with a most glaring the world a wrong impression respecting their view

The presiding spirit at these deliberations appears to have been Sir Culling Eardley Smith,—a choice which, it would seem, must have been dictated by an impression of the exterior influence which, from his impression of the exterior influence which, from his rank and station in society, might be brought to the their lasting injury." cause; for the following preliminary declaration is not. a very marked evidence of the grave judgment or sound mind of the well-meaning Baronet :-

"That this Conference, composed of professing Christians of many different denominations, all exercising the right of private judgment, and, through common infirmity, differing among themselves in the views they severally enter DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN CHEVALIAER.—We have this week to record the death of a most valuable and much-esteemed magistrate in this county, the Rev. John Chevallier, M.D., of Aspal Hall, than whom few persons Chevallier, M.D., of Aspal Hall, than whom few persons the county of the living the living the county of the living the livin the fullness of him that filleth all in all."

valentine Green, Rector of Birkin, Yorkshire, the liberal sum of 53l. 12s. 4d. was collected. This pretty Church has been put into thorough repair by the noble patron, the Earl Howe; the south aisle has been restored, the chancel rebuilt, and the Church re-pewed. A very handsome font, the gift of the Rev. J. H. Green, the Curate, a fine-toned organ, pointed class in the five chancel win. a fine-toned organ, painted glass in the five chancel windows, and a splendid Genoa velvet communion cloth, the which common sense can apprehend, implies a corresgift of the Earl and Countess Howe, have made the Church pondence of action in the believers; it cannot, indeed, be better expressed than in the words of an inspired A most beautiful silver-gilt communion service has been completed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, by command of Her Majesty, for the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Calcutta. The ornamental parts of this doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and of St. Paul, at Calcutta. The ornamental parts of this service are of the most chaste character, partaking, in a great degree, of the Louis Quatorze style, and the shape of the various pieces are distinguished by elegance and their being made to influence the conduct,—but a their being made to influence the conduct,—but a At the Shakespeare Hotel, Dover, on Thursday last, among other lots, the old Church-yard, St. Mary's parish, wherein Churchill, the poet, lies buried, was sold by auction, by Mr. Charles Lamb, for 1451. We hear that the purchaser is a brickmaker, so that there is no telling to what purpose it may come at last. In this Church-yard, what purpose it may come at last. In this Church-yard, over the grave of Churchill, there is a rude headstone. At the Shakespeare Hotel, Dover, on Thursday last, communion and fellowship in the external acts and over the grave of Churchill, there is a rude headstone, bearing the following inscription;—"1764. Here lie the remains of the celebrated C. Churchill. Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies."—Canterbury Journal. dence to the world of its existence, and therefore to insist upon the latter alone, would be practically useless.

sion exhibited. One said, "There are no denominations in heaven, and therefore there should be no british christians demand it. Their deep-seated abhorseparation on earth between us and our brethren."-Now this is a presumed fact which utterly contradicts ecclesiastical bodies, rendered it impossible for them to as allowable or agreeable with Scripture, the existence of "denominations" on earth, -a state of things which destroys all visible communion and fellowship amongst Christians,-they obliterate the very picture of unity which is adduced as the professed object of imitation.

The following are the articles by which members of the "Evangelical Alliance" shall be tested :-"I. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency

of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The unity of the Godhead and the Trinity of per-The utter depravity of human nature in consequence

4. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his mediatorial

intercession and reign.

5. The justification of the sinner by faith alone. 6. The work of the Holy Spirit, in the conversion and

The Divine Institution of the Christian Ministry,

Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

9. The immortality of the soul, the resurcction of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and

Now, to shew what is likely to be the practicable the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the supapparently is upon which they are permitted to act,we have the following declarations from several speakers, in commenting upon these articles :--

"The Rev. Dr. Byrth, of Liverpool, moved as an amendbeen adopted after so much deliberation and prayer, and on the ground that it would inevitably exclude some who, in the judgment of charity were real Christians. He was evator, and questioned the wisdom of this innova-

"world's Evangelical Alliance," as it is ostentatiously termed, we must content ourselves with a very brief review of its proceedings.

This combination of "all denominations," exhibited of the Alliance, as developed at its first meeting, can-not be better explained than in the words of the ple, he would have none inserted but those, the belief of which was absolutely essential to a change of heart, ex-

the same side of the question. Since the desire and design was to unite the greatest number, it was exceedingly desirable that the basis should be the simplest possible. He cordially responded to the sentiment, that whomso-ever Christ receives we must receive. But this article would exclude some. Some good men of his acquaintance did not believe in the eternal punishment of the wicked."

This view of the subject was, of course, not quietly acquiesced in. It was urged,—
"Rev. R. H. Herschell, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Morison, Rev. J. A. James, Dr. Wardlaw, and Dr. Beecher, from the United States, followed, with great force, urged

inconsistency in the construction of their obligations. | the value and importance of the doctrines it contained,

These are sentiments generally commendable; but, upon any rational interpretation of the obligations of Christian belief and duty, we are at a loss to undershewed every disposition to forward my wishes in regard shewed every disposition to forward my wishes in regard "On taking the chair, Sir Culling expressed himself as deeply grateful to God for the happy manner in which this Convention had been brought about. No one could stand how even a solitary instance can be allowed of a pleasure from anything at the time, but shall always for a timely start on the following morning.

Thursday, August 7.—We breakfasted at six o'clock, a person not holding the doctrine of eternal punishment being born of the Spirit! For the evidence of lady,—of whom, personally, I should wish to say more, for Mrs White would not permit us to leave the house port of the Church in these Provinces, being so increased by lady,—of whom, personally, I should wish to say more, stand how even a solitary instance can be allowed of to my further progress. I was too unwell to feel much

vitably exclude numbers who were men of unquestionable and decided piety. The Quakers and Plymouth Brethren differed from other Christians on these points, while yet there were those among them, on both sides of the At-

"It was replied to these and kindred arguments that the design of the Alliance was not to embrace every true Christian, but all those who, by a similarity of sentiment, could act together harmoniously. There were, doubtless, hundreds in possession of vital piety, whom no one could think of embracing in the present confederation. It was urged that the Quakers were as much excluded by the fact that the quakers were as much excluded by the first Article, which relates to the authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures, as by the eighth, since they rely, not only upon the Word of God, but on inward illumina-

'The Rev. Dr. Hoby said he agreed with Dr. Reed in the views he had expressed last evening. The Article was useless; for the seventh embraced all they needed. It was also indefinite. What was a Christian ministry? What was Christian Baptism? These were points upon

which they all differed.
"Mr. R. S. Hutchinson, Canada, proposed to omit the phrase 'the immortality of the soul,' which was nega-

And, then, as a test of the harmony at which they were likely to arrive, we have a fierce discussion by

these delegates on the subject of slavery :-"Mr. Hinton remarked, that he regretted the necessity for bringing forward this subject. responsible for its introduction, or for the calamitots results which might follow. Those were responsible who right hand of fellowship, or recognize them as Christians. He advocated the adoption of the amendment from what had been already done by the Committee in the preliminary meetings. He referred to the resolutions acopted at Birmingham, and the subsequent proceedings, and insisted that consistency required that they should jersist rence of the system, and the resolutions adopted in virious have any fellowship with slave-holders. third place, the attitude of slave-holders themselves required it. Slave-holding was man-stealing; and when doubtless, be told that slave-holders were in peculiar circumstances, and that many of them are good, kind hospitable, &c. All that went for nothing with him, so long as the fact remained that he was a man-stealer. Will you admit the man-stealer, with all his guilt, and exclude the man who does not believe in water-baptism? I may be told (said Mr. Hinton) that we should leave this subject to our American brothers, who and out and the to our American brethren, who understand the creum-stances better than we do, and to whom it belongs to remove the evil. I have seen American brethen before to-day, and am not wholly ignorant on this subject. I have heard the opinions of men as able and vorthy as our brethren who are members of this Alliance. We have but a part of the American Church here. The Abolitionists are not represented in this body. And if we are going to prop up American slavery by this Alliance, I consider it a most unfortunate mo emeat."

n, and the principle of Christian un was not and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of likely to be advanced by its indulgence. Without it shews how impracticable the plan of Aliance propounded by these religionists is, and how much, on the other hand, animosity, distraction, and division are lamentable fallacy, and those of its promoters who are influenced, in their advocacy of it, by a sincere and

> can, to unsettle and subvert the foundations of the produced. National Church. The free-trade system, adopted in the political world, they would extend to the religious; and if we look farther on, and guide our contempla-tions by what was developed in the progress of these discussions, we shall be constrained to feel that the number and sounding of bugles; and, on looking out, we found that the New York Circus had established itself under an purport and effect of this movement is to induce an immense tent in a vacant piece of ground within a few universal latitudinarianism, and pare down the revealed truths of the Gospel, which man is bound to accept in their fulness and simplicity, to what the Quaker, or Unitarian, or Universalist may consent to believe in and admit.

"Recreations of a Long Vacation, or a Visit and to our no small annoyance; for, by this time the disto the Indian Missions in Upper Canada," is the title of a very pleasing work which has recently made its appearance amongst us, from the pen of the Rev.

James Beaven, D. D. If Dr. Beaven derived, as we doubt not that he did much gratification from his doubt not that he did much gratification from his doubt not that he did, much gratification from his them eager for some excitement; so that a show like the necessarily a great variety; and perhaps the structure of the Alliance as developed at its first meeting, can not failed to impart to his readers, through the medium of the agreeable liftle production before us, a share of the usual to the agreeable liftle production before us, a share of the budged or even a thousand dollars are often realized in relaxation which he himself experienced. Whilst ac-"Rev. Thomas Binney followed in a a few remarks on dents which he has described with much variety and companying the author through the scenes and inciliveliness, we cannot say, "Hoc iter ignavi divisimus," -we are not at liberty to call the excursion an indolent one, for although an hour of leisure has been amused by reading Dr. Beaven's pages, we have met the support of education and the ministrations of religion.

