Poetrn.

THOUGHTS IN SICKNESS. BY LORD JOHN MANNERS. son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary s correction: for whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as her the son in whom he delighteth.—Prov. iii. 11, 12.

I know not how it is, but man ne'er sees The glory of this world, its streams, and trees, Its thousand forms of beauty that delight The soul, the sense, and captivate the sight, So long as laughing health vouchsafes to stay, And charm the traveller on his joyous way. No! man can ne'er appreciate this earth,
Which he has lived and joyed in from his birth,
Till pain or sickness from his sight removes
All that in health he valued not, yet loves.
Then, then it is he learns to feel the ties,
Of earth and all its avecatest, avenathies: Of earth and all its sweetest sympathies;
Then he begins to know how fair, how sweet,
Were all those flowers that bloomed beneath his feet:
Then he confesses that before, in vain
The wild flowers flourished in the lonely plain:
Then he remembers that the last would sing. The wild flowers flourished in the lonely plain;
Then he remembers that the lark would sing,
Making the heavens with her music ring,
And he, ungrateful, never cared to hear
Those tuneful orisons at daybreak clear;
While all the glories that enrich this earth,
Crowd on the hain, and menife its worth Crowd on the brain, and magnify its worth, Till tenant fancy quits the couch of pain, To rove in health's gay fields and woods again. But when some pang his wandering sense recalls, And chains the sufferer to his prison walls, What to his anguish adds a sharper sting, And plumes the feathers on affliction's wing? What but the thought that, in his hour of health He slighted these, for glory, power, or wealth.

And, oh! how trivial, when compared to these, Seem all those pleasures which are said to please! At morn, when through the open lattice float The hymns of praise from many a warbler's throat, The rich man turns with pained and feverish start, And groans in abject bitterness of heart. ice, say, ye vain ones, whence that soul-drawn groan? Came it from anguish, or from pain alone? Think ye, reflection was not busy there, Borne on the sunbeam, wafted by the air, That speaks upbraiding, though its balmy voice Whispers bright hopes, and bids his soul rejoice? So feel I now; and should gay health once more Glow in my frame, as oft it glowed of yore, Oh! may I prove my thankfulness, and show I feel the glory of all things below!

METHOD OF SPENDING SUNDAY AND HOLY DAYS. (From the Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn.)

Let me first then recal to your Ladyship's remembrance how she usually passed the day, for an instance Court. I will begin with Sunday the first of the

ther, during the severity of winter she would rarely eat of above one or two dishes, where there were great the mountain for thirty times, I at last saw the spectre. omit being at the Chapel at 7 o'clock prayers, and if plenty, so very rarely would she have any sauces, and It was just at sunrise in the middle of the month of a Communion day, how late soever her attendance con on the Queen, and her own extraordinary preparation kept her up, she would be dressed and at her private votions some hours before the public office began. This brings to remembrance what I could not then considering her tender fabric, early rising, tedious and vapours which were scarcely condensed into clouds, but smile at, that finding one day a long pack thread late watchings, laborious devotions, and not seldom and hung round the mountains upon which the figure passing the stood. I howed: the colorest figure repeated it. I passing through the key hole of her chamber door, even to fainting in her retirements. But she would stood. I bowed: the colossal figure repeated it. I and reaching to her bed's head, opposite to that of tell me smilingly, that she was as strong as a lion; paid my respects a second time, which was returned your sixty both with the same civilian. It has called the landlord of your sister's if I be not mistaken, and inquiring what and though I manifestly perceived the contrary, both with the same civility. I then called the landlord of it significants and though I manifestly perceived the contrary, both with the same civility. was of course near the entrance, being desired to pull with an industry so natural, and put such life and it were the entrance, being desired to pull with an industry so natural, and put such life and when we clearly saw two such colossal figures, which,

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mons, she raicry

missed a Sunday throughout the whole year, wherein in three days when I will." she did not receive the holy Sacrament, if she were in port, not to say angelic—something I cannot describe; and she has herself confessed to me to have felt in her soul such influxes of heavenly joy as have almost carried her into another world; I do not call them rapts and elapses, because she would not have endured to be esteemed above other humble Christians; but that she was sometimes visited with extraordinary favours, ther occasion she writes to me.

O, my friend, how happy was I on Sunday last. and great cause I had to lament my sins of even that sion, came forth from the house to receive us. Thus I acknowledge to you God's love to my soul. But I subjoin one more.

"I bless God," says she, "I grow daily less fond of the world, more thankful to God, less solicitous for outward things, and more thirsty for the blessed sacrament, not as I was wont, nor because I hold it my duty, but out of an ardent desire to comand no where else. All worldly joys, all splendid ornaments, titles and honours, would I bring to the feet of my crucified Saviour."

Y & Co.

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Nor did this blessed saint hear the word of God with less reverence; employing that day almost entirely in pious meditations, and never failing to recolect what she had heard, with that diligence, that there was not a sermon but what she had abstracted, writing down the principal heads of the whole discourse, so soon as she came from Church (if she had was so happy that nothing material escaped her. This, to my astonishment, I can testify.

How would this lady rejoice at the approach of the Lord's day. She has often told me, she felt another soul in her, and that there was nothing more afflicted her, than those impertinent visits on Sunday evenings, which the would set off in three hours. which she avoided with all imaginable industry;

walk into the fields or gardens to contemplate the would horrify our dwellers at the East, he cheerfully works of God. In a word, she was always so solemn- furnishes to his fellow-labourers an example of primily cheerful upon that day, and so devout, that without tive simplicity and self-nenial-sharing their hardest looking into the calendar, one might have read it in toils, and showing himself every where, the first Misher countenance. Thus was the Sunday taken up in sionary of the Diocese. His own private means and prayers, hearing, receiving, meditating on the word his Missionary salary, are devoted unsparingly to this Let us fancy it vas the effect of violent passion, or of comparative excellence of the two different systems of and works of God, acts of charity and other holy ex- cause. In making these statements, I trust I am not lust, or of dishoresty. It seems hardly possible that imprisonment, the solitary or the congregated. There ercises, without the least formality or confusion, be- passing the bounds which delicacy would prescribe, directly after having committed such a sin, he should are some facts, however, relating to the "solitary" cause she had cast all her affairs into such a method, for I am only writing what I every where heard through feel as comfortable in mind as before. Conscience system, as it is called, which are not generally known, as rendered it delightful as well as holv.

the Church; taking those opportunities of visiting he receive his reward. But it is well that our breth- of men is not to be put aside without an effort: it to keep the prisoners in strict solitude. It is recogpoor sick people, relieving and comforting them; and ren at the east should know how it fares with those must cost a man something to persuade his own mind nized at this time, by, we believe, all the managers of before the monthly communions) how extraordinary a scattered population expand into a great nation. with strictness, both as to her reflections and devotion, daughter has imparted to her home, made us forget the pit be filled with water, and the stream will steal before the Prison Discipline Society of this city, and stitution, something of those severe mortifications she pire State, in the far West, with its primeval trees neath undisturbed. Now this is an image of man's Friend. was persuaded to abate; only the holy week hor ex- rustling around us. ercises were extended to all the parts of duty, and more solemn preparations, spent in an uninterrupted course of penitential and extraordinary devotion, yet without superstitious usages, or the least moroseness.

Upon such anniversaries she would be early at the chapel, and sometimes I have known her shut up in the chapel, and sometimes I have known her shut up in the church after the public offices have been ended, without returning to her chamber at all, to prevent impertance the day in continual devotion. With these austerities passed she the days of abstinence; nay, though it fell upon a festival, and when others thought themselves at liberty. This recalls to me an answer which she once returned me, kindly reproving her for a severity

spend every day like that."

indiction, and such as the Church enjoins; every meal In September, 1796, the celebrated Abbé Hauy visi- DEPORTMENT IN THE HOUSE OF GOD. Were it never so dark, wet, or uncomfortable weafrequently have I known her deny her appetite things | tinctly a human figure of a monstrous size. The atwhich I am certain she loved, so as I have made it now mosphere was quite serene towards the east. In the and then a little quarrel, for treating herself no better, south west a high wind carried before it some light it signified, I at last understood, it had been to awaken by her countenance and other circumstances, that the inn, and having taken the same position which I her early in the morning, the sentinel, whose station was of it very hard at such an hour, whilst the other extreme cheerfulness into her looks and mine, as has made me after having repeated our compliment, by bending was tied fast about her wrist, fearing her maid might call to mind what we read of Daniel and his compantheir bodies, vanished." oversleep herself, or call her later than she had apfairer and in better point than all the rest who eat of "When the ri

I forgot to remember your ladyship of her employtown and tolerable health; and I well know she had ing most part of Lent in working for poor people, cutthose who gave her constant advertisement where it ting out and making waistcoats and other necessary was celebrated upon some more solemn festivals, besides not seldom on the week days assisting at one them, like another Dorcas, spending much of her time Poor creature's or other; and when sometimes being and no little of her money, in relieving, visiting, and the country, or on a journey, she had not these enquiring of them out. And whilst she was thus opportunities, she made use of a devout meditation busy with her needle, she would commonly have one upon that sacred Mystery, by way of mental Communion, so as she was in a continual state of preparation; and oh and oh with what unspeakable care and niceness did she use to dress and trim her soul against this heavenly banquet; with what flagrant devotion at the altar. I do assure your ladyship, I have seen her receive the holy symbols with such an humble and melting joy in her control with such an humble and melting joy in her control with such an humble and melting joy in her control with such as shewed the tenderness of her heart, and her countenance, as seemed to be something of transwonderful love to God.

> DOMESTIC LIFE OF BISHOP KEMPER. (From the Calendar.)

I have many reasons to believe: see what upon ano-From Waukeshaw it is 12 miles to the residence of openings, by which in the west they mean, country covered with oak trees in clumps and without under-By reason of this foolish play," (of which I have already given your ladyship an account,) "most imper-fect word and ladyship an account,) "most imper-Here they stretch on, mile after mile, far as the eye feet were my preparations, and yet I do not remember can reach, so that we could imagine ourselves in the tation of the Sons of God, that is for our instruction that C. 1 the Lord for our God. And you, blessed angels, who zen houses, the beginning of a town to be called Dela-

Would my readers like a description of the Episco-Poor soul, and my foul ingratitude to him; that you pal Palace? or do those who are living amid the luxu- wealth, station or information. The population of the gine a clearing of a few acres in the depth of a mighty sincerity, when we say that we count all things but loss forest, and then on the verge of the woods a small cot- that we may win Christ. Yet do we not see sin tage like building, which, as you stand in front of it reigning around us on every side, without one effort, presents the appearance of a single story, with but or with such efforts as will cost us little or no sacrifice, three windows and a door. It was the first building to check its ravages and uproot its dominion? Would erected by a settler, from whom the Bishop purchased a church remain unbuilt or a school unfounded which memorate my Saviour's death, and to be again entertained with the wonderful pleasure that I feel there, and to be again enterof a few hundred dollars he endeavoured to make the really believed that the first thing to be sought by us
and the wonderful pleasure that I feel there, of a few hundred dollars he endeavoured to make the really believed that the first thing to be sought by us house habitable. For probably eight months of the all was the kingdom of God, and that we should be ests-and now, on some of the rivers of the West, influences gradually diffuse themselves round our doleisure), or, to be sure, in the evening ere she slept; sed abroad," far from the sound of Church going bells, societies, till religion began to assume not only a soli-

then would lengthen her evening retirements with who are labouring beyond the Great Lakes, and while that he may live in sin and yet be innocent. But good prisons, that the company and conversation of

were her recesses and devotions on every Friday, when | We might add that the Bishop shows not only the repented in common of this and all his crimes. Let | be cultivated, and the effect of such a recreation on she rarely stirred out of her little oratory but to public simplicity, but also the open hospitality of early times, a stream of water run into an empty pit, and it will the moral character of a convict may easily be imaprayers, and then would end the evenings in visits of where the hearty welcome placed us at once at ease, fall into it with hurry and noise :- such are man's gined, and is well illustrated in the following touching charity; and did for several years observe the Lent | while the taste and refinement which his accomplished | thoughts when le looks upon his fresh sins; but let | story, extracted from a speech of Dr. S. G. Howe,

> CAUSE AND EFFECT. (From B. Montagu's Selections.)

once returned me, kindly reproving her for a severity tic figure has, from time immemorial, occasionally ap- read, that "Jod requireth that which is past." Nay, when I opened the door, the lid of the coffin I suppose "As to fasting on a festival," (says she,) "I had resembles the form of a human being. Its appearance have this excess of knowledge. To dying men it has the garden, the tomb, I mean, sir. By this your ladyship may see how well advised she was in all she did, and what extraordinary gust and satisfaction she received in her devout intercourses.

But the truth is, not only did she fast on days of the truth is, not only did she fast on days of the truth is, not only did she fast on days of the truth is not only did she fast on days of the truth is not only did she fast on days of the course of time, as though, like truth is a serence morning, as the sun was just appearing above the mere course of time, as though, like truthing to the mere course of time, as though, like truthing to the mere course of time, as though, like truthing to the mere course of time, as though, like the Rev. J. Dutton, who recently published a seasonable trusting to the mere course of time, as though, like truthing to the mere course of time, as though, like the Rev. J. Dutton, who recently published a seasonable to the horizon, it stood before me, at a great distance, towards the opposite mountain. It seemed to be the gigantic figure of a man. It vanished in a moment."

The parishioners of Stayely Derivative heart a current report that trusting to the mere course of time, as though, like the Rev. J. Dutton, who recently published a seasonable trusting to the mere course of time, as though, like as well as upon the just, came down there in trusting to the mere course of time, as though, like as well as unjust as well as unju almost inimitable in the station where she was, the satisfaction she received in her devout intercourses. But the truth is, not only did she fast on days of gigantic figure of a man. It vanished in a moment. only chose the dryest and leanest morsels; and May, about four o'clock in the morning. I saw dis-

distance of about two miles from him."

but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. The different ideas which this would excite in the the occasion of a festival. The sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over 100 miles of smooth water; and striking the wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, had been brought to a focus, and rendered perceptible."