Wednesday, August 6.—The Rev. W. Hobson, the ministrations of religion. likewise with many judicious reflections and much specially interested in this publication, for the narrative portions of it, and the matters of satisfical intelligies, chiefly religious which its gence, chiefly religious, which it contains, are just of attentive to his parish properly so called, and the fruits sirous to obtain. We are sorry that we are unable to find room this week for more than the following extract, as a specimen of the work: but we hope to avail

"The passage through Lake St. Clair to Detroit is very beautiful, and especially the approach to that city by water. It rises picturesquely from the bay, its foreground filled with the gay steamers and rakish-looking schooners which distinguish the ports of the States,—and the centre of the town adorned with the towers and spires of a cluster of churches. This last, however, is only a beauty to the eye, and even to that only at a distance On a nearer approach to the buildings themselves, their architecture is slight and poor, and full of unreal pretension; and inquiry shews that they are only a symbol of that Babel confusion on religious subjects, which has obliterated the idea of one true Church,—which classes all churches alike as pretenders whose claims are una knowledged except by a portion of the population—which insults and degrades all alike, by giving them an equal share of some reserved spot of ground on which to erect their edifice and celebrate their worship, which pro-claims to the eye, and we fear largely likewise to the mind, that there is no certainty of religious opinion, and no ascertainable truth.

"Detroit is the place of residence of the Bishop of Michigan, Dr. Samuel McCoskry. I had an introduction to him from a common friend, which I lost no time in presenting. The bishop received me in that frank and cordial manner with which the clergy of the Church of England are always welcomed by those of the sister Church in the United States, -and not only extended to

ashamed of in England. The contrast between the luxury of the worshippers, and the slighting treatment of the holy table, and the want of a fitting position for the bishop, was most revolting to my feelings. ect I ventured to express myself to the bishop, (to whom t is due to say, that he neither made this arrangement, it is due to say, that he neither made this arrangement, nor approves of it), and prophesied that however earnest he might be in asserting church principles,—which he he might be in asserting church principles,—which he he arrangements of the church threw such concempt on the highest mystery of the Christian religion. No doubt the highest mystery of the Christian religion. No doubt the Church in Detroit, as every where on this continent, is increasing rapidly in numbers, chiefly by converts from other bodies; but I can never believe that its adherents are true sons of the Church, so long as personal luxury, and the exaltation of preaching, and low estimation of the Holy Communion, are marked characteristics of so many of their houses of worship. I am told indeed that in the east matters are much better; but I repeat, that in every one of their churches which I have happened to see, the communion table has been totally unadorned, and placed n front or on the side of the desk, which has always been dorned. And in one I remember to have found it all covered on the Sunday with the droppings of candles, whilst in another there were two tables, one on each side of the desk; one for the Holy Communion, the other 'to

For the information of our readers, more particuarly of those who are connected with our Provincial Schools, we give immediate publicity to the following

"Extract from the minutes of the Board of Education, Toronto, Tuesday, September 29th, 1846:
"The Superintendent of Schools having drawn the attention of the Board to the provisions of the Act 9 Victoria, chap. xx., respecting the use of foreign books in schools, and, the Board having referred to the 30th section, find, 'that no foreign books in the English branches of educa-tion, shall be used in any Model or Common Schools, except by express permission of the Board of Education. This section, however, does not come in force until the 1st of January next; but, as uneasiness has been manifested by some teachers of schools, who have been in the habit of using foreign books, particularly Morse's Geog-

raphy and Kirkham's Grammar, in regard to the terms of the act prohibiting the use of foreign English books, and the probable action of the Board thereon; it is ORDERED he could acknowledge a sheep-stealer as a Christin, he could acknowledge a man-stealer as one. He should, doubtless, be told that slave-holders were in peculiar cirquit that the Superintendent of Schools be authorised to intimate, that in the meantime, and until the Board shall semate, that in the meantime, and until the Board shall se-lect and approve, or get prepared a Geography and Gram-mar better adapted to Canadian schools, than those at present in use, Morse's Geography and Kirkham's Grammar may continue to be used in Common Schools in

Duly extracted,
J. GEORGE HODGINS,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

Thursday, August 5 .- At eight o'clock this morning, remarking upon the merits of this particula question, it shews how impracticable the plan of Aliance prohad then to pass through a large prairie, which brough us to the banks of the river Thames. The day was very the other hand, animosity, distraction, and division are likely to be promoted by it. The whole scheme is a ney to Chatham in one day would be too much for the horses: we therefore attempted to stop at several small inns; but we either found that their inmates were all genuine feeling, will soon perceive and acknowledge it to be so.

We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves the fact, that with a large majority of the promoters of this grand absurdity there is a design at better. sick of the Lake fever, or that they had no accommoda when the waters are high it is completely covered to the grand absurdity, there is a design at bottom, to weaken depth of several feet, and sometimes this continues for the strength, to dissolve the consistency, and, if they several years, and after subsiding, a long coarse grass is produced. It was now quite dry, and many of the neigh bouring farmers come to cut and cure it for their cattle

during the winter. We had scarcely settled ourselves in what is considered an hour, when the audience was dismissed, and new one admitted,-the musical instruments becoming louder and louder in the intervals between the change of spectacles, -and thus it continued to a very late hour ordant noises had driven away all tendency to sleep. hundred, or even a thousand, dollars are often realized in places where one-fourth of such a sum could hardly have been anticipated, and where indeed it would never have been forthcoming for any other purpose. All this may be considered a melancholy instance of the lowness of human pursuits and desires, and it is a depravation much

ister of the parish, was early in attendance upon the of his exertions were very apparent. The Church was appeared to create quite a sensation.

to be lamented; for the majority of such persons will not when appealed to, be found to have a shilling to spare for

After service, we made many inquiries respecting our route to Walpole Island, the Bishop's next appointment. The distance, as stated by different parties, varied from 18 to 50 miles: some said a wagon could never get through, and the most accommodating admitted that we must not be surprised at breaking down, and advised us to have all things ready to remedy any such accident .-After many inquiries, we met with one man who spoke confidently, and who appeared to know something of the truth of what he asserted;—which was, that by going round 15 miles we should get into a road in some degree practicable, and that the whole distance would not exceed 40 miles. Acting upon this information, we felt it necessary to drive ten or twelve miles the same afternoon, accordingly, after making a hasty repast at Mr. Hobson's we proceeded ten miles to Mr. White's hospitable abode, —having made a great round since we left it, and being now compelled to return to the same point. The heat for some days had been very intense; and the Bishop, in preaching and addressing the candidates this morning, of the former year, still your Committee hope this may be attri-various appointments would admit of no relaxation.

Chatham is a rising village at the head of the naviga-

Chatham is a rising village at the head of the navigation of the river Thames, and is surrounded by a very rich country, which, though thinly peopled at present, will in a short time fill up, and furnish, beyond doubt,

hospitality indeed was unbounded; but we were obliged, after evening prayer to return early, in order to be ready

yet when the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario are high, Lake Simcoe is high also. This periodical rise of all the waters of this section of the Am entinent has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for. It is attributed, indeed, to greater falls of snow occasionally happening in the North West; but this might bear upon the great Lakes which are directly conne in have no influence upon the smaller into where no additional snows and rains appear to have fal-

On entering the Church we found it very full of Indians, the greater number of them still heathens and as yet much opposed to Christianity through the influence of the numerous Conjurors who prey upon them, and whose gain would be lost on their conversion.

Their superstitions are the first things to combai, not by open attacks, but by instructing the rising genera-tion and gradually exposing the absurdity of the cere-monies practised by their Conjurors. Mr. Keating, the Superintendent, a gentleman of good natural abilities which have been strengthened and extended by an excellent education, finds the arts and customs of these Conwhen under no restraint, disposed to be cruel. He considers the conversion of the Indians to be work of time and habit, and that it should begin with the children, (as all Indians are anxious for their education) and through them to reach the parents. the parents should, in the mean time, be neglecas much may be done by conversation, it becomes the first duty of the Missionary to learn their language, - an acquirement which of itself gives them a great influence over them. Many of them, too, are quick in apprehension and skilful in drawing inferences and analogies, and will ponder for days on a question which has arrested their attention; so that to be able to converse with them in their own language is the most effectual way to expose their baseless superstitions. The bringing them regularly to public worship, to which they are seldom disjinclined when at home, has also the most salutary effect. They are full of curiosity, and attend eagerly to stories and historical narratives, and a beneficial advantage may be taken of this propensity by relating to them from time to time portions of the history of religion,—the gradual spread of Christianity and the consequent extinction of the heathen systems-its mild and peaceful character in opposition to cruelty and every thing evil and vindictive, -ever holding up the Saviour in his Divine character a the son of God, and introducing his precepts with autho rity as necessary to be observed in order that we may live happily, and in harmony with one another. In urging upon them the practice of Christian morality, the beauty and justice of which they are seldom backward to perceive and discover, the doctrines of the Gospel may be most judiciously introduced. They are indeed as much facts as doctrines, and are so intimately connected with the Redeemer that, in giving our Saviour's life, they can be brought forward with power and without any great difficulty of apprehension. The atonement, for example, the resurrection, a future state of existence, and a judg-chief means ment to come, are easily comprehended by the red man, pastoral visitations of the lord bishop of toronto intelligent and searching, as to astonish and sometimes intelligent and searching, as to astonish and sometimes propriet the Missionery. The Indian must be dealt with hindly, and weak arguments and comparison avoided, for many of them are gifted with a singular penetration, and an expose with ease the futility of inconclusive reason-

The Service was read for the benefit of the white part of the Congregation, and a portion interpreted for the Indians. The Bishop then explained in a clear and simple manner the nature of the Consecration Service, for the Church was to be consecrated, and Mr. Keating the Superintendent, who had the kindness to interpret, as-sured us that the Indians understood its import exceedingly well. There was no Confirmation, as Mr. Jamieson had just been appointed to the Mission, and had only reached the Island a few days before our arrival; so that he had no time to prepare any of his flock for this solemn

We were sorry to hear that, among the reductions contemplated in the Indian Department, Mr. Keating was included; because, from his gentlemanly manners and education, and thorough knowledge of the Indians, he is ighly qualified for the office which he holds. The Bishp was so much convinced of this, that he strongly moved

the Government in his favour, but without success.