> THE GOSPEL AT HOME. (By the Rev. Richard Parkinson, B. D.)

It is not merely in distant lands and among heathen and idolatrous nations, that the earnest expectation of that God was ever so gracious to me but once before; can reach, so that we could imagine ourselves in the tation of the same is true, and as far as we are middle of one of the beautiful parks of England. They and example; the same is true, and as far as we are middle of one of the beautiful parks of England. They and indeed that time I had so great a sense of my own unwoutlings and the weather than the work indeed, precisely the same appearance. At concerned, more practically so, at home. National present, indeed, precisely the same appearance. unworthiness and the wonderful condescension of God, last through an opening among the hills, we began to piety and national method in the condescension of God, last through an opening among the hills, we began to piety and national methods are the individuals of whom the nathat I had like to have fallen flat on my face; but catch distant glimpses of lakes, from which we knew that that execut this was the most referred to my face; but catch distant glimpses of lakes, from which we knew that that except this was the most refreshing. O Jesus, (said I,) how happy are we, how blessed, that have the I of progress in the demonstration of the beauty and power of the Gospel in distant countries, before we have are present at those assemblies, admiring the heavenly bounts at those assemblies, admiring the heavenly field, where we were directed to take a side road into tell you I was even dissolved with love to the forest, with the information that the second house and by our own firesides. This is a reformation to And yet, after all this, what wretched things was Bishop Kemper's. A mile farther brought us to which every individual here present may lend his aid. we are: I was drowsy at Church, wandering in my the gate, and in a moment the Bishop, attended by the thoughts, and forgetful of these favours that very day; the gate, and in a moment the Bishop, attended by the All can watch over and reiorin their own family and forgetful of these favours that very day; Rev. James Lloyd Breck, Head of the Nashotah Misconniction of the Gospel in their own family can show the spirit of the Gospel in their own family circles: some can go farther than this, from the influence which they possess over others, either by may pray for the continuance of the one, and I trust ry of the East desire to know how a Missionary Bishop around us, is thus waiting for the manifestation of the around us, is thus waiting for the manifestation of the around us, is thus waiting for some proof of our other will in time grow less." See this humble lives in the far West? We might tell them to imayear he is travelling incessantly over his wide spread held responsible hereafter not only for the salvation of diocese, "in perils by land, and in perils by water." our own souls, but for those souls also whom God has now, under the burning sun, crossing a prairie 200 put it in our power to save? If the Gospel were miles in length, without a sign of habitation-now in really seated in the hearts of each, should we not see districts where roads there are none, following the deep the blessed fruits of it in the daily transactions of our worn Indian trail through the otherwise pathless for- lives? Would not its hallowing and sanctifying trusting himself to the frail canoe—always, unwearied mestic circles, round those dependent upon us for in labour, "seeking for Christ's sheep that are disper- worldly support, through neighbourhoods, circles, and and this course she never omitted, nor to repeat what she observed and this course she never omitted, nor to repeat what she observed to be most instructive; and her memory a layman of the diocese, that the Bishop would land all our great transactions abroad as well as our daily all our great transactions abroad as well as our daily was so the contraction of the diocese, that the Bishop would land all our great transactions abroad as well as our daily was so the contraction of the diocese, that the bishop would land all our great transactions abroad as well as our daily and ordinary habits at home? Then should we at Milwaukie, after a two month's tour of duty in and ordinary habits at home? Then should we Indiana, and without even taking time to go home, set indeed lift up the Cross as a standard to the people out at once for the more distant West, to confirm the then would the very name alone of our creed and our scattered Churches in Iowa. Were he to hear that five country become an instrument for the conversion of persons desire Confirmation at a thousand miles dis- the heathen; and we should fulfil our high mission, for which all our wealth and all our power were evi-When a visitation is finished and ne is able to revisit, pray by, or instruct some poor religious creature
town, and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and nasten on the finished and ne is able to reor other, though it were to the remotest part of the
town, and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and nasten on the finished and ne is able to reor other, though it were to the remotest part of the
town, and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and nasten on the finished and ne is able to reor other, though it were there with the great turn for a short time to his family, this is his home.
Without a room large enough to contain his library—
town, and sometimes, if the season were inviting,
and nasten on the finished and ne is able to reother season were inviting, and nasten on the fatternoons of the East, when they came into sacred places;
amounted to £36, and at4 in aid of the institution. Serand is as binding upon us to look to correlege by uncovering our
beautist, they have to wash, at least their hands, as
town. The collection at the Offertory in the morning
other nations of the East, when they came into sacred places;
amounted to £36, and at4 in aid of the institution. Serand is as binding upon us to look to correlege with the great arrival of that glorious time when the knowledge of
turn for a short time to his family, this is his home.
Without a room large enough to contain his library—
beads, and giving all other external testimonies of reverence and
devotion.—Rev. Charles Wheatles, which the doors in the form of the fatternoon is not strong to the fatter bands, as
turn for a short time to his family, this is his home.

Without a room large enough to contain his library—
beads, and giving all other external testimonies of reverence and
devotion.—Rev. Charles Wheatles, which the doors in the doors in the flow of the fatter hands, as
turn for a s When a visitation is finished and he is able to re-

SINS BROUGHT TO REMEMBRANCE. (By the Ven. R. J. Wilberforce, M.A.)

Suppose a min to have been guilty of some great heart when it has settled, and is at rest. But is this In his late eloquent speech before the Prison Discia safe mode of seting? True, we forget such things, pline Society, Dr. Howe related the following beautibut is there any reason to suppose that God forgets | ful facts of the Prisoner and his Peach Tree: them? Is He lacking in memory? Does not past, present, and to come stand before him at once? Are these gardens in one of my visits to the Penitentiary not all the icts of men spread out before Him like a in Philadelphia. When the connection of events with each other is map? Camot He take note of them as we mark the It will be recollected that the reverend gentleman

(From a Sermon by the Rev. J. A. Spencer, A.M.)

This being a matter of great moment to us all, demands much greater care and reflection than seem usually to have been given to it. Taking the wise provisions of the Church, in her Liturgy, as our guide, let us see if our deportment is such as it ought to be. The whole Church service manifestly goes upon the supposition, that they who present themselves here, in this house, come for the purpose of worshipping God. They are taught to look upon themselves as sinners, needing forgiveness and grace to help in time of temptation; and hence the language of humble confession and penitence is put into their mouths, and the postures most becoming men who are suppliants for mercy and favour, are expressly enjoined upon all. "The General Confession is to be said by the whole congredirects. So, too, every one of the prayers, throughout and in all probability he will see his own shadow ex- ing:"-not, it will be observed, a portion of the contending the length of five or six hundred feet, at the gregation, but the whole congregation; not a few who are sensible of what is proper, but all devoutly kneel-Dr. Arnot, in his work on Physics, says, "It hap- ing. It is expected of every individual, that he will pened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of do what is thus enjoined upon him; because, if he Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking comes here to worship God, he evidently must intend on deck, when passing a particular spot, heard most to worship Him in the way and manner pointed out distinctly the ringing of bells, varying as in human re- by the Church. Does he mean to pray? then he joicings. All on board listened and were convinced; must kneel down, and utter audibly his petitions to Almighty God, along with the minister; or express his entire assent in the way directed, when the prayers minds of ignorance and intelligence, may be easily are said by the minister alone. Does he wish to hear, conceived. Some months afterwards it was ascer- and profit by the reading of God's holy Word? Does tained that at the time of observation the bells of St. he intend to sing praises unto Him; or to listen to Salvador, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the discourses of him whom He has commissioned and sent? then, plainly, he ought to do all this with seriousness and devotion; he ought to do it heartily, as unto the Lord, and not unto men.*

All this, I am aware, may seem to some an uncalled-for particularity; but it is only to those who have not considered the matter as they ought to do. Others may think that this is something which might better be left to every one to do as he chooses; but I am certain this course would be as wrong as it would be to leave every man to have just what religion, or just as much or little religion as he chooses or fancies: there is one way, and only one way, which is right, and in this we ought to walk. If it is true, as has just been declared, that this is the house of God, the place in which the Lord of heaven and earth vouchsafes to dwell; and if it is true, that we meet here to worship Him in spirit and in truth; then, of course, our spies out our every act; therefore, it behooves us to be watchful; lest our thoughts be far away, on the world, or our pleasures, or our business, or our plans; lest our words be spoken at random, without knowing or meaning what we are saying; or lest our actions be careless and unbecoming, or even worse than this, proud and unconcerned, as though it were an act of ufferance, or of favour, to be present in God's Sanc-

* "When once thy foot enters the Church, be bare. God is more there than thou; for thou art there Only by His permission. Then beware, And make thyself all reverence and fear. Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking: quit thy state, All equal are within the Church's gate.

Resort to sermons, but to prayers most: Prayer's the end of preaching. O be drest; Stay not for the other pin: why thou hast lost A joy for it worth worlds. Thus hell doth jest Away thy blessings, and extremely flout thee, Thy clothes being fast, but thy soul loose about thee.

In time of service seal up both thine eyes, And send them to thy heart; that, spying They may weep out the stains by them did rise: Those doors being shut, all by the ears comes in. Who marks, in Church-time, others' symmetry, Makes all their beauty his deformity. Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part:

Bring not thy plough, thy plots, thy pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple; so must thou thy heart.
All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well;

THE PRISONER AND HIS PEACH TREE. (From the Boston Journal.)

All our readers are doubtless aware that a difference sin, such as all his neighbours would cry shame upon. of opinion exists in this community in relation to the the diocese. Neither is it to honour the individual must have some effect: the threats of God's Word and which may aid a person in forming a correct Upon festival days she never omitted the offices of that it is done. His record is on high, and there will cannot be altogether ineffectual; the common consent opinion on the subject. It is no part of that system they too often give to this cause with stinted avarice, for which she had of her own collection, apposite entertainments: but then upon indicated fast days, besides what she weekly set apart herself, and (especially sides what she weekly set apart herself, and (especially suppose a few years to pass over the man's head, and they too often give to this cause with stinted avarice, let them compare their self-denial with that endured by those who are here breaking up the fallow ground, and striving to sow the seed where a few years will see other. In some prisons there is a small garden atproper meditations on the mystery, or commemoration; they too often give to this cause with stinted avarice, suppose a few years to pass over the man's head, and virtuous persons are desirable, and such are freely sides what she weekly set apart herself, and (especially and striving to sow the seed where a few years will see dies away from his memory: the thing is past, and other. In some prisons there is a small garden athe will not revise it; he takes for granted that he has tached to each cell, where flowers and even fruit may with strictness, both as to her reflections and devotion, that we were 1500 miles from the capital of the Em-

"I will tell you, sir, what I learned concerning

peared in the heavens. It is indistinct, but always for what weknow, even we ourselves shall, one day, the reverend gentleman would call it, and went into

not done it, but that I had for it the opinion of a learned has ever been considered a certain indication of ap- sometimes happened to overlook, at a glance, the whole It was a small garden, sir, very small indeed, and Bishop, who told me it was not a fasting day of our proaching misfortune. It is called the Spectre of the history of their lives; to remember the past; to go it was surrounded with high walls; but there was the own making; we might, when a fast and a feast of the Brocken (the name of the hill). It has been seen by over their thoughts and actions: to be present, as in kind mother earth, as ready to yield her fertile bosom Church meet, feast at church and fast at home; which many travellers. In speaking of it, M. Jordan says, a moment, wth their whole lives. Will not this befal to the labours of the convict as to those of the hus-I did, and it was a good day with me: I could be "In the course of my repeated tours through the us in the day of judgment? Will not everything bandman; and there was the bright sun, shining as content never to dine so long as I live, so as I might Hartz mountains, I often, but in vain, ascended the which we have said and done be as present as in its warmly and genially upon the poor prisoner as upon Brocken, that I might see the spectre. At length on hour of actin? What meaning is there, then, in any prince; and God, who sends his rain upon the

> the yellow leaves were falling from a peach tree, that grew by the garden wall! Yes, sir, a PEACH TREE in the tomb of a Pennsylvania convict!

and watched its swelling buds, and rejoiced over its opening blossoms, and caressed its growing leaves, until it became to him like a child, like a companion, like a friend, like a teacher.

Every day the care and culture of his tree lightened ter the study of his Bible, his dumb companion in the garden opened to him new pages in God's great book

Well, sir, the harvest time came, and his tree bore fruit; and its tiny branches beld out to him, as with loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. And what loving hands, their load of luscious peaches. did he do with them? Had he become a greedy anistand. mal? Had he fattened there, like a swine in his solitary sty? He who, when out into the world, had the Ven. Edward Barton, D.D., in his 80th year. The mal? Had he fattened there, like a swine in his soligation after the minister, all kneeling," as the rubric cheated and robbed his neighbours, and hated all man- Rectory of Adamstow, value £400 a-year, and void by and he sent a peach to each one of them; he had

such fruits for the body and for the soul!"

THE PERFECT LAW OF GOD. (By the Rev. Thos. Kennion, M.A.)