We made a hasty dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Keating, and as it was by this time getting dark and threatening ain, we hurried to get across to the main shore. In our haste we did not perceive till we cast off from the land and were in the stream, that our canoe was too small for our number and the water within an inch of its edge. Had there been any wind, we should have been in the greatest danger, but, blessed be God, by using every precaution, sitting quiet and maintaining a careful balance, we got over safe. The Indian who paddled us across, seeing the storm approach, hastened back, and had scarcely reached the Island when the rain, and thunder and light-

ning commenced in a terrific manner.

As there was no sort of accommodation whatever at the small tavern where we had left our horses and wagon, we were compelled to move forward in the hope of eaching an Inn a few miles farther up the river St. Clair. By this time it was growing dark, and before we had proceeded half a mile, the rain came down in tor-rents, and the thunder and lightning became so frequent and terrible that our horses trembled and could scarcely keep their legs. The darkness also now became so great that, except from the flashes of lightning, we were unable to see the road. Having crawled forwards about a mile and a half, (the storm continuing without intermission) we descried, from a friendly flash of lightning, a farm house, and happy were we when the Bishop consented to stop. It was now late, for we had consumed much time in making this short journey, and the inmates of the house were all sound asleep, after knocking for some time, they at length opened the door and let us in. We stated our distress and the causes that made us disturb them,-which indeed were sufficiently visible from our miserable and drowned appearance,—and upon hearing our story, they received us kindly and did all in their power to make us comfortable.

(To be continued.) To the Editor of The Church. Port Maitland, near Dunnville, 19th September, 1846.

Rev. and dear Sir,—On Thursday, the 17th inst., the annexed Meeting of our Parochial Branch of the Church Society was held in Christ Church, on the Lake Shore, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction I state, that there was a larger attendance of both clergy and laity than on any previous occasion. Our minister, the Rev A. Townley, was supported by the Rev'ds. F. Evans, T. B. Fuller, W. S. Darling, R. Shanklin, and Thos. Champion, Esq., who all addressed the meeting in a manner highly calculated both to interest our minds and awaken us to the duty, privilege and necessity of aiding a Society the Church of God throughout the Province. The Rev. A. Townley opened the Meeting by Prayer, after which the Secretary read the Report:—

REPORT. Your Committee, in presenting the Report of the second year's procedure of your Society, feel called upon to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success

Your Committee, however, cannot but help fearing, when they see the smallness of the sum collected, contrasted with the nature of the settlement and the size of the parish, that neither the vast importance of the Society, nor our own duties respectlarge quantities of produce for exportation. As this must all be shipped at Chatham, the town cannot fail to remind this Society, that the repeated efforts of the Parent rise in population and wealth.

Mrs. White received us with her usual kindness: her

Institution to procure from the Legislature such an arrangement of the small portion of the Clergy Reserves yet remaining to them, as might secure them in a really profitable manner to

site as the old clurch but with the increased area.

It is suffered by the Rev. M. Pearso, and the major of the second of the se attentive congregation.

The internal arrangements of the church here, like all those which it has been my fortune to see in the States, and several in Canada, were highly objectionable. The object which terminates the view on entering is the organ; immediately in front of it is the pulpit, then the reading-desk, and lowest of all the communion-table; and whilst the two former are adorned with hangings, the latter is quite bare, and half overshadowed by the hangings of the desk; and besides this is made to appear as a mere stand for the font, which is placed upon it. On either side of the latter is a chair, of which that on the right is reserved for the bishop, and that on the left occupied by any cleriantic, who were eminent for their piety and benevolence. If the ninth Article was objectionable, on the ground that it would exclude some real Christians, much more was the eighth. Perhaps they would not unite with us even if we expunged it; but that did not concern us. Our business was to open the door for their admission. The ordinances here referred to are the initiatory rites in admission to the visible Church, and those to whom should we make the limits of the visible Church the limits of the visible Church the limits of the cause of which that on the right is reserved.

Walpole Island seems to be a continuation of the shallows or flats of Lake St. Clair, and to have been formed from deposits from the Upper Lakes. The soil is altoward the professors of flats of the bishops in the States, he is the Rector of The ordinances here referred to are the initiatory rites in admission to the visible Church, and those to whom should we make the limits of the visible Church the limits of the visible Church the limits of the visible Church the limits of the cause of which has not yet been mits of this Alliance?

"It was replied to the safe thead of the Church the sand judgment of the superintent of the state and judgment of the superintent of the superintent of the state and judgment of the state and judgment of the state dor, the shall goes, and a systematic adoption of a self-denying are rangement, which will enable them to render that provide the state of the state and judgment of the state and judgment of the state and judgment of the state. rivers and lakes are high, the small lakes and rivulets in the interior which have no communication with them, that the parish has been exonerated by the Executors from the are likewise high. Thus, for instance, Lake Simcoe, the most elevated of all the lakes, empties itself by the river improvement of the glebe. The note addressed by W. John Severn into Lake Huron, with a fall of from 70 to 80 feet; son, Esq., to the Incumbent and Churchwardens, conveys the pleasing intelligence in the following words:-

"The Retreat," Port Maitland, August 5th, 1846. To the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Christ Church, Dans

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Gentlemen,—Having been informed by you that there was a balance of between £30 and £40 due to my late father, Col. J. Johnson, from the parish of Christ Church, Dunn, I have med pleasure in informing you, and through you the vestry of the said parish, that having consulted my mother, as co-trustee of my late father's estate, we have come to the determ esigning the said balance in favour of this parish; and I have further to beg, that the sum of £5 or upwards, that you no have in your hands, be expended on the glebe, according to the on of the Incumbent. I have the honour of remaining, Gentlemen, Your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) W. A. JOHNSON

Your Committee would, therefore, urge the claims of the ociety with increasing force, from the fact that, the above del thus cancelled, the half of whatever may be now raised will be laid out for the future benefit of the parish, as each succeeding ceeding year may seem most desirable. In conclusion, you Committee can only express their fervent hope, that, under these favourable circumstances, the success of your Society in be much more abundant during the ensuing year, and that holy self-denying liberality may become so general that the treasuries of the Lord may be filled to overflowing, until it shall be said as of old, "The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord commands to make

The Financial Report is as follows: Total sum collected by Messrs. Imlach and Boucher £11 Remitted H. Mittleberger, Esq. .....

Balance laid out on the glebe, per W. Johnson's not

The following Resolutions were then passed: Moved by the Rev. Mr. SHANKLIN, seconded by THOS. HEYWOOD, Esq. 1. That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Evans, seconded by MLACH, Esq.

2. That this meeting, believing unity to be one great south f strength to the Church of Christ, resolves, that this Society
henceforth known as the Parochial Association of the
hurch Society for Christ's and St. John the Evangelist

Churches, in the parish of Dunn and Sherbrooke. Moved by the Rev. Mr. DARLING, seconded by W.

JOHNSON, Esq.
3. That this parish, having for many years enjoyed ministrations of the Church of Christ amongst themselves. that the time is come when they ought to evince their gra-by renewing with increased energy their effort to secure sings to themselves and to extend them to others.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. FULLER, seconded by M 4. That this meeting, viewing the Church Society, the in

chief means for securing the permanency and extending fluence of the United Church of England and Ireland Diocese, and, therefore, believing it to be one of the agents in the hands of Almighty God for spreading the of his dear Son, esteems it both the duty and pri in her efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ, to a Society, and, therefore, recommends to the Managing Committee that subscriptions be solicited from every person within

Moved by Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. McMuri 5. That the following gentlemen be requested to act as Officers and Managing Committee of this Association for year ensuing:—Mr. W. Johnson, Treasurer; Mr. Boud Joseph Green Grant Johnson, Boucher, H. Imlach, and Joseph dent Clergy, do form the Managing Committee.

McMurdo, Collectors; and that these gentlemen, with Churchwardens, and Messrs. Cooke and Spratt with the re A similar Meeting took place on the Wednesday even ing previous, in St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, when a series of resolutions to the

series of resolutions to the same effect were adopted. I am, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your's very obediently,
H. F. BOUCHER

To the Editor of The Church.

Mr. Editor,-For an example to others, and to incl those who have not considered the subject of kceping comely and in repair the house of God, that they may in likewise, I subjoin the following statement, and beg favour of its insertion in "The Church" paper.

The ladies of St. John's Church, Prescott, have lately made collections amongst its members for the purpose of made collections amongst its members for the purpose carpeting the said Church, renewing the furniture of Communion-Table, Pulpit, and Reading-Desk, and like wise furnishing the Vestry with things requisite for comfort and accommodation of their Minister—all who they have completed. In addition to the above one the ladice has emplied the public to the above one

(forty-six pounds eleven and three pence!) thus supplied an example of zeal and affection for Sanctuary of God which it would be well if every gregation in the Province, that can afford it, would tate as far as circumstances would allow. ROBERT BLAKEY, Rector, &c.

Prescott, 12th September, 1846. To the Reverend ROBERT BLAKEY, Rector of St. John Church, Prescott, and of St. James's Church, Mail

forming you that your parishioners here and at Mailland on hearing your intention of proceeding to England leave of absence granted by the Lord Bishop of the cese, to enable you to attend to see the process. cese, to enable you to attend to some pressing affai your own, subscribed, as per subscription-list annexes the sum of £63 16s. 2½d., (sixty-three pounds sixted and twopence halfpenny) currency, to be presented you on the occasion. The whole amount having be since put into our hands, we have the gratification in the property of the subscription of the subsc since put into our hands, we have the gratification handing it to you herewith, in the hope that it will received as evidence of the good-will and esteem felt wards you by those amongst whom you have been labouring in your holy calling for the last twenty-five years. We assure you there is one general wish for your succeive the fullest extent in the chical of in the fullest extent in the object of your contemp journey, and for your return, after a few months' absel in health and in peace, to your family and your part in which sentiments we beg you to believe we me fully and most cordially concur.

We are, Reverend and Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servants and Friends,
A. Hooker,
J. S. Merwin,
Church, Prescott.

Prescott, 12th September, 1846.