If the crown of glory, admission to the new Jerunothing for the wages that are to recompense it. The lowing day, adventurer ploughs the stormy deep, travels over continents of ice, and explores the frost-bound North; and his labours are not grievous, even in hope, of some discovery with which his name shall in after days be linked. On every hand fatigue is cheerfully borne, privations are submitted to, for some recompense thoughts, words, and actions ought to be in accordance with both this holy place, and the momentous object that calls us together. God sees our hearts, and knows our thoughts; He hears our every word, and spice our thoughts; He hears our every word, and spice our thoughts; he hears our every word, and spice our every word with such an object in view, and labour is rest. And his crown bright enough, to induce us to say, that the spice of the extreme poverty of the Dissertion days, with such an object in view, and labour is rest. And his crown bright enough, to induce us to say, that the spice of the extreme poverty of the Dissertion days, with such an object in view, and labour is rest. And his crown bright enough, the heart our every word with such an object in view, and labour is rest. And his crown bright enough, the hear privations are submitted to, for some recompense commandments, in obeying which he is preparing for it, are not grievous? The heart may be reluctant to allow it, but most assuredly those commandments which in their observance prepare for heaven, which gild the present scene with many blessings, and avert evils innumerable; which are the delightful indul-gence of love to God and benevolence towards man; thing near £400 less. He has also, in furtherance of the object, and in gratitude for the kind and agreeable conwhich are assisted by the Holy Spirit, which have their promptings from a renewed heart, and a divine nature—and which are enjoined by a Being who is be equal in their liberality, have made a present of the himself the essence of all charity, and its eternal foun- west window. These windows will not cost less, we betain, -are not, cannot be grievous.

And are there any who yet think that God's commandments are grievous? What a melancholy, un-happy thing, then, if you profess any, must your happy thing, then, if you profess any, must your religion be! The more you think of God, if you think of him rightly, the more wretched must you be. £200; and 1,978, from £200 to £300. And if you look within at the disobedience that reigns there, and if you carefully study the law which you disobey, how can you fail to reproach yourselves with your guilt as an unreasonable thing? For what doth ishes, as a mark of their respect. the Lord require of you but to love him with all your heart? Everything else will follow, if you did so. it not be grievous then to love God were you in this very instant transported to heaven? O you would carry misery with you, were it possible in your present state to reach that world where God is all it is about to take place. The historical associations connected with the Church strongly confirm its other claims upon our veneration and regard. It was here that the seat was placed of the first of all those Bishops who have presided over the Church in the church in the confirmation of the church in the church in the church is the church in the inhabitants of Sherborne, and is about to take place. The historical associations connected with the inhabitants of Sherborne, and is about to take place. The historical associations connected with the church strongly confirm its other claims upon our veneration and regard. It was here that the seat was placed of the first of all those Bishops who have presided over the Church in the church in the church strongly confirmation in the church is the church strongly confirmation in the church is the church in the church is church in the church is the church in the church is the church in the church is the church in the church in the church is the church in the church is the church in the church is the church in the church in the church is the church in the church in the church in the church is the church in the church

To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well;
For Churches either are our heaven or hell."

Herbert's Temple, p. 15.

The respect and reverence the primitive Christians used to show in the Church, as the solemn place of worship, and where God did more peculiarly manifest His presence, we find to have been very great. "They came into the Church (saith St. Chrysostom), as into the palace of the great King, with fear and trembling;" upon which account he there presses the highest modesty and gravity upon them. Before their going into the Church, they have to wash, at least their hands, as Tertullian probably intimates, and Chrysostom expressly tells

I you think the commendents of God to be grievous, they down their arms, to leave their guard behind them, and to put off their crowns; reckoning that the less ostentation they made of power and greatness there, the more firmly the imperial majesty would be ontailed upon them. Examples, one would think, sufficient to inspire an earnest wish to see it preserved in all its grandeur.—Devizes Gazette.

Sermons were preached at St. Thomas's Church, Ryde, on Sunday last, in aid of the National Schools of that they went into the Church, used to lay down their arms, to leave their guard behind them, and to put off their crowns; reckoning that the less ostentation they made of power and greatness there, the more firmly the imperial majesty would be entailed upon them. Examples, one would think, sufficient to inspire an earnest wish to see it preserved in all its grandeur.—Devizes Gazette.

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what will you think of his hand of wrath when it lies heavier upon you than the eternal hills, and presses you down to woes everlasting; and when this burden must be apon you to suffer for ever and ever?

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been pleased to contribute £25 towards the church now building in St. Paul's district, Camden New-town. The district was formerly comprehended in the parochial division of Camden-town—a division containing a population of about 17,000, with but one church, calculated to seat less than dation has been secured for 700 persons, an advantage of which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have gladly availed themselves.

RAMSGATE.—The new church erected by subscription in this place, was consecrated on the 4th inst., by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. A large number of clergy of the diocese, and several from a distance, were pressive and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Hoare, M. A., the Incumbent, the text being taken from Zechariah iv. 6, 7. The collection amounted to £157. The committee have yet to raise about £1,000 to £157. The committee have yet to raise about £1,000 towards the liquidation of all the expenses incurred in the erection and endowment of the church. The building, which is in the early English style, was designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, of Spring-gardens, and reflects great credit upon that gentleman. It is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons.—Canterbury Journal.

On the 6th instant, the new church at High Cross, in the parish of Standon, Herts, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Rochester. This beautiful church, containing nearly 400 sittings, the larger portion of which are free, has been built and endowed, and also a parsonage and school-house erected, at the sole expense of Lady

The Bishop of Ripon has established twenty new Rural Deaneries in the Archdeaconries of Richmond and Cra-

We (Cumberland Pacquet) hear a current report that

The parishioners of Stavely, Derbyshire, have presented to the Rev. B. Moore two beautiful silver services, together with an exergne of beautiful workmanship, as a the tomb of a Pennsylvania convict!

He had planted it, and watered it, and nurtured it, place, after a ministry of ten years.

A handsome silver salver, together with a purse containing fifty guineas, have been presented to the Rev. C. H. Bingham, M. A., on his leaving the enracy, by the congregation attending the parish church of Kettering. On the assistant Curate, the Rev. John Levet, B. A., leaving Kettering, he was also presented with a new cownleaving Kettering, he was also presented with a new gown, the lonely labour of his cell; and on the Sabbath, af- cassock, hood, and scarf, by the ladies of the congrega-The inhabitants of Southwick, Durham, have pre

sented to the Rev. F. J. James, a magnificent silver tea service, as a token of respect on the occasion of his

begun to bear its fruit of love to his fellows. He had heard that there were female convicts in the prison, and he sent a peach to each one of them; he had sities of Oxford and Cambridge. The course of study in learned to love his teachers, and his officers, and he this department, which will entitle a student to the required gave one to each of them as a token of his affection; and the two or three that were left, gave him, I doubt not, more pleasure than if he had eaten the whole crop.

Such air is one of the two of the Philadelphia. The control of the Philadelphia is the control of the Philadelphia. Such, sir, is one of the tombs of the Philadelphia prison! Such are the fruits of love and improvement which one prisoner gathered there! Would that those who cultivate larger gardens, might gather from them who fruits for the holy on a for the soul!"

during their studies at College, the certificate is given. The instruction given embraces the Evidences of natural and revealed religion, the Holy Scriptures in the original languages, the 39 Articles of Religion, the Book of Common Prayer, ecclesiastical history both ancient and modern, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office. dern, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and the composition and delivery of sermons. Measures are also taken for providing the students with the opportunity of acting as district visitors, under the parochial clergy, and for enabling them to become practically acquainted with the best method of conducting schools. The theological department is placed under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Principal of the College; the Rev. Dr. M'Caul. Rector of St. James's, Duke's-place; the Rev. salem, or a place near to the throne of God; if "fulness of joy and pleasures for evermore," are in close connexion with obedience to the commandments; then are God's commandments not grievous. The labourer rises up early, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and late takes rest, and eats the heard of careful, and the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, and t the bread of carefulness; but his toil is reckoned as nesday, Oct. 6, and the department will open on the fol-

New schools have been erected in connection with Christ Church, Chelsea, of which the Rev. Cyril William Page, M.A., is the incumbent, which will be opened in a been, in consequence of the extreme poverty of the Dis-

The new Church of St. Simon, Liverpool, was opened to be free to the possible the state of the duct of the committee, made a gift of a very beautiful chancel window of stained glass; and the contractors, to lieve, than £120 each.

The number of benefices in England is 10,553, and of there are 297 under £50 per annum; 1,629, from £50 to £100; 1,602, from £100 to £150; 1,355, from £150 to

The members of the congregations of St. John and St.

THE ABBEY CHURCH, SHERBORNE.-The repair and restoration of this noble and venerable building has long been an object of great solicitude with the inhabitants of carry misery with you, were it possible in your present state to reach that world where God is all in all. And if you think the commandments of God to be grievous, rum, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter derived their existence. It was founded in 704. Its first Bishop was Aldhelm, a

A most lamentable event took place last week at Ge-The Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's neva. The Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's -in-the-West, Fleet street, was on a tour through Switzerland, with his wife and son, a youth of about 17, of the most amiable disposition, their only Child; they arrived at Geneva at the beginning of last week, and were planning an excursion on the lake. The morning after their arrival, the youth, with his parent's consent, went out for a stroll before breakfast. Unaware of the peculiar dangers of the place, he got into a boat on the lake was drawn into the current, hurried down the rapids of the Rhone. the current, hurried down the rapids of the Rhone, and totally lost. He was a youth of great promise, and obtained a scholarship and the theological prize at the Midsummer examination at King's College, London, this

THE REV. SEPTIMUS RAMSAY .- A valuable present has been recently made to this esteemed Clergyman, out of the surplus left after defraying, by subscription, the expenses of the late trial which terminated so honourably to himself.

The Right Rev. David Moir, D.D. Bishop of Brechin

Mr. Darnell, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has been received into the ranks of the Romanists in England.

CONVERSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Miss Marriott, Conversion of a Roman Catholic.—Miss Marriott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Harvey Marriott, formerly Rector of Claverton, near Bath, and now Vicar of Loddiswell, in the diocese of Exeter, signed her abjuration of the fatal errors of Romanism, through the impression made upon her mind, while in one of the Roman convents, by a simple reference to the word of God. The document was read in her presence before the congregation assembled for the usual public service in Trinity Church, Plymouth, on the 18th of the present month, by the Rev. Hinton Smith, the respected incumbent. He afterwards

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN. -- We regret to announce this week the melancholy death of the Rev. H. Huggard, Assistant Curate to the Rev. H. W. Wright, M. Huggard, Assistant Curate to the Rev. H. W. Wright, of St. John's Church, in this town. On Friday afternoon last, while walking in company with his brother, in this town, he suddenly left him to return home; but from what subsequently transpired the unfortunate gentleman, after taking a razor out of his room, proceeded to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway station, and took the train for Carlisle. On arriving at that place he repaired to Mr. Tresdale's, the Railway Hotel, where he took up his residence for the evening; but on the following morn. to Mr. Tresdale's, the Railway Hotel, where he took up his residence for the evening; but, on the following morning, about 11 o'clock, as he did not make his appearance or answer the call of the maid servant, she was induced to enter the apartment, when she discovered the Rev. gentleman lying in bed dead, with a large wound on the left side of the neck, and the razor lying by his side. In the course of the day an inquest was held on the body, his course of the day an inquest was held on the body. and on Monday his remains were interred at Carlisle.—
The Rev. gentleman appeared to be about 25 years of do not at present inquire. The fact, however, cannot age, was a native of Ireland, and had performed the duties of his office for about six months; but during that time was observed occasionally to be labouring under depression of spirits.—Newcastle Advertiser.

[The unhappy young man who has been led-apparently by the United States. He was known by several persons in this Province, and some few in Buffalo; which eity he left, after a priest stay, for Ireland. He came to Coboarg in the month of September (we believe), 1842, at which place he expressed a desire to pursue his studies for Holy Orders; but his formal tended to embrace a wider range, we cannot perceive

A new grammar school has been founded at Llandovethe learned professions, and it is intended, so soon as the necessary funds are raised, to found exhibitions in con-nection with the school at each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also at St. David's Theolo-gical College Lampeter, North Wales.

SCOTLAND.

in favour of this institution, and something against it; but I was determined to judge for myself, and seldom, I confees, have I been more agreeably surprised. As to the time of Scripture and the unanimous voice of the selection of the conference of the selection of the conference of the selection of the conference of the conference of the selection of the conference of building, it is, even now, by far the most collegiate look in greature in Segtland, and surpasses some of the sights of this country. At Employee and the unanimous voice of the principle of the present, the number of students is under twenty, but they are expected to increase after the midsummer vacation. to the infant therefore as well as the adult. are expected to increase after the midsummer vacation. They all wear one uniform dress, consisting of a black cloth gown, reaching behind nearly to the heels, with short loose sleeves, under which is a black vest with tight sleeves like those of a jacket. On week days they wear a cap; and on Sundays, a hat. On Sundays also they use, when in chapel, a surplice; and part of their exercise for that day is to say by heart the collect, epistle, and gospel of the day. In short they follow in most things, the of the day. In short, they follow, in most things, the practice of the great public schools of England, to which to be got at present. In the room fitted up as a temporary chapel, Divine service is performed in a manner even the There are daily morning and evening prayers, which of

metrical psalms; and whose office besides it is to instruct the boys in this most useful art. The holy Communion is administered every Sunday to all who are competent to receive it, including several of the college servants, who are chiefly English. In this service, the Scotch and English offices are used alternately. Some objection was made to this at one time; but really there is so little difference between the two, except in the arrangement of the prayers, and a few verbal expressions, the meaning of which is sufficiently plain from the connexion, that both are now used indiscriminately by the same persons; and they are looked upon in much the same light as the two prayers for the Queen after the ten commanda which every elergyman is at liberty to use alternately, if he please, and which many in fact do."-English Church-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Method of spending Sunday and Holy Days. Domestic Life of Bp. Kemper. Cause and effect. The Gospel at home Parental Affection.
Influence of Family Worship Deportment in the House of God. The Spendthrift.

The following appointments have recently been

made by the Lord Bishop of Toronto :-The Rev. Abraham St. George Caulfield-To take charge of the late Rev. George Petrie's Mission, Burford and parts adjacent, for the present, 16th September, 1847.

The Rev. John Rankin Salter, A.B .- Licensed to 25th September, 1847.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the to one-third (£159 sterling), and putting Scotland for ext collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Ireland. Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with the Divine permission, resume his official appointments in the Home and Simcoe Districts, as follows:-

Barrie	Friday,	Oct'r	1,11	A.M.
Penetanguishene	Saturday,	"	2, 3	P.M.
Orillia	Monday,	"	29	P.M.
Georgina	Tuesday,	**	5, 2	P.M.
Newmarket	Wednesday	Y. "	6,11	A.M.
Markham		"	6	P.M.
Thornhill		46	7, 11	A.M.
York Mills	"	"	3	P.M.