To Alfred Hooker and Justus S. Merwin, Esqui Church Wardens of St. John's Church, Prescott My beloved Friends,-Your very kind and affectional address on this occasion of my intended temporary sence from you, after a continued residence of twenty

years is truly gratifying.

Nothing but the most pressing sense of duty could have caused me to sever myself, even for a season, from parochial duties—these have been rendered pleasing your kindness and the favourable light in which you have year's procedure of your Society, feel called upon to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success with which He has been pleased to crown their efforts; for although the amount raised, viz., £11 5s., is not equal to that of the former year, still your Committee hope this may be attributed, at least in a considerable degree, not to a want of zeal, the wind the success of the success

to him or his people. Let me beg of you to offer my most cordial and grate ful acknowledgements to my dear Parishioners, a assure them that their kind liberality on this occasi most gratefully received, and is an additional evide that my labours amongst you have not been in vainty Your united wishes for my welfare and safe return to knowledge with thankfulness to the Giver of all Good That the Divine Blessing may rest upon you and you families is the earnest prayer of, Dear Friends,

Your affectionate Pastor,

Augusta, September 12th, 1846.

the ladies has supplied the pulpit and reading-desk candlelabras—the cost of the whole has been £46 11s.

Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-Previously announced, in No. 121, amount... 262 12 8

per Rev. Jas. Mockridge..... 0 15 0 ... £263 .7 8 123 Collections ..... £263 T. W. BIRCHALL, 1st Oct., 1846. Treasurer.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned to town

Robinson, Bury, has been appointed to the mission of St. Giles, and has altered his residence accordingly.—Ibid. Parish of Quebec.—Last Sunday morning, St. Peter's Chapel, which was destroyed in the conflagration of St. Roch's suburbs last year, was re-opened for Divine Service, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal preached, and a collection was taken up towards the com-pletion of the interior arrangements of the building; the sum of £9. 15s. was contributed. The building has been increased 15 feet in length. The congregation under the charge of the Rev. W. Chaderton has had the use of All Saint's Chapel for its morning worship on the Lord's Day, during the progress of the building.—Ibid.

present state of affairs between the United States and Mexico. The country had a great interest in Mexico, inasmuch as our annual exports to it amounted to £500,000 a-year, as the British capital invested in its mines, amounted to at least £10,000,000, and as the public debt of Mexico to this country amounted to nearly as much more. War, therefore, between the United States and Mexico must be extremely injurious to British commercial interests; and if it should end in the conquest of Mexico by the United States, he feared that the British debt in Mexico would follow the fate of the debt owing by the United States themselves to this country. Besides, if the United States become masters of Mexico, they would, in consequence of their having already annexed Texas to themselves, and to be which they were now attempting to annexed Texas, and by which they were now attempting to annex Mexico and California. sures by which the United States had first of all annexed Texas, and by which they were now attempting to annex Mexico and California. Unless there was an end put to the war now existing between Mexico and the United States by the firm and carnest mediation of this country, it would lead to results most unfavourable to British interests. He showed that there never was a case of more unjustifiable aggression than that of the United States upon Mexico, and that as the annexation of Texas was the test for the President of the United States at the lection of President in the year 1848. In gaining possession of Matamoras, the United States had gained the key to Central Mexico, and were thereby enabled to introduce their manufactures into it without payment of any duties. They had thus won possession of the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself as the commerce of the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself as the commerce of the co sion of the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain. After several remarks on the unjustifiable character of the means by which the United States were working out their schemes of territorial aggrandisement, he asked Lord The whole population in 1845 was 170,109.

American Government that no such offer of mediation had been signified to, or made by Mr. Packenham, our Minister at Washington. He concluded by asking Lord Palmerston what was the true state of the case with respect to this offer of mediation? Lord PALMERSTON declined, as a minister of the Crown, to the transactions relative to the annexation of Texas, which have borrowed, £33,411,081. passed between this country, Mexico, and the United States.—
He admitted that in the present state of the international relations between the states of the civilized world, it was impossible
that any war could that any war could arise between two independent nations without causing injury to the interests of other countries which might happen to have relations of commerce with them; and he therefore half the state was free he therefore believed that, just in proportion as trade was free from all those restrictions which circumscribed its extent, would it be the interest of all nations to promote peace throughout the world. He thought that Lord G. Bentinck had exaggerated the control of the the probabilities of the United States establishing their dominion over Mexico. Mexico had 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of inhabitants, differing in race, language, and religion from those of the United States, and extending over a vast space very difficult for military operations. He declined, however, to enter further into such topics, as he wished to say nothing which

could affect our character for impartiality as a mediating state.

He assured Lord G. Bentinck that an offer had been made by his (Lord Palmerston's) predecessor in office, to mediate on the part of Great Britain between Mexico and the United States. He then explained the circumstances under which that offer had been made, and which resolved themselves simply into this —that if the Government of the United States were disposed to seek our mediation, we should be ready to offer and accord it in a formal manner. The United States had not thought it expedient to express any opinion in answer to our commu tion, and we had no right to take umbrage at their omission to answer our note. Having stated what passed in an interview which took place on this subject between himself and Mr. Mc-Lane, the American Minister, whose desire to maintain peaceable relations between this country and his own, was beyond all praise; he added that he had since given instructions to Mr. Packenham to renew the offer of mediation on the part of this country to the Government of the United States in such a shape as would cation had been made to the Government of Mexico, and it depended upon the answers to be received how far we could entertain hopes of bringing this question to an amicable settlement.

He concluded by calling Lord G. Bentinck's attention to this

singular. singular fact, that in order to raise their revenue to such an amount as would meet the expenses of the war, the American Garantees of the war, the American Garantees of the war, the American Garantees of their mment had lowered the high protective duties of their

D'ISRAELI considered the reply of Lord Palmerston to be anything but satisfactory. It would have been some consolation to the merchants of England to have learned that our offer of mediation had been accepted by the two belligerent par-He could not find that consolation in Lord Palmerston's vague statement, that in the development of the principles of ee-trade we should find the best means of stopping foreign war. Indeed, one reason why he could not accept that theory as true, was, that Lord Palmerston had laid down the very contrary near the could not accept the state of the could not accept that the rest of the could not accept that the could not accept that the could not accept that the could not accept the could no that the United States had reduced their commercial duties in order to find increased means for prosecuting the war. The British merchants connected with Mexico were of opinion that at this merchants connected with Mexico were of opinion that at this moment the political existence of that country was at stake, and that was the justification of Lord G. Bentinck in inging the subject forward at this period of the session. proceeded to enforce, at considerable length, the arguments Previously employed by Lord G. Bentinck. As there was no power of self government in Mexico, he recommended that, in on with the great powers of Europe, we should act towards it as we had acted to wards another revolted colony ce. A protectorate should be established, which would give Mexico a chance of 10 years tranquillity, of which the benefit would be incalculable. He concluded by insisting on the new contract of the concluded by insisting on the new contract of the contract of cessity of our arresting in a determined spirit the system on which the United States were acting—a system which me-naced at once our North American and our West Indian colo-nies, and nies, and evinced a disgraceful desire for universal empire. Mr. Bernal expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Lord Palmerston, and contended that we ought to wait and see what answer would be returned by the United States to his last communication.

After a few words from Mr. P. HOWARD, Mr. WAKLEY said, he considered the speech of Lord Palmer-aton to be the speech of a peaceful Minister. He was delighted and at the Landing 5s. 6d.—Brandford Courier.

to hear that the Noble Lord was anxious for the restoration of

It is surprising how little can generally be advanced in support of a "popular" measure when its advocates are pressed for arguments instead of clamour. It is then mostly found that arguments instead of clamour. It is then mostly found that the "popularity" of the measure is about all that can be said in its favour; and when we reflect how that is brought about there is not much difficulty in giving it the proper value, which, as we have just observed, is generally very little indeed. We had an excellent illustration of this truth in the House of Commons on Saturday, on the order of the day for the third Lord George BENTINGK, to whom the warmest gratitude of

every thinking and honest man in the country is due, for his stediast and unflinching advocacy of that country's best interests, in pursuance of the manly course he has adopted moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. on Tuesday week from Grosse Isle, where His Lordship, had attended to the sick at the Quarantine Station, during his stay there of a fortnight. The Rev. A. W. Mountain, who had spent part of that time in town, returned to his charge at the Quarantine Station last Tuesday.

that the bill be read a third time that day three months. His part of the Lordship's reasons for this amendment were strikingly to the purpose. In the first place the effect of the bill would be to take away that monopoly in the trade of the British colonies which up to this time had been enjoyed by the manufacturers and producers of Great Britain. Next, it would destroy the appropriate variety of this country, which had consisted in defraycolonial system of this country, which had consisted in defray-ORDINATION.—On Monday last, being the Festival of St. Matthew, divine service was performed, as usual, in All Saints' Chapel, on which occasion the Rev. Isaac the Lieuthuth, Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature, as is a colonial system of this country, which had consisted in derilaying her colonial expenses by the monopoly of the rade which her subjects had enjoyed with the colonies. Then, the first cut to be expected after the passing of this bill would be that the colonial Legislature doing away with all differential duture as the colonial system of this country, which had consisted in derilaying the first colonial system of this country, which had consisted in derilaying the colonial expenses by the monopoly of the trade which her subjects had enjoyed with the colonies. Then, the first cut to be expected after the passing of this bill would be that the colonial expenses by the monopoly of the trade which her subjects had enjoyed with the colonies. Then, the first cut to be expected after the passing of this bill would be that the colonial expenses by the monopoly of the trade which her subjects had enjoyed with the colonies. Then, the first cut to be expected after the passing of this bill would be that the colonial expenses by the monopoly of the trade which her subjects had enjoyed with the colonies. of the Colonial Legislature doing away with all differential duties, or of establishing them against the mother country, and the Reverends W. Chaderton and C. L. F. Haensel uniting with the Bishop in the imposition of hands. During the same service the following gentlemen were admitted to the order of Deacons:

Mr. John Fletcher, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Charles Forest, Student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The Bishop service of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature and the Colonial Legislature doing away with all differential duties, or of establishing them against the mother country, and on their own behalf. And further, conclusively argued his Lordship, "The effect of the recent free-trade measures had not been such as to afford the house much encouragement to proceed in the same course; as the passing of the Corn Bill, had not seemingly secured that prosperity the manufacturers expected." His Lordship cleached this latter reason, by a reference to the present condition of Stockport, Coldham, Blackburn, Ashton, and numerous other places in The Bishop preached, with special reference to the solemnity in which he had just been engaged, on the Epistle for the day, (2 Cor. iv. 1-6) extending his remarks to the verse succeeding,—"We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us."

The Rev. J. Fletcher is appointed an Assistant Minister of Christ's Church, Montreal, and the Rev. C. Forest to the charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, in the Eastern Townships.—Berean.

The Rev. W. King, late in charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, has been appointed to the mission of St. Gilles, and here.

The Rev. W. King, late in charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, has been appointed to the mission of St. Gilles, and here.

The Rev. W. King, late in charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, has been appointed to the mission of St. Gilles, and here.

in this respect on the occasion referred to. He groped among the stock assertions of the League but could not bring one argument, worthy of the name, to light. So he was driven to be called upon to assist these sufferers, in view of the inclement doctor up a few absurdities, for the passing moment, the plan upon which the "great" free-trade leaders have invariable proceeded, since their "facts" and deductions were exploded long HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Aug. 24.

Lord G. Bentinok called the attention of the House to the resent state of affairs between the United States and Mexico.

New of the House to the country had a great interest in Mexico, inasmuch as our tributed to it amounted to the amounted to the mounted to the mounted to the mounter to the mounted to the mounter the mounted to the mounter the mounted to the mounter the mounted to the

gratifying instance of the progress of improvement; it is the launch of an iron steam ship, built in Waterford, at a cost of £18,000, and with engines of 220 horse-power, on the direct

The Emperor of Russia has just ordered that for the future no work concerning himself, or the members of the Imperial family shall be published without previous authority. A simidiation on the part of this country to the Government of the United States. Now it was stated by the official organ of the

By a return issued from the Lords, it would appear that the Lord PALMERSTON declined, as a minister of the Crown, to total capital authorised by railway bills this session amounts to the transactions on £145,832,405, and the total further capital authorised to be

like to see any thing or any body in a prosperous condition, were in hopes that Mr. Cayley would have been disappointed in his mission; we enjoy their discomfiture and think the Province fortunate in having at the head of its financial affairs, a gentleman who has both ability to conduct them and who is of sufficient standing to attract to himself the respect of those in authority in England with whom he has to transact business:

— Courier.

The Hon. Mr. Cayley was a passenger on board the Cambria, and arrived in town yesterday. The Hon. gentleman, we are happy to learn, has been perfectly successful in effecting the financial arrangements, which were the object of his hasty visit to London; and has obtained, upon very favourable terms, all present purposes, £128,000 currency—and having consented to guarantee the balance of £140,000 sterling, on the loan of £1,500,000, which they had declined doing, on the ground that they were entitled to be credited with the premium of Exchange on the sum for which debentures had been issued, (1,360,000,) which would have made up the million and a half to be guaranteed—this last item will, with the difference of Currency and Exchange, give us £190,000 currency. The debentures for this amount not having been prepared, and the money being required for immediate purposes, we understand Mr. Cayley effected an arrangement with the bank of England, to advance the same rate of interest, to be immediately prepared and sent home for sale. Mr. Cayley has thus secured £298,000, of the estimated sum of £500,000, required for the completion of our and we hope to see the time when we shall supply our own depublic works; and has made an arrangement with a London banking firm, by which the balance required—not now in consequence of the realization of Provincial assets, exceeding £100,000—will be at our command, on our issuing Provincial Debentures, bearing 5 per cent interest—the house in question, ment of the Province, we have no doubt they might be. agreeing to advance, when called upon, 75 per cent of the aount, in anticipation of the sale of the debentures when issued. This last sum, it may still be hoped, will not be required. but if so, Mr. Cayley's arrangements will obviate the possibility of any delay in completing our public works.

McGILL COLLEGE.—The Statutes of this College having at length received Her Majesty's confirmation, it may be hoped that the institution will be brought into efficient working.— The following courses of Lectures are advertised to be com-

On CLASSICAL LITERATURE—by the Rev. W. T. Leach, A.M., Professor.
On MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—by Edmund A. Meredith, L.L.B., (T.C.D.,) Principal of the College. On HISTORY-by the Rev. Joseph Abbott, A.M.

On FRENCH LITERATURE and the FRENCH LANGUAGEby Leon D. Montier.

Fees: £3 6s. 8d. per Term, or £10 a-year. Board, including Fuel and Candles, £3 5s. a-month.

The price of Wheat in this Town is 5s. 4d. York, per bushel,

to hear that the Noble Lord was anxious for the restoration of peace between the United States and Mexico, and hoped that he would not change his policy.

\*\*REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—We feel called upon to bring the attention of the public, to the nature of the Law passed during the last Session of Parliament. It is well known, that the Registry office, for the County of Hastings, was in a most the Registry office, for the County of Hastings, was in a most the Burney of the Hope of Perlament.

\*\*REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—We feel called upon to bring the attention of the public, to the nature of the Law passed during the last Session of Parliament. It is well known, that the Registry office, for the County of Hastings, was in a most the body of the deceased was taken in the charge of the Lord of the Hope of Perlament. the Registry office, for the County of Hastings, was in a most wretched condition, the Deputy of the late incumbent, having failed to put the deeds on record. During the last session of parliament, a law was passed allowing persons, whose deeds bore the certificate of registration, of R. C. A. M'Lean, Deputy Registrar, of the county of Hastings, to be registered, provided it was done before the 1st day of January next. Taking advantage of this law, the parties whose deeds are not recorded, and there are very few that are recorded, have no trouble, all they have to do is to send their deeds to the present Registrar, they have to do, is to send their deeds to the present Registrar G. Benjamin, at Belleville, and the difficulties will be removed. But, if they neglect to take advantage of the law, and fail to have their deeds re-registered, then they will be put to all the difficulty of proving the signature of the parties, by procuring the witnesses to the deeds and memorials, a trouble they are

relieved from by the law we have alluded to. In Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and other parts of Canada, we know there are individuals who have deeds, which will come under the operations of this law; perhaps our contemporaries would do well by calling the attention of their readers to this statement, and hinting to them, the great necessity of acting in the matter without delay, as thousands of deeds are in the situ-ation mentioned by us.—Belleville Intelligencer.

We mentioned by us.—Bettevine Internal English Bayfield's report on Lake Saint Peter was laid before His Excellency on Saturday. It was generally known in the city yesterday that the Government had issued orders for the immediate resumption of the ment had issued orders for the immediate resumption of the excavation of the straight channel, which was suspended in excavation of the straight channel, which was suspended in excavation of the Report of the Committee of the House of Clarke's Mills, Camden East.

Saltern Givins, Secretary.

Mohawk Parsonage, Sept. 28, 1846.

not probable that it will be published until Parliament meets, when Ministers will rest their justification on it. We have heard little of its contents, but, we believe, we are correct in stating that, though Capt. Bayfield expresses a doubt, whether, had correct data being laid before him, he could have originally advised the commencement of the new channel, still, examining the state of the currents, finding that the current through it is more rapid than that through the old channel, and that, in consequence, to give the latter fair play, the new one ought to be blocked up; looking at the advanced state of the work, he thinks, that, on the whole balance of consideration, it is expedient to complete the channel already begun, and this, accordingly, the Government has decided to do with all practicable expedition.—Montreal Gazette.

On Wednesday last, about 2 o'clock, during the time of the they were already suffering so much from the removal of protection at home? And this question, so pointed, and so much to the purpose, brought the new Premier upon his legs, to show how little he could say in support of the "popular" falwith his wife and family were absent at service; by the time tricts as suffered loss, are requested to insert the above Notice Lord John Russell is never very happy in parrying a | that the smoke was first perceived, and persons could reach the one month. home-thrust. He generally receives the blow, and then looks about him for the means of returning it; which are frequently not to be found. The noble lord was particularly unfortunate lost, together with a complete set of carpenters' tools, furni-

> will be read with interest: we have nothing to do with any concealed political subtilty or ulterior design which the auth of these, or any other remarks on a similar topic, may have had in view. We quote them merely as statements of facts. - [ Ed. Church.

CAN CANADA BECOME A MANUFACTURING COUNTRY? (From the Economist.)

This is an important inquiry, and more particularly so, since the change which has taken place in the commercial policy of Great Britain. Canada is now thrown upon her own resources and if she wishes to prosper, those resources must be developed. In No. 15 of the Economist we touched slightly upon the manufactures of the Province, not having the means then at hand to enter more largely into the subject. We now propose to give some additional particulars by which it will be seen that Canada is not destitute of the means of entering extensively into manufactures, and thereby greatly enlarging the means of her prosperity. And the first we would notice, is the great And this was all the argument required to make a linear thouse, pass a measure so full of inconsistency and so fraught with mischief, by a triumphant majority! It is in truth time the long threatened dissolution was at hand.—Cambridge Ghronicle.

THE PEEL AND RUSSELL GOVERNMENT.—The Peel Cathers of sinkers cost in the Search of the Russell Government.—The Peel Cathers with the properties of the suppose of th

The assembly of Jewish Rabbies, at Breslau, has abolished he secondary festivals, shortened the time of mourning, and the secondary festivals, shortened the time of mourning, and the secondary festivals, shortened to defer the Sabbath

The one at Chambly has been put into operation the past year and turns out about 800 yards per day. The fabrics from both of these manufactories, although not equal in finish to those imported, are, nevertheless, superior in point of firmness and durability, and are sold at about the same price.

There is a woollen manufactory at Sherbrooke which has been in operation a number of years, but, unfortunately, we have not been enabled to obtain any statistica regarding it for

our present number.