We are requested to announce that the reopening of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ETOBICOKB.

It gives us much pleasure to intimate to our readers, that His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto Hinton Smith, the respected incumbent. He afterwards delivered an impressive and affectionate discourse on Luke xxiii. 31, 32, upon this deeply solemn and interesting occasion.—Plymouth Times. purposes,-with Divine permission,-to open this

It appears from the Montreal Register, the organ of the Baptist sect in Canada, that the affairs of that denomination" are by no means in a prosperous condition: a fact, it may be remarked, which for some time has been no secret to any one who paid a moderate attention to the religious statistics of our Province. "We cannot but conclude," says the Editor,

mental derangement—to commit this act of self-destruction, was for a short time a resident in Canada, and afterwards in expression the people of God? If you refer solely to Register. Of whom do you speak when you use the desire to pursue his studies for Holy Orders; but his formal recognition as a Divinity Student was still under consideration—if we mistake not—when he quitted Cobourg rather abruptly in November of the same year. During his stay in that town he exhibited peculiarities which were looked upon by many as decided symptoms of monomania; and his subsequent conduct the Independent, all of whom agree in protesting against the error which forms the distinguishing pendifferent occasions was such as to confirm that suspicion.—

The aggravation of this mental disorder has no doubt brought his life to the tragical termination described in the foregoing extract.—ED. CHURCH.]

tended to embrace a wider range, we cannot perceive with what assuredly it is a matter of absolute impossibility that the Churchman—the Presbyterian—the Methodist—and the Independent, all of whom agree in protesting against the error which forms the distinguishing pendifferent occasions was such as to confirm that suspicion.—

The aggravation of this mental disorder has no doubt brought to the tragical termination described in the liberal alms smitted to me with what propriety it is employed. Most assuredly in the United States.

Thanks to a gracious and beneficent Irovidence, we have once more the prospect of a most abmoant narvest, and are delighted now to see it almost every where commenced, in weather too the most encouraging and propitious, &c. &c. &c.

Believe me ever to remain,

My dear Lord Bishp, error is propagated was under the influence of decay. On the contrary, if true to their own professions, it Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Brunswick-square, London.—It is intended to educate twenty boys free of expense for would be to them a matter of thankful gratulation what they hold to be Gospel truth, was left free and

In order to meet the untoward predicament in TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHEBURE.-The following ex- resolution formed to pursue those inquiries to their to such an unscriptural averment, is simply, that the tract from the letter of a recent visitor will be read with legitimate results at all risks. Our cotemporary here natural man cares not one jot about spiritual things, terest:

"About a fortnight ago, in an excursion I made for the evinces unusual moral courage for a dissenter, and but on the contrary all his tendencies and inclinations "About a fortnight ago, in an excursion I made for the benefit of my health, I took it into my head to pay a visit to Trinity College, Glenalmond. I had heard something act upon the advice thus manfully tendered to them. tum of Scripture and the unanimous voice of the shape of exemption from the payment of Tolls, as was Emanuel commanded to be dispensed to all nations:

"It is peculiarly important," continues the Register, " to enlist the young in the service of God, and to bring them under the influence of the Church. (?)-In order to this how desirable it is that the number of intelligent and well-disposed ministers should be increased? Is it not to be deeply lamented, that just at this time, when such men are most wanted, suitable schools undoubtedly that nation owes the great number of her eminent men. At this college, every boy has a separate and remarkably neat and clean bedroom, all of the same size, and furnished alike with everything necessary and useful. There is a grated aperture in each for the admission of heated air in winter; and over the door is a pane of glass to enable the inspector to see that the lights are extinguished by a certain hour. In the principal schoolroom, every boy has his own compartment, consisting of a wooden desk, with its proper accompaniments, and shelves above for holding books. The boys, and one or two of the masters, dine in the common hall at one o'clock; and, as I am told by one of the former, they have 'capital dinners'—pudding daily, and even potatoos two or three times a week, which are so difficult to be got at present. In the room fitted up as a temporary body, does it not strike them that a strong prima facie proof is thereby furnished that their peculiar tenets most fastidious must approve. Everything is strictly rubrical—nothing short of it, and nothing beyond it. logic, at least, would strongly incline us to draw such

course all the pupils must attend; for though some of them are the sons of Presbyterian parents, they are all supposed to be Episcopaliaus, and are required to conform to the rules and discipline of the college, or they cannot be there. I was present in the chapel on a Sunday, and plead thine own cause!" Of course the refused was much gratified by everything I witnessed. The must be to the Baptist cause, and the new course in the course of the present in the chapel of the present in the prese The article of our contemporary is wound up with the following ejaculatory petition, "Arise, O Lord! plead thine own cause !" Of course the reference here be there. I was present in the chapet on a sunday, and was much gratified by everything I witnessed. The prayers were beautifully intomed by the sub-warden, as is done in the English cathedrals; a practice which, though it has a novel sound at first, becomes interesting and prayers were beautifully done in the English cathedrals; a practice which, though done in the English cathedrals; a practice which Mr. Hume, and his class of practice with the church. When the rich man is in danger of dying he will send for his paractic with the church. When the rich man is in danger of dying he will send for his paractic with the singers were admired by a damired his candour, we would just take the opportunity of advising him in a whisper to be more sparing, in time to come, of such vituperative expletives as who takes the lead in chanting, and also in singing the will send for his case of the Church. When the rich man is in danger of dying he will send for his paractic with the church. The same procession to be some or a sovereign, at the least—while the poor man, under similar circumstances, will pay his five shillings or half-a-crown i Even Mr. Hume, and his class of the church. The practic with the procession of the Church. The -when he has occasion to refer to opinions sincerely held and openly expressed by members of the Reformed Branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

IRISH AND SCOTS RELIEF COLLECTION.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence relative to the Offertory made in our Churches last Good Friday, for the relief of our fellow-subjects in Scotland and Ireland, then suffering from famine :-Toronto, Canada West, 9th July, 1847.

My Lords,—I have the honour to enclose a bill of three hundred and eighteen pounds, sterling, being two-thirds of the Offertory of the Church in this Diocese on Good Friday last, to be applied towards the relief of our The remaining third is devoted to the sufferers in Scotland. The sum is indeed small, but it is to be remembered that our people had already contributed in various ways to the same object, as will appear from the generous donations already sent from Upper Canada.

It was nevertheless thereby good that the Charaba It was nevertheless thought good that the Church struggling as she is with many difficulties in a new Colony

should also take a lead in this labour of love; but with her charity taxed to the utmost by thousands of destitute Emigrants already arrived, she can only give the widow's mite, and she gives it with a willing heart, and sanctifies it with her prayers.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, Your most obed't. humble Servant, JOHN TORONTO. The Most Reverend and Right Hon.

The Archbishop of Armagn,
Primate of all Ireland, &c. &c. &c.; and His Grace
The Most Reverend and Right Hon. The Archbishop of Dublin, &c. &c. &c.

A copy of the same letter was sent to the Right the Townships of Moore, Sarnia, and Plympton, Reverend William Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen and and poor, and blind, and naked. Primus of the Church in Scotland-merely altering

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH'S REPLY.

My Dear Lord Bishop of Toronto: Your letter of the 9th of July was forwarded to me to London, and arrived at the moment at which I was leaving it for the North of England, and I have only just

turned to Armagh.

My absence from home has thus occasioned a delay in

My absence from home has thus occasioned a delay in acknowledging,—as I beg to do with much gratitude,—the liberal contribution of £318, which our brethren in your distant Diocese have had the kindness to transmit for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

Of this sum I have remitted to the Bishop of Tuam £53; to the Bishop of Kilmore £53; and to the Bishop of Killaloe £53, these Dioceses being, as I have reason to believe, the most distressed in the part of Ireland under my jurisdiction. The remaining half of the remittance, £159, I have forwarded to the Archbishop of Dublin, for distribution in his Province, and his Grace has requested me to return his best thanks to your Lordship, and to the other generous donors for their assistance.

It has pleased God to give us not only the prospect, but the actual commencement of an abindant harvest, in

It has pleased God to give us not only the prospect, but the actual commencement of an abundant harvest, in those portions of the country in which wheat and other grain have been sown, although the crop of potatoes is a very small one, as compared to what it used to be in former years, and the price at which they are sold does not bring them within the reach of the poer.

Disease, however, still prevails most lamentably and extensively; and the unhappy sufferers, when recovering from fever, need peculiar attention and aid, until they are sufficiently restored to strength to enable them to resume their labours in the field.

The bounty which you have conveyed to us comes therefore most seasonably to assist in relieving these pitiable objects, and it will be applied, along with the subscriptions we have collected at hom, to sustain those who require a description of food and nurishment which who require a description of food and nurishment which our recently enacted Poor Law does not provide for them.

Again thanking you for this proof which you have given of your Christian sympathy in our affliction, and requesting you to convey to the Reverend the Clergy of your Diocese and to the Lay Members of their congregations the grateful and sincere acknowledgements of the Archbishop of Dublin and myself,

I remain, with much respect.

Your faithful servant.

Your faithful servant, JOHN G, ARMAGH. The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN'S REPLY.

Aberdeen, 16th August, 1847. My dear Friend and Brother:

I received with the greatest pleasure, on my returning home week before last, your kind and most welcome let ter of the 9th ultimo, and immediately pail over to the Treasurer here of our fund for the suffering Highlanders your very generous and handsome offering, and lest he may have failed to send you a proper acknowledgement for your bounty, you will be pleased to accept from me the grateful thanks, as well of those who ake charge of these charitable donations, as of the paries for whose benefit and relief they are so generously bestowed. For nothing more clearly indicates the genuin principles of evangelical charity than the interchange of such good offices between fellow-countrymen at a disance from us and still more between members of one and the same Catholic body, though without such national ties of connection, as evidenced in the liberal alms emitted to me

My dear Lord Bishp,
Your faithful friend and brother,
WILLIAI SKINNER. The Lord Bishop of TORONTO.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Dissenters of late years have not so clamorously, as they were once in the habit of doing, advanced the which his constituents are placed, the Editor of the thrice refuted absurdity, that in religion as in trade, Register recommends, inter alia, that searching inqui- the demand will always bear a proportion to the neries should be instituted by the denomination, and a cessity which exists for a supply. The simple answer

It would appear, however, that that inveterate but It would appear, however, that that inveterate but consistent old voluntary Mr. Joseph Hume still harps upon the antiquated string,—for which he is taken to task in the following lively manner by the English

On Interest last, at Spanish Chape, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Portman-street, and their family, along with Miss Christian and Miss Mary Banks, were received into the [Roman] Catholic Church by the Rev. Wm. Hunt.

—Tablet." task in the following lively manner by the English Churchman :-

"In the recent debate on the Manchester Bishopric Act, Mr. Joseph Hume, in one of his characteristic, ad captandum speeches, resuscitated the old, and singularly profound, argument about supply and demand, which we supposed had been dead and buried these ten years. He ended that every man ought to pay his own parson, just we suppose, paid for on a liberal scale by rich men, and in proportion to their gratitude for the service rendered. Accouchments range from fifty guineas to ten shillings and six-pence: extraction of a tooth averages somewhere about five shillings. What may be the extra where about five shillings. What may be the extra constant of the strain of the s charge for a dose of ether we cannot say. When doctors first began to experiment with ether, we believe they were glad to pay the patient for submitting to the operation, and were well satisfied with his astonishment and thanks,

Total number at present in Sick Hospital,

... 527 moved without having felt it. As regards the charge for

would not be very convenient or dignified, to say nothing of charity; but the doctor pockets his fee without scruple, and why should not the parson? The new system would right itself—as soon as the parson got into the habit of holding out his hand for his fee, or of looking on the table for the little paper packet containing it! There would certainly be some awkward circumstances to adjust if the analogy between the doctor and the parson is to be carried extraction. ried out fullly. Supposing the system of ready money could not always be adopted, we should be curious to see a specimen of the bills which Mr. Hume's clerico-practitioners would send in ('at Christmas') for their attendance on a family. It would run somewhat in this fashion

A visit of consolation to Mrs. A. - - 0 5 0 Reprimanding Master B., at his mamma's request, for misbehaviour at Church - 0 2
Several visits of condolence, when Master

C. fell from the apple-tree and broke his leg - 1 Serious talk with that young gentlemen when he was getting better - - 0 10
A little wholesome advice to Miss D. - 0 2
Long conference with Mr. A. about sending Masters B. and C. to school Conversation with Mr. A. about his own

idleness, insubordination, wastefulness, large appetites, and fine dresses - - 0 10

"Now, if Mr. Hume be capable of two ideas, surely he must see the utter absurdity, to say the least, of placing the parson on a footing with the doctor. The grand and obvious point of dissimilarity between the two, however, is, that when a man is ill bodily, he becomes conscious of his malady, and goes or sends to the doctor, of his own accord. But it generally happens that the more danger-ously ill a man is, in spiritual matters, the less he is aware of his sickness, and the less disposed to call in the aid of the physician of his soul. He says to himself, 'I am rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing, and he knows not that he is 'wretched, and miserable,

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

We trust that we are not intrusive in directing the had passed since the first meeting was held, and to the attention of Churchmen to the collection which, at the request of the Lord Bishop, is to be made throughout the Diocese, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Some may possibly object that the cause requires no advocacy at our hands, so eloquently does it plead for itself .-There is indeed a pathos in the simple words Widow and ORPHAN which cannot be enhanced by any thing, which a pen infinitely more gifted than ours could possibly reach at. It may be sufficient to remind our readers that death has broken in of late upon more than one clerical home in our Diocese, and that from the continuance of the disease with which Almighty God has been pleased to visit us, inroads may, ere long, be made upon happy circles which depend for those who superintended, not a particle was left, which long, be made upon happy circles which depend for their comfort upon those who are most liable to be removed from amongst them. To add another word would be to imply an unworthy doubt both of the spiritual attainments and natural kindly feelings of those to whom the appeal is to be made.