In Cobourg, Canada West, a woollen manufactory has been in Cobourg, Canada West, a woollen manufactory has been in foll employ, is put into operation this season, which, when in full employ, is calculated to work off near 5000 yards of cloth a week. About 100,000lbs, of wool is grown in the Newcastle District annually, and this amount, doubtless, might and will be quadrupled in a few years. Indeed, there are but few parts of Canada where wool could not be produced to a large extent; and in the Eastern Townships, of Canada East, the fine grazing lands there another to produce at least, 1500,000lbs, annually. The there ought to produce, at least, 1,500,000lbs. annually. neighbouring state produces about 4,000,000lbs. annually.—
We have three cordage manufactories at Montreal, where about
300 tons of hemp are manufactured, and the amount could be doubled in ease of need .- To one of these manufactories is at-

borrowed, £33,411,031.

Decorands.—On Tuesday next the act of Parliament which received the Royal assent on the 18th inst., to abolish deodands, will come into operation

Colonial.

Lord Metcalfe.—We understand that a gentleman in town received a letter from one of Lord Metcalfe's suite, in which it was stated that His Lordship was then in a dring. state, and that it was not expected he would survive more than twenty-four hours.—Montreal Courier.

The following article appeared in yesterday's Herald; we congratulate the Province on the success which the Hon. Inspector General has had in obtaining the funds necessary to complete the Public Works. We believe the Radical faction generally with their usual good nature, and their amiable disvere in how.

a few years Canada will be enabled to supply her own demand, with the exception of the more costly qualities of paper.

The most extensive manufactory, however, in Canada East, are the St. Maurice iron works, in the rear of Three Rivers.—
The iron ore found there is not only abundant, but it is of the least decision. best description. The hammered iron manufactured from it is quite equal to the best English iron: and the stoves cast from it are considered superior to the best Scotch castings. Although we have no statistics at hand to guide us in our estimates of the amount of iron manufactured there, yet we know that many thousands of tons are annually turned out even under the means required for the completion of our public works—the Imperial Government having consented to waive, for the years 1845 and '46, the appropriation of £64,000 per annum, towards the sinking fund on our debt, which will produce for present purposes, £128,000 currency—and having consented amount of manufacture will be produced at a great reduction in prices. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of these works, when we state that from 1200 to 1500 mouths are de-

pendent upon them.

The glass manufactory, noticed as established at St. Johns,

The glass manufactory, noticed as established at St. Johns, has been in operation something more than a year. It has two furnsces, and can turn out 100 half boxes of glass a day. Sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is said to be found in aburdance at Beauharnois and at Vaudreuil. Leather, an article of great importance, is manufactured ex-ensively throughout the Province. There are two or three

the amount at 4 per cent on the security of debentures bearing the same rate of interest, to be immediately prepared and sent the same rate of interest, to be immediately prepared and sent a cspital of from £12,000 to £15,000.

Nail Factories already exist to such an extent that we do

Agricultural Implements, thus far, have but imperfectly engaged the attention of the manufacturer, although we see no reason why we should not make them as well as our neighbours We cannot, however, at this time, go through with the entire list of articles manufactured in the Province; but as we stated at the commencement of this article the time has come when we must see what we can do for ourselves. We cannot know this until we have fairly tested our own capacities; and the somer we do so the better it will be for us. That a large proportion of our wants can be supplied within ourselves we have no reason to doubt from the cursory glance we have taken of

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE—SUICIDE OF FELIX McConnell.—The Hon. F. G. McConnell committed suicide this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in his room, at the St. Charles Hotel, by stabbing himself with a large clasp-knife, three times in the neck, and five times in the stomach. had been for the two days previous labouring under the influence of mania a potu. The supposition is that he must have died instantly; so deep were the wounds inflicted that either

verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts, after which

of the House of Representatives.

Our readers will recollect that this unhappy man made the

Arrival of the Great Western.

(From the Buffalo Pilot.) BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Western has arrived at New-York, bringing 120 Lord Metcalfe is dead.

Flour has risen at least 4s. per barrel, but the advance so unertain as to make an accurate quotation difficult.

Crops in Potatoes a failure now unfortunately beyond a oubt—and the Wheat Crops a poor one, as well on the Con-

The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) Wednesday, 14th, and Thursday, 15th of October, at THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.



RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, September 22, 1846.

NOTICE. To Claimants for Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada.

As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parlia-mentary Grant of £40,000 by £3,463 3s. 9d., there will be a proportionate deduction from the amount of each claim. \* \* All the papers in Upper Canada, published in such Dis-

## PORT HOPE SEMINARY,

MRS. & MISS RYLEY. THE SECOND QUARTER of the present half-year at this Establishment will commence on Tuesday, the Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1846.

CANADIAN AGENCY IN ENGLAND. R. W. ROWSELL, being about to leave Canada for England, early in the ensuing month of October, will be willing to undertake Commissions of all kinds, at a moderate charge. He is intending to reside permanently in London, and to devote a portion of his time to a General Agency Business for parties in Canada, for which his numerous business connexious in England, together with his knowledge of Canada from many years residence, he believes afford him every advan-

Any further information may be obtained, or orders left, at the shop of H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 28, 1846.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, WITHIN ten minutes walk of the City, beautifully situated in rear of the Residence of S. P. JARVIS, Esq., ated in rear of the Residence of S. P. Jarvis, Esq., dimmediately adjoining the Property of Col. Allan, Corner Gerard Street and Jarvis Street.

3 Lots fronting on Gerard Street, 41 by 156 feet.

2 Lots fronting on Jarvis Street, 59 by 131 feet.

Terms Mederate. For particulars apply to the owner,

W. ROWSELL, MR. F. LEWIS, MR. F. LEWIS,

Land Agent, Wellington buildings.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1846.

Engraved District Maps. WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Papar.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. Wanted

A SITUATION AS OUT-DOOR SERVANT, by a Married man, who has been Parish Clerk for the last 13 years in Ireland, during which time he was employed by the Rector in a similar situation to the one he now desires.

He is competent to take the management of a Small Farm. Apply, if by post pre-paid, to THOS. O'NEIL, care of Mr. CHAMPION, at The Church Office. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

MR. P. MARCH RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving

OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL,

Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Reverend and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material mprovements were made.

The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints; and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub

The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by
H. & W. ROWSELL,

Booksellers and Printers to the University of King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH'S, King Street, and also at the Publishers'.

JUST PUBLISHED, (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,) RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION: OR

A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA. BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D. sor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto

Price, 5s.-Bound in Cloth. For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay &

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

# Just Received from England.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, K. B., INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth.

Price 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

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

D. E. BOULTON.

JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

MAP OF THE London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received,

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

September 4, 2846.

THOMAS WHEELER,

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry nearly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

\* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to 476-52 sively devoted.

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS, Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons,

and close to the New Market, Front Street. THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on band for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned to him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs.
Hoyde, Faller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.
July 14, 1846.

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE Undersigned has removed to the New Stone Buildings, second shop cust of his late premises, where he hopes to receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liver.

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

Had Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. Boomer, Parsonage, Galt. Galt. August 12, 1846. ALBERT BUILDINGS. pool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale. and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON Hardware Merchant,

extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.— The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every instance these stoves are giving entire satisfac JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

\*\*TOHN HARRINGTON\*\*

| Color | Co

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846. w. MURKISUN,

SHLVER 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, July 15, 1846. TO CAPITALISTS. PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one , from March next. About 200 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings,

and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one-half the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846

MR. NANTON,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER. CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S.

No. 51, KING STREET EAST. RESIDENCE:-CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846. PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville, WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as mem-

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the several branches of an English or Classical Education For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road, Oakville. Sept. 3, 1846.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School Ornamental Drawing. on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. Mr. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given.
Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long daughter.

At Kingston, on the 16th ult., Mrs. Pope, relict of the late A GENTLEMAN AND LADI, who have a construction of the left ult. Mrs. Pope, reflect of the experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a experience in Teaching, and the left ult. Mrs. Pope, reflect of the Com-Mathematics, together with a thorough English and Mercantile Education. He obtained the highest honours from his College. Mathematics, loger.

Education. He obtained the highest honours from his Conege.

The Lady is competent to teach Music, Freuch, and Drawing, in addition to the usual branches of an English Education.

Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E., Post

Ward, relict of the late Mr. John Wood Ward, Smith's Falls, Kingston, Sept. 1, 1846.

EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermontified contagency, whose daughters she has adjusted. mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she de-

Kindon, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

\*\*RS. PETER REFER continues to receive a limited mumber of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness, welfungton, and Niugara Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for delivery about the 21st instant.

The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers and varnished.

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their daughters from home for education, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its and varnished.

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend onto. to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the 476-tf taste. References kindly permitted to the

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Ningara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph,

WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846.

QUEEN STREET.

EAST GWILLIMBURY. MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

Sively devoted.

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell or Scobie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid, August 6, 1846. August 6. 1846.

WANTED. A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

PRIVATE TUITION. department; and those who may favour him with their Pa- FITHE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF THE RECEIVER-GENERAL has made such arrangements for the payment of these claims, as will enable him, on the Second day of January next, to pay the claims in the best style and with despatch.

Cash, within the Districts in which the claimants reside.

As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parlia-As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parlia-As the aggregate of the Allowed Claims exceeds the Parlia-As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the parlia-As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the parlia-As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the parl

St. George's Church. TO BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable MARKETS by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed of on his usual favourable terms.

P. PATERSON.

P. PATERSON.

A77.13

477-13 end of the City.

end of the City.

Apply at "The Herald" Office, 36 1 Yonge Street.

Toronto, 4th August, 1846.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an City of Toronto, - Capt. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under:

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON.

Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, P.M.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS\_FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO.

The Steamer ADMIRAL, from Lewiston, and the Steamer Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having 469-tf large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846. Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON. WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS. TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO

at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted). One of the "ROYAL MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M.; and will leave LEWISTON every Morning at Nine o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston.

Royal Mail-Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday

excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.
Toronto, April 9, 1846. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

TERMS: Day Scholars. Boarders.

Preparatory Form ...... £30 16 0 ..... 33 16 0 College Forms..... Optional Branches .-- (Extra.) J. P. DE LA HAYE, COLLECTOR pro tem.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

BIRTHS. In this city, on Thursday 24th ult., Mrs. Joseph Lee, of a

On the 18th uit., amissariat,) of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Richard Brown, of St. Catherines, to Mrs. E. Robinson, of the same place,
At West Hawkesbury, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr.