LOTTERIES.

those who superintended, not a particle was left, which was the plainest and best proof that could be afforded that the public fully appreciated its value.

I never saw so general a turn out at any occasion of the kind in this town, and I assure you it was delightful to see, and to feel, and to reflect upon the fact, that on an occasion when a motive connected with the religious duties and the house of God was a consideration, that not the slightest shadow of party feeling was exhibited or discernable. It is a satisfaction for a congregation to

The proprietor of what is styled a Fancy Bazaar advertises in some of our city papers that he intends to dispose of his stock by raffle, and holds forth tempting inducements to those who may purchase tickets. Now we feel called upon to enter our decided protest against this, and every similar attempt, to revive in our Province the Lottery system. We protest against it as an unblushing violation of law, and because this species of gambling has been universally found to be attended with results the most prejudicial to the wellbeing of society. It matters not on how limited a scale the offence is committed, the law is as much set at defiance by the sale of a "share" at half-a-dollar, as if the price had been fifty times that amount; and a very small gain in this nefarious trade is sufficient to inoculate the speculator with a craving which eventually may land him amidst the fatal quicksands of the gaming table. We trust that the public authorities will take cognizance of this matter, and that at all events the Press will not be found backward in denouncing what all lovers of God, the law, and the people, have ever concurred in regarding as one of the most pregnant sources of social discomfort and misery.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Amongst our Communications will be found one from "A FATHER," on the important subject of Life Assurance and we think with him, that it is very desirable that persons of a different class from those who generally avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of Life Assurance, should be made to understand the importance of the subject. At the same time it is a nistake to suppose that the labouring classes in the Mother Country do not appreciate the advantages of the Societies established for the matual benefit of their members. The very numerous friendly Societies which exist amongst them, many of which provide for granting annuities to widows as well as provision for times of sickness, clearly prove that they fully understand the advantages of the principle involved in Life Assurance, and one reason, no doubt, why assurances for small sums, say from £50 to £250, are not common in England, arises from the circumstance of the expense of stamps and fees which are nearly as great for an Assurance of £100 as for a £1000.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company, recently established for the Assurance of the lives of persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain is enabled to effect Assurances free from Stamp duty Entrance fee, or any other expense. A Branch of this Company has been established in Toronto, with a local Board of Management, composed of gentlemen of high respectability. Jas. Henderson, Esq., has been appointed Agent, who is so well known in the Province as to inspire confidence in any Institution with which he is connected.

None of the lamentable perversions from Catholic ruth to Romish error has caused us more pain

"On Thursday last, at Spanish Chapel, Mr. and Mrs.

We are requested to state that the Address purporting to be the Address of the Clergy of the Niagara District to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, presented at St. Catharines on the 31st August last, which appeared in our number of the 10th ultimo, was the act of the Clergymen only who attended its presentation, together with another who was absent.

JUNCTION OF PAPERS.

The proprietor of the Kingston News having purchased the copyright of the Chronicle, his journal now bears the designation of the Chronicle and News .-We wish our sound-principled cotemporary every success in the new arrangement which he has made.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the deaththis morning, of the Right Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop in Toronto, of the prevailing fever.

THE EMIGRANTS.

Wednesday Evening, September 29. morning of 30th Sept. Died during week ending Monday Morning, ... 48 Died during the last twenty-four hours Discharged to Convalescent House, from ... 93 20th to 27th Sept. ... 93 Discharged from do. do. do. ... 199 Discharged from Sick Hospital 36 The Rev. Mr. Bourn is rapidly recovering. CITY CHURCHES. Hours at which Divine Service on Sundays commences the several Churches in the City of Toronto; Morn'g. Even'g. St. James Cathedral ... 11

St. Paul's Church Trinity Church, King-street East. * Except on the first Sunday in the month, when the Evening Service commences at half-past 3. Strangers will be provided with seats by applying to the door-keepers.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not response opinions of our Correspondents.—Ep. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. SIR,-I am not aware whether you are inclined to favor

Bazaars got up for the purpose of paying off church debts or not, but I can assure you, that although I have seen many such charitable fairs, I never saw one got up with greater zeal, and conducted with more decorum, than one which was held in this town on Thursday last, for the purpose of paying off a debt on the parsonage, and some old debts against our old parish church. The Bazaar was held in the rooms of the Belleville Mechanic's Institute, very kindly offered by the President and Directors for the occasion; and I must not omit to say, for I only speak the feelings of all, both ladies and gentlemen, that much of the success and pleasantness of the day is to be attributed to the exertions and liberality of George Benamin, Esq., President of the Institute, who superin nay, I must say, who arranged all things for the ladies, to save them as much fatigue as possible. Having suggested the Bazaar, at the Vestry meeting, he felt that it was his duty to relieve the ladies as far as possible, and he certainly account of the same tainly carried out his feelings.

I cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation of the exertions made by the ladies. Scarcely three months had passed since the first meeting was held, and to the

and useful articles were exhibited. I cannot make a selection; but I could not help remarking, that a large proportion of the work now exhibited for sale, was the production of the labour of those youthful hands, who, when the last Bazaar was held, were but children, running almost unheeded amongst the crowd for toys and dolls.

The proceeds of the sales amounted to £165, which I am happy to say will pay off all liabilities, and leave a very handsome nest-egg for any charitable, or religious, or any other purpose connected with St. Thomas' Church and parsonage, which the high spirited congregation may suggest.

suggest.

The rooms were very tastily decorated, and the refreshment room exhibited one of the finest and richest laid tables that I have ever seen; and to the great delight of

discernable. It is a satisfaction for a congregation to come together in this manner and enjoy themselves with their friends, and to feel that it is the unity of belief that spontaneously induces it. The amusements of the even-ing were greatly increased, by the attendance of the Vicia Brass Band. Will you gratify a constant reader by

publishing this short notice?
Your ob't serv't,
Belleville, 25th Sept. 1847.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR,—There are various ways in which Life Assurance may be of service, but the principal use of it s, to make some provision for helpless persons against the ossible sudden death of those on whom they may deemd. It originates in one of the best features of our nature, namely, a desire to provide against contingent evils; and having chiefly in view the succour of the widow and fatherless, it is essentially a humane institution. And surely if it be praiseworthy for a man to seek to acquire property wherewith to provide for those dependent on him, it is equally praiseworthy, where that is impossible or difficult of attainment, to secure the same end, by a bination of means and mutual participation of risks. We are called on by the most sacred considerations to adopt such an expedient, seeing that it is attended by no practical evil, but on the contrary, produces an unmixed good. Many persons decline taking money out of their siness for the purpose of effecting an assurance on their lives, under an impression that by doing so they lesser the chances of that brilliant success on which all are bu too apt to calculate. But this appears to us, to say the least, to be ill-judged. It would seem indeed to be the only rational and conscientious course for a man, whilst trusting the most of his means to the risks of trade, to set apart a portion for the benefit of his family, should he

unexpectedly taken from them. We see in this institution one of the great differences between a barbarous and a civilized age. Formerly the condition of the widow and fatherless in every grade of society was generally very deplorable, they being in most instances dependent on mere charity. Now by a present expenditure of no great magnitude, they may be secured against that wretched state of dependence, in the event of the death of their natural protector, happen when it may. It is gratifying to know that the blessings of Life Assu-It is gratifying to know that the blessings of Life Assurance, as they may well be called, are rapidly extending; but it is greatly to be wished, that the benefit resulting from it should spread farther down in society; as yet it is confined chiefly to the upper and middle ranks, but there is no good reason why a respectable artisan or tradesman should not have his family assured against the calamities of his early death, as well as his richer neighborn ladded till the practice because the rule amongst. bour. Indeed, till the practice becomes the rule amongst men of all classes, we cannot believe that we have attained that high state of civilization of which we sometimes boast. For how can a man be justified, who, for the gratification of his affections, surrounds himself with a wife and children, and lives quietly in the enjoyment of these blessings, with the knowledge that ere an hour at any time shall have passed his death may leave them destitute? We would say, it is not more his duty to provide for their daily bread during his life, than it is to provide, as far as he can, against their being left penniless in the event of his death. Men are only indifferent on the subject of Life Assurance, because the benefits of this system for redeeming widows and orphans from poverty are not yet fully understood. When it is as universally understood and practised as it ought to be, he who has not made such an practised as it ought to be a provision, or something equivalent, for the possibility of his death, will, we verily trust, be looked on as a no less detestable wretch than he who will not work for his children's bread.

Yours obediently,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 4th August, 1847. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upo the table, shewing a balance of £1241 16s. 7d. The receipts during the past month have been:

 Sales in Depository
 £ 73
 1
 04

 Collections—Mission Fund
 170
 9
 73

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 Relief Fund
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 Widows and Orphans' Fund
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 Septuagesima Fund Loan, part repaid Dividends Bank of Upper Canada..... The payments during the same period have been:-

Accounts, as per audit, (7th July)..........£ 28 6 0 Relief Fund—Proceeds of Offertory col-

lected throughout the Diocese under Pastoral Letter of his Lordship the Bishop, two-thirds, amounting to £318 sterling, forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, for the relief of the Irish; and one-third, amounting 580 7 0 121 13 4

£1009 4 0 The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:-One Quarter's Rent, due 1st August £ 25 0 R. Cuthbert H. Rowsell

 James Browne
 22 3 1

 Cash Disbursements
 21 1 2

 Superintendant of Depository (one month's

 Messenger's Wages...
Petty Cash and Postages Firewood for 1847-8 10 0 0

The Standing Committee recommended that the annual allowance made to the Rev. John Hickie, as Missionary

at Stratford, be at the rate of £50 sterling.

Agreed to, with the addition of the words "for two years, from 1st January, 1847."

It was agreed, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee—That the sum of £5 16s. 10d. be granted to the Rev. H. B. Osler, Missionary at Lloydtown, for local purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes; and that the sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes.—It is a sum of £2 18s. 5d. be translocal purposes.

The first of £2 23s and \$2 25s an

from the Lloydtown Parochial Association account; and that the sum of £1 be granted to the Rev. A, Sanson, Rector, York Mills, for local purposes.

It was agreed, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee—That the sum of £346 10s., the price paid for twenty-eight shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and now held as a temporary investment by the sum of £340 10s. investment, be transferred to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and that the sum of £12 5s., dividend received on said stock last July, be transferred to the credit of said

The Minutes of the Meeting of the Land Committee, held on 3rd August, on pages 59, 60, were read, and it

That the thanks of the Society be given to Miss Smith, for her donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of the whole of Lot No. 12, in 1st Concession of Dover, except 5 acres, containing 220 acres, in trust, to be conveyed to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be held by them under certain restrictions. One half of the said land for building a Church, and, when built, for its repair, and the other half for the maintenance of the minister appointed to such Church by the Bishop.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Wm. Siddall Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of the North West angle of Lot No. 236, South on Talbot road, West Mersea, containing 4 acres, in trust for the site of a

Church and purposes appurtenant thereto.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Warner Nelles, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of lacre in the Township of Seneca, in trust for the site of a

That the thanks of the Society be given to John Green Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop, of the West Angle of Lot No. 83, South on Talbot Road West, Town ship of Howard, in trust for the site of a Church, Church Yard, and for the use of the Church, reserving the right of Burial Plots in said Church Yard to certain person named in the deed of conveyance.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 1st September, 1847.

His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair, After the usual prayers, the Treasurer laid a statement bis accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £603 25 The receipts during the past month have been: Sales in Depository.

Collections—Mission Fund.

Toronto Parochial Association

Anonymous Contributions, general purposes £138 15 8 The payments during the same period have been: C. L. Ingles (Student's allowance)..... J. B. Worrell (Kent Prizeman)......

Grant to Rev. A. Sanson.... £240 4 3 The Standing Committee recommended the paymen of the following accounts:-Superintendant of Depository Wages of Messenger

£12 18 4 The Standing Committee recommended, that the sum of £2 9s. 8d. be granted to the Missionary at Chingus cousy, for local purposes.—(Agreed.)

A letter having been read from the Rev. J. G. Gelden Rector, Hamilton, applying for assistance to enable him to carry on three additional branch Sunday Schools that parish, two of which are already in operation, it was agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Commits.

that parish, two of which are already in operation, is agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that books to the value of £5 currency be granted that purpose, from the grant lately made by the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

It was ordered, that one quarto Bible and Prayer Rock plain calf, be presented to the congregation at the Sixteen plain calf, viagara District, through the Rev. F. J. Lundy.

Lundy.

It was ordered, that one octave Bible and Prayer Book, plain calf, be presented to the congregation at the Second Concession Township of York, through H. B. Jessopp, B.A., Catechist.

B.A., Catechist.

The Minutes of the Meeting of the Land Committee, held on the 31st August, on pages 61, 62, were read, and the certain recommendations, marked in the margin respectively A, B, C. D, E, were approved, including the following the followin

That the thanks of the Society be given to Miss Smith for her donation to the Lord Bishop, of part of Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession of Dover, containing 5 acres in trust for the site of a Church, with certain conditions relative to the Grave-plot, and Monumental Tablet of the parents of the grantor, &c. &c.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Ref. F. D. Fauquier, for his donation to the Lord Bishop, part of the West half of Lot No. 28, in the 10th Concession East Zorra, in trust for the site of a Church Burial ground.

Burial ground.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Ref.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the McJohn McIntyre, and others, for 3 Village Lots in the Town of Orillia, bought by them from the Indian land for Church purposes, and conveyed by patent from the Crown to The Church Society.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Henry George Papst, for his donation to the Lord Bishop, part of Lot No. 2, 2nd Concession East Yonge Street York, in trust for a Church and School.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Treasure not the fedge the receipt of the following From W. H. Bottum, Esq., Treasurer of the Est District Branch-For the Widows and Orphans' Fund £1 15 0

Do. General Purposes 1 10 0 From the Rev. Henry Patton, to be placed to the credit of the Cornwall Parochial Asso- 1 0 30th Sept., 1847.

St. Catherine's Bazaar.—The proceeds of the Bazaar exceed the most sanguine expectations of all corrected, and will be sufficient to meet the object intended very satisfactorily. Upwards of £300 was collected.

A NEW CHURCH OPENED IN STRATFORD.

On Sunday, the 15th ultimo, the Church, which had been erected in Stratford this summer, was opened for Divine Service. Though generally a large congregation turns out in Stratford, yet on this occasion it was usually so. This commodious building, so long desired usually so. This commodious building, so long desired and eagerly wished for by the large body of Church and eagerly wished for by the large body of Church is capable of containing four hundred and twenty, the assiduous and unremitting labours of the woods. is capable of containing four hundred and twenty, the assiduous and unremitting labours of the Woods Building Committee (viz., Messrs. Monteith and J. Woods. Churchwardens; and Messrs. Willson, Wilkins, P. Hicks, Vaustone, and the Rev. John Hickie the for the tants of Stratford and its vicinity are indebted for the tants of Stratford and its vicinity are indebted for the tants of Stratford and its vicinity are indebted for the tants of Stratford and its vicinity are indebted for the toworship the God of their fathers. It may be on this occasion, to acknowledge the munificence of the on this occasion, to acknowledge the munificence of the New York of the Stratford and towards the fencing in of the Grave-ground. Dr. Dunloft towards the fencing in of the grave-ground. Dr. Dunloft also, the former representative, gave for the above purposes £2.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE LATE REV. WM. DAWES, RECTOR OF ST. JOHN (To the Editor of the Morning Courier.)

SIR,—It had been my intention, from personal regard to the abovenamed lamented gentleman, to have addressly you at some length, but the Montreal "Morning Courier you at some length, but the Montreal "Morning Courier account of the career and merits of this regretted Minister of God's Word, as well as the progress and termination of his fatal illness, that there remains but to add my will ling testimony to the excellence of his character.

I was quartered with the regiment to which I the belonged upwards of twenty months at St. Johns, and Mr. proud from that time to be permitted to reckon Dawes amongst the most valued and respected of my Dawes amongst the most valued and respected of my as Military Chaplain, whether to the sick in Hospital, to the men in Rarracks, or 4s the Regimental School-(To the Editor of the Morning Courier.)

to the men in Barracks, or to the Sievental School won the esteem and respect of us all. He formed a libble Class amongst the soldiers, and to those who acquainted with their thoughtless habits, this will be a soldier to the soldiers of the second furnish evidence of the zeal and attention he must be

bestowed on its attainment,

He was well gifted for his duties as Clergyman
mild persuasive voice and manner—the selection of subjects of his discourses—very generally from the tles of St. John—and the delight and habit of his was in strict unison with the general tenor of those tles—to represent the Savinor in the interest and half

September, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- It is very grad ing to be enable to announce that the collection, made of the Church Society, and for the special of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and phans of Clergymen, last Sunday morning, at the Machael of the Support of the Widows Cat Phans of Clergymen, last Sunday morning, at the Machael of the Support of th dral, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. amounted to £63 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.—At the Chapel of the Trinity, the sum of £8 11s. 3d., was collected same object; at St. Peter's Chapel about £4 10s.; Mariners' £3 0s. 9d.; and at All Saints' £1 15s. 7.

The new organ lately imported for the Cathedral used at Divine worship for the first time last Sun

Montreal.—The collection at St. Thomas, Chur last Sunday, for the above object, was £19 ls.

QUARANTINE STATION—GROSSE ISLE.—The Ref. Gueront went down to the Quarantine Station on the day last, to take his turn of duty in ministering to

sick and dying immigrants.—The Rev. C. S. Morris and the Rev. C. P. Reid returned by the boat on the afternoon of the same day, having left the Rev. R. Anderson, on their departure, in good health and engaged, with unabated intermediate the statement of the same day. unabated interest, in the performance of his sad but deeply important duties .- Berean.

From our English Files.

THE MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN by-it is hardly prejudging his guilt or innocence to say—her husband, has given rise to a curious dissussion in the Paris papers; a discussion in which it is attempted to infer the greater degeneracy of the higher classes in that country from this enormous crime, coupled with the Cubieres case, and two or three others, which have recently brought the French Peerage somewhat disadvantageously before the public eye. We have tried in vain to follow the reasoning from which this conclusion is deduced. We can well understand how such reasoning accommodates itself to the presidence and residuing of the valgar, who are always self to the passions and prejudices of the vulgar, who are always prone to accept an illogical result that flatters their self-love.—
We remember the time when the whole Episcopal body in this country partook, more or less, of the odium which attached to an individual. an individual belonging to it, on account of his crimes; and if, in the course of the next month, three or four of the aristocracy were to figure as culprits at the Old Bailey, we should hear plenty of that philosophy in the streets which confounds the exception with the rule. "Although perfectly distinct," observes a private letter from Paris, "the mention of this murder by the by the people is always connected with an allusion to the 'Affaire Teste,' and other alleged corruptions by persons in high places." The wretched criminal attempted to poison himself. "Yes," exclaim the people, "fear not, he will not perish by the Ruillotine—he will die by poison." We can hardly wonder, however, that the multitude indulge in these feelings, when their teachers do the same:—

their teachers do the same:—
"The Chamber of Peers (says the Siecle,) is again summoned to assemble as a Court of Justice. A terrible and melancholy task have its own privileges brought on this assembly during the present year! After an accusation of swindling and corruption against two of its members, it is now called on to propose independent on an accusation of murder. What a deplotsounce judgment on an accusation of murder. What a deplormay be proceeded with without delay.

The foundation stone of the Llanelly school, Carmarthen, corruption, frauds and perjury, are imputed to men who have under the present system enjoyed their share of influence and homour; at a time when the trials of MM. Teste and Cubieres, of Benier, of Ecquivilly of Legrange without specific of the proceeded with without delay.

The foundation stone of the Llanelly school, Carmarthen, was laid on Saturday last, by D. Morris, Esq., in the presence of nearly 10,000 persons Mr. Morris made a speech to the proceeded with without delay. of Benier, of Ecquivilly, of Legrange, without speaking of those which the Government has suppressed, follow in succession, to the stupefaction of a justly alarmed country!"

Again. The Charter theory

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Again. The Charter throws round the person of a Peer certain privileges and protections, similar in spirit, though practically different, and, to a certain extent, defective, to those which the law recognizes in this country. These privileges do not defeat justice; they merely change the mode of attaining it. This is selected as a topic for inverse level.

rectar justice; they merely change the mode of attaining it. This is selected as a topic for irony, levelled against the Peerage, in connexion with the Duke de Prasiin:

"Peers (says the National,) have ever been above the common law; and why? The illustrious Mahul (who has written a commentary upon the Charter) tells us:—'It would not be proper to suppose the commission of a crime by the persons proper to suppose the commission of a crime by the persons of the members of that body in the state most eminent in dignity.' So it is proper that a Deputy discovered with his hand in a bag of money should be arrested; but a Peer cuts the throat of the mother of his nine children during the night, and the charter will not suppose that a member of a body in the state so eminent in dignity can be guilty. It would not be propose to suppose so. Such must appear about to greychedy after to suppose so. Such must appear absurd to everybody after what we have recently experienced. To suspect M. Teste, a Peer of France, and President of the Court of Cassation, of having sold his patronage for 100,000f., is abominable. To pretend that General Cubicres, a Peer of France, had given all, or a portion of these 100,000f. is likewise unweathy. Nobility or a portion of those 100,000f., is likewise unworthy. Nobility obliges the execution of none but noble actions; and on this subject the new Chevaliers are of the same opinion as the an-

of the aristocracy. To argue upon legal or constitutional fictions as if they were acknowledged truths exercising a real influence, is a childish abuse of truth itself. In this country the law supposes many things till the contrary is proved; and many of these suppositions constitute the best defences of personal rights. It supposes, for instance, every man to be innocent of the crime of which he is accused until his guilt is established by evidence. What would be the consequence of a contrary

"Apposition?"
The reader will smile, we think, at the chivalrous zeal which ismal tragedy of last week has kindled in behalf of the (implied) superior morality of the people, when he peruses the following declaration, intended to be received as an extenuating feature in their behalf :-

"All the male population of Paris curse him for the incredible cruelty with which he murdered his wife. The women, without exception, would tear into shreds 'the butcher of the mother of his nine children.' In a word, I repeat it is impossible to describe the horror and the indignation of the whole world at this dreadful act. Scarcely a month passes in France without an execution of men for the murder of their wives or concubines. Or of momen for the assassination of their husbands, concubines, or of women for the assassination of their husbands, at the instance of paramours. Poison or the pistol are the usual means of these criminals; but the scene of slaughter—of coolly prepared Prepared, persevering, relentless cruelty—and of heroic resistance of which the chamber of the Duchess of Prasiln must have oren the theatre on Wednesday morning last, has no parallel

Husbands, poison your wives—wives, blow out the brains of our busbands—do the deed cleanly and expeditiously, and pofour husbands—do the deed cleanly and expeditiously, and po-ite France will breathe no curse upon you or tear you into shreds. The crime of murder may be aggravated, we admit, by circumstances; but when the victim makes a vigorous resistance, as was evidently the case with the ill-fated Duchess de Praslin, and when the murderer is unprepared for that resistance, he finds himself compelled to employ means which formed,

Probably, no part of his original design.

May we ask, in conclusion, whether it be true that in France scarcely a month passes without the execution of men for the murder of their wives, or concubines, or of women for the assassing. duation of their husbands, at the instigation of paramours?" ause, if this be so, we can scarcely imagine a more deplora-

Because, if this be so, we can see that the assassin ble state of social profligacy.

Thus far had we written when we learned that the assassin expired on Tuesday evening from the effects of poison.

There is but too much reason to believe that the means of telf-dastruction was supplied by those, or with the connivance that the profligation of the control of the c self-destruction were supplied by those, or with the connivance of those, appointed to watch the prisoner night and day. It is or those, appointed to watch the prisoner night and day. It is impossible to believe that any one under the lynx-eyed surveillance of the French police, could procure poison unknown to them. And if this su-picion be well founded, then arises the question why the criminal was secretly permitted to become his own executioner? To save the honour of the Peerage and of his family, by evading a public death upon the scaffold as a common malefactor. Besides, untried, unconvicted, how can we be sure that he did murder his wife? Miserable device! To sooth the vain, proud feelings of this world, the murderer's ooth the vain, proud feelings of this world, the murderer's soul is hurried into the next with the added guilt of suicide.—

John Bull.

PENSIONS.—In 1834 the House of Commons passed a resolution, by which a specified sum was to be annually granted to the Crown, for the purpose of enabling it to reward, by pensions, such persons as "might merit the gracious consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country," on the ground of "personal services to the Crown to Commons passed a resorerign and the gratitude of their country," on the ground of "personal services to the Crown, the performance of duties to the public, useful discoveries in science, and attainments in literature and the arts." And what was the fund provided by the liberality of Parliament for these noble purposes? Just twelve hundred pounds per annum—or one hundred pounds per calendar month—neither more nor less. Personal services to the Crown the country—useful discoveries in the Crown—public ones to the country—useful discoveries in science—attainments in literature and arts—all rewarded out of five-and-twenty pounds a week! What a humiliating satire apon pasting the science attainments of the gracious consideration of the apon national gratitude and the "gracious consideration of the

Are a Parliamentary paper just issued, which Mr. T. Dun-ombo make the names of every percombe moved for last session, we have the names of every person to whom pensions have been granted out of this principallowans. allowance since its first establishment. Among these names we find that of the widow of Colonel Gurwood, whose husband gave the world the Wellington Despatches—enriched with £500 a-year—and that of Lady Morgan, who has given the world mome of the worst books in it, rewarded with £300 a-year.—

Again—the late Sir Johu Newport, who had held, for half a century, profitable appointments under the Control of the second of t century, profitable appointments under the Crown—has £1,000 a-year; while Mrs. Banim, the wife of a man of genius, stricken with insanity, and she and her daughter on the point of being left utterly destitute by his death, is made happy for life with £40 a-year. A long list of similar contrasts might be produced, in which we hardly know whether more to admire the munificence of Parliament in assigning so large a sum for such exalted cence of Parliament in assigning so large a sum for such exalted purposes, or the exceedingly benevolent discrimination which directed its distribution.

It is some consolation to know that it was under the auspices of a Whig Government this noble provision for genius, fidelity, and destitution was settled. We do trust, however, that the bitter bitter mockery will, ere long, be blotted out from the statutebook, and that a country which raises a yearly revenue of more than co than fifty millions, will not continue to assign only twelve hundred pounds for the reward of merit and the relief of distress.—

John Bull.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND. - Our last number described the voyage of the royal squadron from the Isle of Wight, and its arrival in the Scottish waters on the 16th ult. at Loch Ryan. Upon entering the Clyde, the following day, the same demonstration been exhibited throughout the royal pitogress were shown by the American C. While her Majesty entered the river the American C. the American frigate Macedonian, which came over with food for the or the destitute Irish and Scotch, had her main and foremasts and bowsprits decorated with British colours, the United States ensign being at the gaff peak. She gave the Queen a royal salute of 21 guns. Her Majesty invited Commodore de Kay and his lady to visit her yacht on her return, but from some change in the ange in the arrangements of the royal squadron, the visit was at performed. Her Majesty and the royal party after having sited Inc. ed Inverary Castle, the Western Islands, and the most arkable spots on the lakes, retired to Ardverekie Lodge, the eat of the Marquis of Abercorn, on the 21st ult., where her esty is enjoying the delights of privacy, and Prince Albert pleasure of shooting, hunting, and deer-stalking. It is celed that at cted that the royal party will continue their stay in Scotland

The Harvest.—The food prospects of the country are the general topic of discussion, and we are warranted in assuring our readers that on the whole they are very promising. The potato disease, it is stated, is prevalent in Lancashire, and in other localities, and amongst them in Gloucester. As far as we can learn, however, it is of the most trifling character, and clearly not attributable to the causes which destroyed the crop last over the lake, lighted up every moment. In the intervals in this country, while fleets of ships grain laden have yet to arrive. With this store of food secured for us, and swelled by our own harvest, the failure of the potato crop would be little

felt, except as a loss of the luxury .- Gloucestershire Chronicle LIEUTENANT MUNRO. -It is understood upon good authority that the sentence upon this unfortunate gentleman will be rity that the sentence upon this unfortunate gentleman will be commuted to a years' imprisonment, of course mere detention, without any adjunct, and probably in the gaol of Newgate, where he is at present confined. As an additional proof of the estimation in which Lieut. Munro was held by those best acquainted with him, it may be stated that a noble and gallant marquis, who was examined as a witness on his behalf upon the rial, transmitted on the same afternoon on which he was tried a cheque for one hundred guineas .- Morning Paper.