Tremayne, Mr. George Higginson, of Buckingham, to Miss. Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Stevens, of West On the 31st August, at the Quebec Hotel, Portsmouth, John Walton, Esq., late of Montreal. The deceased had gone to England in the hope that the voyage would be beneficial to his health. He was well known in this City, and respected as a singurant.

ed as a sincere christian, shewing by a blameless life the effects 427-tf of the teaching of the Church.

out their schemes of territorial aggrandisement, he asked Lord Palmerson to explain the existing state of our relations with Mexico, and pressed upon him, at the same time, the expediency of our taking some immediate steps to prevent the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and to put an end to the hostilities now prevailing between those two countries. He reminded Lord Palmerston that on the 29th of June last the then Minister of the Crown had told the house that the packet, which sailed on the 3d of June, had taken out an offer of me-Ir. Booch which sailed on the 3d of June, had taken out an offer of meesday even a lle, when a dopted.

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iends, John's s of St. John's Prescott. Prescott. ad affectionale emporary ab of twenty-five ity could have son, from he d pleasing hich you ha

hich you been as he have been with which of God alone do acceptable his occasion is his occasion is conal evidence een in vain. of all Good.

of all Good you and you ends, RT BLAKET.

## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tanes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

LXXI.—THE SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Lone, we pray Thee, that Thy grace may always present and follow us, and make us continually to be given to all good, works; through Jeans Christ our Ford. Amen.

O Lord, our God, let grace prevent, And so attend Thy children's ways, That they, on "all good works" intent, May evermore "shew forth Thy Praise!"

Panning Faring Their high "vocation," Lord, should move "The call'd," (made ONE, O CHRIST, in Thee!)
To strive, in all fraternal Love, To keep THE SPIRIT'S "UNITY."

III. c The Church is ONE ; - the Spirit ONE ; To one sure Hope "one Fairh" doth call:—
One Laver blest;—"one Lord," (the Son);— ONE God," in-through-and over all !

1v.d Great THREE-IN ONE !-forever bind "Thy family" in bond of peace! Let All, made one in heart and mind, In meek and patient Love increase!

Oh Tuou, whose word doth bless "the meek," Exali, we pray, the humble heart! Thy grace "the poor in spirit" seek; That gift "we pray Thee," Lord, impart!

VI.

Since Gon will soon the proud bring low, f And soon pollite each idol's Fane : g Thy lowliness, O Lord, bestow, h
And keep each heart from idols vain! i

a The Collect.
b The Epistle (Ephes. iv. 1 and 3.)
c The same (verset 4, 5, 6.) t. The same (verse 2.) The Gospet (Luke xiv. 7 to 12), and Mat. v. 3, 5. The Gospet (verse 11.) g Isaiah xxx. 22. h Mat. xi. 29. i First Mor. Les. (Ezekiel xiv. 3.)

A DAY AT NORWOOD. (From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, No. 398.)

stitution which has for some years been established white trousers, and directed by an under naval officer, ye, my nobles and knights, to ratify this my wish. whirled me a few miles down into the county of Sur- dexterity; among other things, manning the yards husband, for she succoured her father and her country: rey, and in little more than an hour I was at the end aloft, and afterwards letting themselves down by the but for these other two, let them go hence." myself is, unlike the most of English ground, agreea- missioners in establishing this description of industrial "It is well said; be it so." - Gesta Romanorum. bly varied by gentle eminences, presenting slopes in all training to make the boys proficient in any line of ocdirections, plenteously ornamented with copses, tufts cupation, but to prepare them for some particular of forest-trees, and hedge-rows; while in every part | handicraft or service by which they may gain an honwe discover villages and gentlemen's seats nestling in est living, and at least be enabled to increase the hollows, or scattered over the rising grounds. The comforts of their household, without an expenditure respected in the religious world, narrated in my hearsalubrity arising from a varied surface, many years ago of their earnings. Who can doubt that such benefits ing the following incident. In early life, while with caused this fine region to be selected by the guardians as these will be realised from the course of instruction a college companion, he was making a tour on the of the London poor, for the rearing of the numerous just described? and who can doubt that England continent, at Paris his friend was seized with an alarmdestitute children who fell into their hands. These would have been a very different thing at the present ing illness. A physician of great celebrity was speedily unfortunates were placed here at nurse in the cottages day, had such instruction, with all its moral aids, been of the peasantry; afterwards they were collected into afforded to the poor half a century ago? metropolis.

occupying the top of one of the swelling eminences The children, at present eleven hundred in number, and of various ages, from two or three to twelve or thirteen, are classed in two separate wards or divisions, according to their sex, and still further classified pacity. The present contractor and superintendent is Mr. Aubin; a middle-aged man, of that aspect which I am accustomed (being a stranger in the south) to regard as characteristic of the frank and upright Englishman. He undertakes to pay all expenses, in consideration of his receiving four shillings and six pence a-week for the support of each inmate-a rate which must be considered sufficient, though not by any means evtravagant, considering the excellence and greatly improved. There were now considerably fewcopiousness of the diet, the comfortable clothing and lodging, and the extent of intellectual and moral instruction which is conferred. It delights me with the sense of something worthy of a great city, to find the young outcasts of the streets of London thus handsomely provided for-for though a sufficient expenditure does not, of course, insure a right mode of management, it is certainly the only thing which makes

Before saying a single word respecting the appearance of things in this mighty nursery, it will be iminstruction in workhouse schools. It was then cuslittle reading and writing; and, as this was considered sufficient in the way of education, it was no unsocial obligations, and with an intellect almost a perfect blank. Confined from the earliest dawn of intelligence to the joyless (and generally vicious) scene THE EMPEROR OF ROME AND HIS THREE which the walls and floors of their prison-house presented to their eyes, they knew next to nothing of external nature, and were in no shape prepared for ous concerns of life. The consequence was, that the workhouse, as it was the first, continued to be the the eldest and said, "How much levest thou me?" after refuge of the pauper; it was his bome in infancy, his home during any temporary misfortune, his home in old age, and in turn became the home of his rewarded for thy love." children, and his children's children after him-the clung with all the tenacity of an entail.

To proceed with an account of the new order of things at Norwood. Mr. Aubin being a benevolent man, willing to engraft any improvement in his sys- his child, and said, "I will reward thee for this thy tem, the routine of his establishment was revised and love." So he married her unto one of the greatest remodelled a few years ago, at the recommendation of nobles of his realm. Dr. Kay, poor-law commissioner of the London district. It now serves as a pattern for the organization she was come into his presence, he asked her likewise, of workhouse schools throughout the country. The great object held in view is to fit the children to engage with alacrity and ease in any species of useful her father, as she mildly replied, "Even as my father employment to which they may be put on leaving deserveth." school, and with minds so morally and religiously Then was the emperor hurt with her reply, and he trained, that they stand as little chance as possible of said, "Lovest thou me no more than this? thy reward finding their way either back to the workhouse or into shall be less than thy sisters." So he married her the criminal jail-in short, to train them up not to be unto a poor but good lord, who was one of the lesser paupers, but active, intelligent, and good members of nobles of his kingdom.

which can be raised at pleasure. At each end is a daughter for aid.

each in his clean linen blouse, taken their seats, than asketh help of us in his misfortunes.' I was struck with their apparently healthy and robust "Is it not just that we should aid him?" replied Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. good countenances or heads among them, but their | for him. rosy and chubby cheeks were an evidence of excellent "Nay, my lord," rejoined his wife, "consider the An English visitor would not perhaps have noticed pany in his wanderings new, they could not pass unobserved. I could not his eldest child's answer, "in her was my chief trust; with the pale miserable countenances of the children this much, how then shall I trust the other two." the intelligence of individuals by subsequent cross- his youngest child. examination. A class of about forty pupils of a more When the messenger brought the emperor's letter around which apartments for industrial training are her husband and said, situated.

creased when the industry is exerted by youth, as it unattended. was on the present occasion. In the first room into which we were ushered, sat some thirty boys on low "so will I do." shoemaking school, and was under the charge of a banner, and go, my lord, fight for my father's throne, Simcon young tradesman, who shaped the leather and in- and under God's blessing thou shalt conquer.' at once to a large enclosed area or court, in which them, and turning to his nobles he saidthere is an apparatus representing the deck, mast, and "The child that loved me but as I deserved, hath suc-

a large establishment at Norwood, under the charge | From the court-yards of the boys we were led into of a trustworthy individual, who contracted for their those of the girls. Here, after examining the classes narture en masse: it was this establishment, latterly in the school in which reading, writing, sewing, and under the care of the new poor-law commissioners, other exercises formed the appropriate business, we which I had come to see. Formerly it was little proceeded to the apartments devoted to industrial think yourself happy indeed, should you be able to of mahagement just stated, which has been attended which a number of girls were engaged at Troughs in the mode of regging with considerable alterations in the mode of regging with considerable alterations in the mode of rearing washing the linen of the establishment; and the next chance of finding her disengaged." The narrator at of postage, to the children, it has become an object of much curia place where a similar number of girls, forming an osity, and taken its place beside Westminster Abbey, advanced class, were learning the equally necessary St. Paul's the Tower, the Colosseum, the Adelaide duties of ironing and mangling. The neat tidy Gallery, and other established "lions" of the great dresses of the girls, and their generally smart appearance, were very remarkable, and contrasted favourably I found the Norwood School of Industry, as it is in my mind with the plain aspect of the workhouse fenow called, to be composed of a series of large brick males in my own country. Besides being taught to buildings, in the midst of enclosed areas; the whole wash and dress clothes, so as to prepare them for being laundry maids and for the duties of households, before alluded to, and thus presenting an aspect of to which as wives they may be hereafter called, the cheerfulness rather uncommon in pauper institutions. girls are instructed in sundry domestic offices, including a knowledge of plain cookery, serving of meals, nursing the sick or very young children. Their time Damascus. is thus divided between instruction in school and industrial operations, while their attention throughout in their respective divisions according to age and ca- is directed to the duties and rewards of females generally in humble situations of life, and the caution, infegrity and perseverance requisite to secure their permanent well-being.