WRITING UPON NEWSPAPERS.—An opinion has gone abroad that, by a recent Act of Parliament, marks or names may be written upon newspapers without subjecting them to postage. This, however, is a mistake; the old law in this respect is still in force, and no mark or writing of any kind is allowed either upon the paper or cover, except the name and address of the

With reference to the acceptance of the drafts of Prime Ward & Co., of New York, by Messrs. Overend & Gurney, it appears, from our enquiries, that the matter is at present under ssion, and the final decision has not yet been arrived at.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The Duke of Newcastle and the clergy and gentry residing in the vicinity of Worksop, have formed themselves into a society to suppress prize-fighting; that neighbourhood having lately become the daily theatre on which pugilistic encounters have been decided.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY .- Workmen are employed in pulling down the old houses opposite to the west front of Westminster Abbey, in order that the proposed new street from that point may be proceeded with without delay.

people on the advantages of a religious education, which was rell received.

It will be seen by the following extracts from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the Britannia steamship had a charitable bearing and uniform courtesy and kindness.—Ibid. Commercial Advertiser, that the Britannia steamship had a

narrow escape from shipwreck, having struck the rocks near Cape Race, Newfoundland:— Thursday, 16th Sept., 1847—Off Halifax. The undersigned, passengers in the Britannia, feel that it will be expected of them to make some public expression in regard to the dangerous accident which has befallen them during the voyage which is just drawing to a close. They have therefore prepared the following statement, which they believe to embrace all that is necessary to a right understanding of the case, and to a just appreciation of the conduct of all concerned. The steamer Britannia left Liverpool on the 4th of September at a close a remaind laying sujored nine days of general ber, at 4 o'clock, P.M., and having enjoyed nine days of generally clear weather, was found in lat. 48, lon. 45, 51, on the

supposed to be about 304 miles. At daybreak on the 14th the steamer encountered a dense fog, which continued during the day and night. Wind light. The sea, by no means rough in the morning, became sensibly smoother and smoother as the day advanced, and the steamer proceeded steadily on at the rate, as shown by the log, of from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles the hour. There was of course no possibility a portion of those 100,000f., is likewise unworthy. Nobility of taking an observation during the continuance of the fog, liges the execution of none but noble actions; and on this bject the new Chevaliers are of the same opinion as the antient."

All this is sheer republican spleen, engendered by a hatred the aristocracy. To argue upon level content the same opinion as the antithe aristocracy. To argue upon level content the same opinion as the same opinion as the dark of the dead reckoning of the captain gave lat. 46 50, lon. 51 51, and the run of the previous twenty-four hours was set down

Our distance from Cape Race was still supposed to be about 54 miles. Many expressions of anxiety were interchanged among some of the passengers at so close an approach to land as was indicated by these figures, in such thick weather, but the captain expressed entire confidence that we should pass quite clear of Cape Race, in the course of the afternoon. He expressed also, what all concurred in, the extreme desirableness of making the land before the night set in.

At a few minutes after six o'clock, P.M., the steamer struck the shore, and the rocky headland, believed to be between Cape Race and Cape Ballard, was seen within a hundred yards of

Captain Harrison was at his post, on the larboard paddle-box,

lifax, under circumstances which gave the passengers every assurance of safety of which the case admitted. The promptness and skill of Captain Harrison in thus extricating the ship from her perilous position, as well as his uniform courtesy and untiring devotion to his duties during the whole voyage, have won from us all our kindest feelings towards him as a man and our confidence in him as a commander.

The undersigned cannot conclude without an expression of their gratitude to God for so signal a preservation under circumstances of so much peril. Had the accident taken place at night—had it happened during the violent winds which belong to this season of the year—had the ship even touched the ground a few rods on either side of the precise point on which she struck, the entire immunity from loss of life and property, in

which we now rejoice, could not have been experience While, therefore, we would do full justice to the human agen-cies which were exerted in our behalf, we would not forget how eminently it is of God's goodness that we are all here at this hour to give an account of the dangers to which we have been

Signed by sixty-five passengers.] The Britannia has since been taken to New York for repair.

ITALY. The following are extracts from a letter dated Rome, July 17:—"Last evening the greatest agitation prevailed in Rome. Numerous groups formed themselves in and around the coffeeoular orators ascended the tables and harangued the houses; popular orators ascended the tables and harangued the crowd; but I must remark that everything was done without exaggeration, with calmness and sang froid. The people would have torn down the arms of the Austrian Ambassador, which surmount the gate of the Palace of Venice, had not the chiefs of the liberal party prevented them. No disorder occurred, and this is, in my opinion, the surest indication of the danger of the circumstances. Numerous lists were circulated in every direcion, the surest indication of the danger of the tion, calling on the citizens to enlist for the defence of the country, and to march to the frontier with the authorisation of the Government at the first notice. Those lists were in an instant covered with signatures. Sagacious men regard the present conduct of Austria as highly imprudent. The excessive kindness, the immense charity of Pius IX., may have at first induced a belief that he wanted energy; but it should not be forgotten that he belongs to the ancient family of the Counts Mastai-Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, and that he possesses all the courage of an old nobleman. It is said that on learning the occupation of Ferrara the Holy Father exclaimed, 'I will enter a new protest, and if that does not suffice I will excommunicate the Austrians. Should this course likewise be unavailable, I will mount my horse, place myself at the head of my people, and 2,000,000 of Christians will respond to my appeal.' I cannot pledge myself for the accuracy of these words, but I can assure you that the Pope is very capable of speaking and acting thus. To-day at noon about 6,000 received. thus. To-day at noon, about 6,000 young men had entered into a written engagement to fly to the defence of the country, but the Government deemed it expedient to suppress these lists, in order to prove that if it does not check the noble ard or of the citizens, it wishes at least that prudence should preside at all its determinations."

Colonial.

TORONTO CONSUMERS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY .- At the adjourned Meeting of Gas consumers, held at the North American Hotel, the Report of the Committee appointed at a former Meeting was unanimously adopted. £5000 of stock has already been subscribed for, and the parties interested seem sanguine in their expectations of being able to supply the City with good, pure gas, at a much more reasonable price than what is demanded by the old Company—which is at the rate of 25s. per 1000 cubic feet, whilst the price in England is only from 3s. 6d. to 6s. sterling per 1000 feet.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday and Saturday last, the temerature was very variable and alternating every few hours.— The sudden changes were but the prelude to the terrible storm experienced here, and to the north of the city on Sunday even-Throughout the day, the clouds driven by the current rest the earth, were borne from E.S.E. to W.N.W., while another current at a higher elevation was dragging them in very nearly the opposite direction. The day was fine until sunset, but it had scarcely fallen, when there were visible indi-

actions or presages of the coming storm.

At 6 o'clock it first showed itself on the North West of Richmond Hill, sweeping to the opposite point of the compass. The lightning was occasionally of a diffused and then of a forked character; scarcely had this passed than the back ground of the horizon was lighted up with a pale blue, and in the centre would be noticed the electric fluid ascending spirally, until lost in the cloud from which the ordinary observer would have supposed it had proceeded. After crossing the Yonge-street road, it took a south-westerly direction for many miles, but according to "the law of storms," or obeying some law of attraction, which we very frankly confess we are not competent to explain, the course of the storm was changed from south-west to north-east, by which it crossed, and in short was drawn

completely around the city—lasting some hours.

The barn of Mr. Foy, near the Cemetery, was struck and boards torn therefrom, but not set on fire; from this it passed to a pig stye near, killing six of seven pigs enclosed therein.—

not attributable to the causes which destroyed the crop last year. It turns out that there is a vast accumulation of grain that followed the brighter flashes (at about half-past eight,) a lurid light was clearly distinguishable in the direction of Port
Dalhousie, and although in a measure eclipsed by the vivid
flashes, yet it was not lost to the naked eye for a long period.

We trust our friends in that direction have not suffered from

the calamity of fire, which the appearance indicated to observers hose - British Colonist.

The Quebec Gazette notices the arrival in Montreal of Messrs. Leyoden and Colonel Calvert, the inventors of the nfecting fluid which has created some excitement in London, or to use our contemporary's phraseology "about which so much fuss has been made." There have been as probably our readers are aware, other

There have been as probably our readers are aware, other inventions of a similar kind which are now subjected to experimental tests at the Immigrant Station, Gross Isle. Among others that of Sir W. Burnett has attracted the attention of the medical faculty. Dr. Stratton has favoured us with a list of directions for its use, from which we gather that for the purification of Sick Rooms, Hospitals, Workhouses, Factories, Fever Wards, Clothes and Linen, the prevention of communication of infectious disease; the disinfection of dead bodies; the purification of anartments preparatory to medical or judicial purification of apartments preparatory to medical or judicial inquiries; the arrest of decomposition, &c., the fluid is used in a solution of water in the proportion of 1 to 40; while for the disinfection of cesspools; the purification of stables; the sweet-ening of casks and tubs; the destruction of canker or fungus in trees; the extirpation of vermin and the purification of bilge water, &c., the solution is in each case used in the proportion

The fluid is supplied in imperial quart bottles, and is, we ap ehend, to be obtained from the druggists in this city.

Having received the approval of the imperial and military and naval authorities, we may fairly assume that it is an invention claiming the attention of Canadians, now that there is so uch sickness in the Province.—British Colonist.

Indisposition of Bishop Power.—Among those suffering from fever of a typhoid character, it is our painful duty to mention the name of the esteemed Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Power. It is not only those who have bene-

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT .- The Chief Superintendant of Indian affairs has left our own good city and taken up his residence in Cobourg, where those having business with the departneut of which Major Anderson is the head should direct their ommunications.— Ib.

The Superintendent of the Widow's and Orphan's Asylum thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for use of that institution:

R. H. Brett, Esq., 2 bags flour; H. Boulton, Esq., 3 barrels

flour; the Lady of Rev. Dr. McCaul, sundry articles of clothing; the lady of Rev. Dr. Beaven, sundry articles of clothing; the lady of Hon. W. H. Draper, sundry articles of clothing; Messrs. McKeand, Patterson & Co., two pieces printed calico; 13th instant, at noon; the distance from Cape Race was then Dr. Thompson, a dinner of potatoes for the establishment.

BUILDING SOCIETIES .- We perceive that there are now putte a number of Building Societies in existence and in active peration in this Province, and that the amount of bonuses given, average as high, and in many cases higher, than the warmest advocates of these Societies anticipated. At the last eeting of the Newcastle District Society two shares were disposed of at 46 and 47 per cent. bonus. At Woodstock the amount of bonuses reached 52 and 53 per cent. At St. Catherines the average premium given for the last six months was $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the last loan meeting of the Toronto Society ten shares were sold at an average bonus $37\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The stock of this latter society is in demand at a premium. - Hum

Yesterday the new iron steamer Magnet left this port fo Kingston, having on board the 81st Regt., now on its way to England. The Magnet will go through to Lachine, we understand, and it is believed that the Governor General and the ander of the Forces will take the opportunity of returning in her, to make their long promised visit to the Upper Province

—Niagara Chronicle, 24th Sept.

LIBEL.—The case of libel—Col. Gugy v. the Montreal Herald—has terminated in favour of the former.

DIED at Waterloo, C. W., on the 11th ult., the Rev. Samuel Young, of New York, aged 41, leaving a widow and eight chil-Captain Harrison was at his post, on the larboard paddle-box, when the accident occurred. He had remained in that neighbourhood while the passengers were at dinner, and had united, during the afternoon, with the officers of the ship, and with the appointed watch, in looking out for land; but the thickness of the fog was such that the land was seen hardly an instant before the ship was upon it, and the prompt orders to "stop her" were too late.

The undersigned cardially unite in hearing testimony to the The deceased had caught the prevailing epidemic in The undersigned cordially unite in bearing testimony to the coolness, presence of mind, and good judgment displayed by Captain Harrison and his officers and men at this critical moment. In less than half an hour from the time when the accident of the save holder, whose emissaries he met there, and to whom he boldly avowed the part he had taken in rescuing the slave. At the desire of his friend and attendant during sickness, the Rev. Hiram Wilson, his body was interred at Wellesley among his coloured breather than the same of the saveholder, whose emissaries he met there, and to whom he boldly avowed the part he had taken in rescuing the slaveholder, whose emissaries he met there, and to whom he boldly avowed the part he had taken in rescuing the slave. At the desire of his friend and attendant during sickness, the Rev. Hiram Wilson, his body was interred at Wellesley among his coloured bre-

TORONTO MARKETS, September 30.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 4s. @ 4s. 3d.; do. do. second, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Oats, per 34lbs, is. 3d. @ 1s. 6d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 6d.; Peus, 2s. @ 2s. 3d.; Flour, superfine, per brl., 25s.; do. 6ne, 22s. 6d.; Becf, per lb., 2d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d. go. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Pork, per lb. 3d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d. do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Pork, per lb. 3d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d.; do. per 100 lbs., 15s. @ 18s. 9d.; Hams, 41s. 3d. @ 46s. 3d.; Bacton 36s. 6d. @ 46s. ld.; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 8d. @ 2s. 6d.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 8d. @ 10d.; do. salt, do. 5\frac{1}{2}d. @ 6\frac{1}{2}d.; Cheese, do. 4\frac{1}{2}d. @ 6d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per doz., 6d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d.; Fowls, per pair, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 8d.; Apples, per barrel, 5s. @ 7s. 6d.: Plums, per peck, 2s. to 3s.; Peaches do. 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 35s. to 45s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 11s. 3d to 13s. 9d.; Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d. to 6d.