The medical officer mentioned a very interesting fact concerning the Norwood School: he stated, that, since the introduction of the industrial and mechanical operations, the health of the children had been er under medical treatment than formerly; in fact, the wise cast out?" "True," said the Bishop, "and I am Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be ndulgence in manual labour in the workshops sufficiently proved that it had increased instead of diminshing the mental pleasures and resources of the pu- moment; and now I die happy." pils. Possibly the wide dissemination of this very interesting fact may be serviceable in stimulating guardians of the poor to annex schools of industry to

the already established seminaries of juvenile paupers. There is a gymnastic apparatus in the play-ground or developing their physical strength and activity.-The industrial training of the children has already portant to note what was the ordinary course of had the effect of reducing the age at which they are received into service, not, however, in consequence of tomary to consign the workhouse children to some their skill in a particular handicraft, but because the superannuated pauper within the walls, to be taught a children have acquired industrious habits." A better testimony of the truth of all this could not be found than in the simple fact, that both boys and girls are common thing for these unfortunate beings to be sent eagerly sought for by masters and mistresses, so that out into the world totally ignorant of any moral or no difficulty whatever exists in the way of their get ting into an honest and regular means of employment.

DAUGHTERS.

Theodosius was emperor of Rome, mighty in power, depending on their own resources when the period and wise in counsel. He had no son, but three daughcame for their taking an active part in the multifari- ters, whom he loved exceedingly. Now when they were come of full age, the emperor called unto him

"More than mine own self," replied the eldest. "It is good," rejoined her father, "thou shalt be

So he married her unto a neighbouring king of great patrimonial mansion to which he and his family great power and wealth. Then he sent for his second daughter, and asked her the same question. "Even as I do myself," was the reply.

At this the emperor was well pleased, and he kissed

At last he sent for his youngest daughter, and when "how much she loved him." Theodosia bowed her head, and bent her knee to

Time passed away, misfortune came upon the em-The principal edifice consists of a very long school- peror, and his kingdom was all but taken from him by room on the lower floor, fitted up with desks and the king of Egypt. Then said he to himself, "I will forms, and divided partially by green cloth curtains, appeal to my children," so he wrote to his eldest

gallery or flight of seats, one above another, like the "My lord, the king, I have here a letter from my steps of a stair. No sooner had the little creatures, father," said the eldest daughter to her husband, "he

appearance. There were not many intellectually the king; "we will raise an army, and go and fight

and sufficient diet, and of a happy mental condition. expense, send my father five knights to-keep him com-

help comparing the rows of well-fed and happy faces she, that loved me more than herself, hath done only E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " in most of the pauper asylums of Edinburgh, where Then wrote he to the second daughter, when she the comforts of food, raiment, and lodging, are deci- read her father's letter, advised her husband to grant W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con....... Madoc, 200

dedly too much narrowed. The children being duly him food, lodging, and raiment, during the time of his seated, an intelligent teacher exercised them on a need. The emperor was sore grieved at this reply. simple branch of useful knowledge, employing the oral "Now have I tried my two daughters, and have found and simultaneous method of instruction, and testings, let me try the third," so he wrote to the jutellicence of individuals by subsequent cross-bis volumest child.

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

advanced age was next examined on the subject of bi- to Theodosia, she wept sorely as she read how that ble history. We passed from this to other classes, her father was driven from his capital, and was become and finally were led out to the boys' court-yard, a wanderer in his own kingdom. Then she went to

"Oh, my dear ford, by thy love towards me, suc-The spectacle of human industry is always attract- cour me in this great distress: my father is driven W ive. Even the idle like to look on while others are from his capital by the king of Egypt, and even now busy. But the interest of such scenes is greatly in- wanders up and down his own kingdom, homeless and "As thou willest, Theodosia," replied the noble,

benches, making and mending shoes. This was the "Gather then a great army, raise again my father's Niagara

structed the pupils in the mysteries of the gentle craft. Gladly the noble obeyed the wishes of his wife; Divested of their jackets, and tucked in brown leather gladly did he summon his retainers and friends, and aprone, the little fellows sat hammering and sewing raise the royal standard. His example was all that away as busily as if in a regular workshop; and, on was required; numbers flocked to the royal standard, the whole, the shoes which they made were as well for they wished well to the Emperor, but lacked a

executed as those generally in use among boys who leader. Then led he his forces against the king of are engaged in country labour. From the shoema- Egypt, and long and fierce was the battle; but at king department we were conducted into that in which length the emperor's friends prevailed, the Egyptian the tailoring is in a similar manner taught to a certain was driven from the land, and the emperor reseated number of boys. The clothes on which these worked on his throne. It was a happy day for his people when were, like the shoes made by the young shoemakers, Theodosius reaseended his throne: round him stood designed for the use of the establishment. Next we all his nobles, and on his right hand his youngest entered the workshop devoted to instruction in the daughter, and on his left her noble husband, to whom business of the blacksmith, and the tinsmith. At he was indebted for his restoration. Before his footboth occupations boys were suitably engaged under stool stood his other children and their husbands, and the direction of masters. We were then conducted sought to do him homage. But the emperor forbade

On a beautiful day in last July I had the pleasure rigging of a ship, with four guns on carriages, the coured me in this my time of trouble; the twain that of making an excursion from London to Norwood, for whole being designed for instruction in seamanship. A professed to love me more abundantly, have failed in the purpose of inspecting a very remarkable public in- class of thirty-six boys, dressed in blue jackets and the trial God ordained to them and to me. I pray there. A coach, starting from Charing Cross, soon went through a variety of manceuvres with astonishing When I die, let the kingdom pass to her and to her

of my journey. The district in which I now found ropes to the ground. It is not the object of the com-

### AN INFIDEL'S DEATH-BED.

Some years ago, an individual well-known and highly summoned, who stated the case was a critical one, and that much would depend upon a minute attention to his directions. As there was no one at hand upon whom they could place much reliance, he was requested to recommend some confidential and experienced Victoria nurse. He mentioned one, but added, "You may much to his satisfaction found her at home. He briefly stated his errand, and requested her immediate attendance. "But before I consent to accompany you, permit me, sir," said she, "to ask you a single question. Is your friend a Christian?" "Yes," he replied, "indeed he is—a Christian in the best and highest sense of the term, a man who lives in the fear of God. But I should like to know your reason for such an inquiry? "Sir," she answered, "I was the nurse that attended Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth of Europe I would never see another infidel die. - Ford's

# THE PATH OF PEACE.

When Bishop Butler lay on his dying bed, he called for his chaplain, and said "Though I have endeavoured to avoid sin, and to please God, to the utmost of my power, yet from the consciousness of perpetual ofirmities, I am still afraid to die." "My Lord." said the chaplain, "you have forgotten that Jesus Christ is a Saviour." "True," was the answer, "but how shall I know that he is a Saviour for me?" Lord, it is written 'He that cometh unto me I will in no surprised that though I have read that scripture a

## Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd. first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{3}d. each subsequen asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion and 1s. each unsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount in ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable 15 ne Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province & Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New trunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & reland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be bund a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment

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	I in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.					also, Judges, Queen's
	District.	Township.	Lot.		Acres.	most approved style,
	Bathurst	Bathurst	77	110-12	365	Toronto, July 1st,
	Home	Brock	21	110012	200	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
1	Western	Brooke	16	1	200	Home Distric
	Do	Chatham	10	14	200	OFFI
3	Do	Collingwood	90	5	200	
	Brock	Dereham	22, 24, 25, 26 28	4	1000	OPFOSITE 1
3	Do	do	20, 21, 22	5	600	TNSURES Dwelli
	Home	East Gwillimbury	Pant or	8	88	
3	Western	Enniskillen	29	4	200	general, Merchan
	Colborne		9	1	200	factories, &c.
ä	Do	do	14, 17, 22	6	600	- the standarding one
3	Do	do	14, 16	7	400	71 35 35
	Do		22	8	197	John McMurr
1	Do		18, 20	9	400	James Beaty,
	Do	do	15	10	193	John Eastwoo
		Manvers	7	8	200	James Lesslie
		Moore	Tell Commence of the	3	200	
4	Do		7, 11	5	400	Capt. J. Elms
	Do		W. half 11	7	100	J. RAINS, Secretary.
9	Do	do	9	8	200	200 4111
d	Do	do	11	9	200	All losses pro
		do		11	100	post-paid.
		Nassagaweya	26	6	200	Proc Process
		Oro		7	200	THERES PRESENT
		Percy	W. half 23	12	100	PA
		Plympton		1	200	
		Portland	18	11	150	A PPLICATIONS for
	Home	Scott	27	3	200	A to be made to the
d	Colborne	Smith	11, W. side of		200	premiums for the renew
1	Wash	C. but was building by	Com'r. Road.			Calvadra Savina areas Maria
1	western	Sombra	N. half 10	6	100	Toronto, July 1, 1841
		do		13	100	20 121 10 10 10 10 10
	Wallington	South Sherbrooke	Part 21	2	76	BRIT
	weimigton	Woolwich	Block No. 3, 0	n the C	rand	FIRE & LIFE &
1	River, contain	ing 3000 acres, now l	eing laid out in	200 acre	lots,	
	for terms of sale	e and other particula	rs, apply,-if be	letter fi	ree of	NCORPOR
	vostage,-to					AGENT AT COR
	Winner T. T.		FRANCIS N	I. HILL	0	AND RESIDENCE OF THE RE
1	Kingston, 1st D	ecember, 1845.			39-tf	November, 1844.
í						

### LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. half 7. 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 " Western District.

... .. Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " ALEX, CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken 6 ...

E. half 11 ... 10 ... W. 17, W. 127 Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South 400 Collingwood . E. half 14 Essa ..... Fredericksburgh Part N. half 2 (Town of) 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4. " 19 . 18, 22, 24 & 34 . 23 28 } front \( \frac{1}{3} \) 33 \\ 12, 17, 18 \& 34 \\ \dagger \) W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13. W. half 1 E. half e Edward Pi South half .... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Stamford ...... 5 on Clifton Street

City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary

N. half 19

Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse of Early possession can be had; the House and Store in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store t separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON,

Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

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