Midland Clerical Association.

The members of this Association are respectfully reminded, that the next meeting is appointed to be held (D.V.) at Picton, on Wednesday the 20th, and Thursday the 21st, of October SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 27th Sept. 1847.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Committee of the Midand and Victoria District branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, October the 5th, 1847, at 3

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Sept. 17, 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. ROWSELL begs leave to announce, that be

HOLLOWAY'S ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL, At Hampton Court Palace.

This, Work, undertaken by Thomas Holloway, Esquire, This, Work, undertaken by Thomas Inductively. Esquire, Historical Engraver to King George III, by the express desire, and continued under the unceasing personal inspection and auspices of His Majesty, has been lately completed by Mr. H.'s nephews and pupils, Thomas S. Webb and Richard Slunn, Esquires, Historical Engravers to the Queen.

To the admiration of the Sovereigns of Europe, and principa Nobility and Gentry of that Continent, and of the United Kingdom, may be added the unqualified opinion of the most eminent Artists that this work, exclusively of the peculiar merit and interest of the subjects, is the finest specimen of line

engraving in the world.

They were published at 70 Guineas Sterling, but owing to the facilities of Electrotyping, whereby copies are multiplied without injury to the original plates, the price of the Set on India Paper, including the Seven Cartoons and a finely engraved Portrait of RAPHAEL by the same Artists, is reduced to £19. Currency; or for Prints on plain paper, £13. 13s. Cur'cy.
They may be examined at the residence of Mr. Ballachey, near Brantford; and at the Store of the Subscriber.

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

1st October, 1847. WINTER COSTUME.

BETLEY & KAY

OST respectfully announce to their Customers and the Public generally, the daily arrival of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of every thing suitable for They have likewise to intimate the opening, for the Season,

Millinery and Bonnet Room,

Which will be on Thursday, the 7th of October, when they will submit for Inspection the Largest Collection and Newest Styles, Shapes, Shades, and Materials in Bounets, Caps, Cloaks, Mantles, Feathers, Flowers, &c., carefully selected by their Milliner in the first Paris Houses in New York, and also from the most Fashionable French Houses in London. The universal feeling of satisfaction expressed to B. & K. throughout the Summer, has induced them to enter into this Branch in a much larger scale than in the Spring, and the ns that will now be brought forward, they are confident

Toronto, 29th September, 1847. NEW GOODS. TUST RECEIVED, an extensive and superior assortment of Glass, China, and Earthenware, (at moderate prices) WHOLESALE and RATAIL. WM. HARRIS,

King Street West, Toronto.

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YOUNG FEMALE who has had the charge of a A YOUNG FEMALE who has had the energe of a Government School and can be well recommended, is desirous of procuring the situation of Governess to young Children, or, Companion to an elderly Lady. She would be willing to make herself generally useful in any family who might engage her. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Application to be made at the office of this Paper. tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupils attending King's College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted NOTICE 18 HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, to pass aur Act to authorise the opening of Colborne Street, from its present termination, West of Church Street, until it intersects the to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a healthy part of the City, will receive, as BOARDERS, Two Collegtans, under 15 years of age. Application, post-paid, to be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the Office of this Paper.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1847.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, KING STREET EAST, CORNER OF POST OFFICE LANE, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has resumed the instruction of Young Ladies, in French, Music, and the usual English to the public, at TERMS PER QUARTER: English Branches-the Writing and Arithmetic taught by Mr. G., Junior - - £1 0 0
Ditto, with French - - - 2 0 0
Ditto, with French and Music - - 3 10 0

His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and New York, he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will 115, Richmond Street West, { Toronto, Sep. 6, 1847. WANTS A SITUATION, A TEACHER of long experience, and qualified to TEACH AN ENGLISH SCHOOL, or would attend as BOCK-KEEPER, TRAVELLER, or SALESMAN. Testimonials of character from the Lower Provinces. If by letter, address to D. M., Toronto Post Office, Box 200.

NOTICE.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasures Toronto, July 5, 1847.

Upper Canada College. THE MIDSUMMER VACATION will END on SEP-TEMBER 28, 1847.

TERMS:

 Day Scholars.

 £ e. d.

 Preparatory Form - - - 6 0 0 per annum.

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J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Upper Canada College,] Sept. 6, 1847. King's College, Toronto.

1847-8. FACULTY OF ARTS. Classical Literature. Rev. J. McCAUL, LL. D. Belles Lettres. Rev. J. BRAYEN, D. D. Ethics.

Metaphysics. Biblical Literature. Chemistry. Experimental Philosophy. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Rev. R. MURRAY, Mathematics.

The Fee for all the subjects pointed for each Term, is \$4 pe FACULTY OF MEDICINE. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Chemistry.
Anatomy and Physiology.
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Natural Philosophy.

Materia Medica & Pharmacy. H. SULLIVAN, M. R. C. S., Practical Anatomy. Eng., Among other auvantages the Among other auvantages the attention of the public is especially requested, the following The Fee for each is £3 10s. per Course of six months, or £5

Practical Chemistry. L. O'BRIEN, M. D. Medical Jurisprudence. The Fee for each is £2 10s. per Course of three months, or £4

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Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Divinity. J. M. HIRSCHPELDER, Esq., Hebrew.

The Fee for each is £2 per Term. The Courses on the above subjects are to be commenced on MONDAY, October 25th; except that on Experimental Philosophy, which will be delivered during Easter Term, 1848.

EXAMINATIONS .- MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847:

October 8 and 9-Private for admission.
October 11 to 14-For University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for admission.

October 15 and 16-For Jameson Medal. October 18 to 23- For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and for

October 18 to 23 — For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and to Wellington Scholarship.

The Candidates for U. C. College and District Scholarships are required to lodge the necessary Certificates in the Registrar's Office, on or before September 27. Thursday, October 28, is appointed for admission to Degrees, and for Matriculation of Students.

King's College, H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar.

Toronto, August, 1847. OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper Canada, will be opened in the late Government House, at TORONTO, on MONDAY, the

FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER next.

Application for Admission to the School, to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools Toronto. By order order of the Board of Education J. GEORGE HODGINS,

Education Office, Toronto, 3rd Sept., 1847.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. most flourishing INLAND TOWNS IN CANADA WEST, desirous, from private reasons, to retire from business, offers for sale, on very advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand,

consisting of the usual variety kept in Country Stores, together with the good-will of his business. The STORE, with good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-buildings, can be had for a term of years. For particulars apply at this Office.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. THIRTEENTH LOAN MEETING.

THE THIRTEENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 4th of October, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, which will Rev. A. F. Atkinson (no charge); Rev. C. I be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by them.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to receive the FIFTEENTH INSTALMENT then due, and to allow Members in arrear to pay up.

W. C. ROSS.

Secretary and Treasurer.

allow Members in arrear to pay up.

By Order of the Board,

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1847.

Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto. Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and Tinned Stew Pans and Grid Irons. -ALSO:-

CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.

NOTICE

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Toronto, August 25th, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 44, King Street Bast,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A general assortment of Hardware,

Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns.

Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto. Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron.

Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zinc.

Hand, Cross cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools.

Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings.

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Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Chains, Nails, and Spikes.

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Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools.

TORONTO.

lature, 9th Victoria, chap. 70.

eastern boundry of Yonge Street.

Published by Order of the Council.

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JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated
Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia
and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish
Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. &c.
All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by

the public patronage. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 26th August, 1847.

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR

Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847. MISS M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Robert James McGhee, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability and the structures and to her values attention to the advance. as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advan ment of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is based young Ladies entrusted to her care will enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their impresentation.

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the advantage of frequent concertation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment which is now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modera publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also the globes, MISS M'N. has taken care to provide

Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of ale

papil in each department is secured. TBRMS:£1 15 French Language Italian Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes ... Fancy Works English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work 1 Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements ... Use of Piano Washing ... Washing

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

Number of Boarders limited to twelve. Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of ? Obstetrics & Diseases of Women an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing,

neluding Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. REFERENCES: THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOT OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq.

THE REV, D. E. BLAKE. Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. 36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman.

524 Toronto, August, 1847.

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., Match 2, 1848 high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsan:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowes,—Dear Shr: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my longs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapal ble of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicina, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted. With respect, yours truly,

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

BIRTH.

In Dundas, on the morning of the 28th ult., Mrs. J. B. Ewart, of a son: On Thursday, the 23rd ult., the wife of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Louth, of a son.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., in St. James's Church, Dundas, by the Rev. William McMurray, M.A., Rector of Aneaster, Benjamin Babington, Esq., to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Manuel Overfield, Esq.
In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg. on Friday, the 17th ult., by

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

PERSON, at present carrying on an extensive and profitable business as a STORE-KEEPER, in one of the flourishing INLAND TOWNS IN CANADA WEST, desirous, private reasons, to retire from business, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, sting of the usual variety kept in Country Stores, together.

In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Friday, the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Worrell, Assistant Minister, Mr. Stephen Brown, to Miss Sarah Jeckell, all of Cobourg.

At Trinity Church, Chippawa, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. William Leeming, James H. Cummings, Esq., son of James Cummings, Esq., M.P.P., to Caroline, third daughter of the late Samuel Street, Esq.

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In St. James's Church, Cobourg.

Miss Ellen Beamish, of the township of Portland. DIED. At Mono, on the 12th Sept., Mrs. Ketchum, wife of Senece

In Niagara, on Sunday morning last, after a long and painful illness, A. G. Lorn Fortye, Esq., Ensign Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, aged 17 years. On the 20th ult., at Bishopsgate, near Windsor, Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod, K.H., late Governor of the Island of

"A Churchman" and "Tallis" have been received, and will be reserved for future insertion. Our usual " Monthly Review" has been prepared, and is in

surer. type, but we are compelled, by our large supply of news, to, 531-2 postpone it to next week.

s' Church

Poetrn.

A SONG OF SOLITUDE. AIR-'Cuishla ma chree.'

> San of the dead! Saviour-Oh! shed Light within, till the gloom be fled: In the cold shadow, Where sorrow sits musing, O'er the spirit diffusing.

Dimly and dark, Over our bark, Falls the rain, as the floods on the Ark. Maker and Master! Rescue from danger : Thou art the help Of the friendless, and stranger!

fit. When o'er the soul Deep waters roll Ruler of seas! their rage control. Let not the tempest Breathe on the billows: Hush'd as the wind That waves not the willows.

IV Mourners that weep In sorrow deep! All your wees in oblivion steep: For the kind Saviour,— Tho' earth be dreary,— Calls to His breast The burden'd and weary.

THE HEATHEN ORACLES.

PART I. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) (From "the Fall of Crossus," by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

I can, however, tell you a story connected with the Delphic Oracle, of a very similar character. Walter. Pray do. I like so much hearing about

the Oracles. Mr. M. It occurred prior to the reign of Crossus, when the Greek colonies on the Asiatic coast were in an unsettled state from the constant aggressions of the Lydiars. A Milesian merchant was anxious to place of war. In order to do this, he took it with him guish between the pressure of any immediate calamity across the Ægean into Greece, intending to leave it question now was with whom he could deposit it in just as in the case of Glaucus a temporary advantage safety; for there were no banks in those days or other public securities for money. In this difficulty, he had recourse to one Glaucus, a Lacedæmonian, a stranger to himself, but one whose character seemed to be sufficiently well known to warrant such a mark of confidence; for the fame of his integrity was not only celebrated throughout Greece, but had reached the ears of the merchant before he sailed from Miletus .-He came therefore to Glaucus, and simply told his story. He said, that as property in Asia was insecure, he purposed leaving a considerable sum of money in Greece; that if Glaucus would take charge of it, he should deposit it with him; and that he would send for it when he considered he could safely do so. Lest in the interim any false claimant might arise, he proposed to place in the hands of Glaucus certain tokens,

which would tally with others that his own messengers

would bring. What do you mean by tallying with them? Mr. M. I can best explain it by an instance .-Suppose the merchant broke a ring into two pieces, and gave one of them to Glaucus. The other piece alone would tally with it, or exactly fit the broken part; ducing the second fragment of the ring, Glaucus would to a certain extent, they served as a substitute for which one cannot mention without horror: that the conclude that the merchant had not sent him. This species of security was often used when the art of writing was not commonly known. But to return to the story. Glaucus was gratified by the singular confidence placed in him, and accepted the trust. He ndence placed in him, and accepted the trust. He reason to doubt that at the same time he intended to discharge it faithfully. But as years passed on without bringing any message from the merchant, he gradually began to look upon the deposit as his own; and instead of inquiring for the rightful owner, he suffered the possession of another's wealth to undermine the natural integrity of his mind, so that it failed him at last when the hour of temptation arrived. After a very long interval, some strangers from Miletus again stood before his door. They were clad in mourning, and brought the news that the merchant, who was their father, had died, and bequeathed his property to them; they then produced the tokens, and claimed the deposit. Glaucus hesitated. The death of the merchant removed the only witness to the transaction, and one word would now make the money his own .act of baseness. It was probably his first deliberate earth. And such, doubtless, was the case with Glau-Still he could not in a moment resolve on so great an falsehood; and he had not courage to give more than cus, after the judgment denounced against him by the an evasive answer. He told them that he had no recollection of the transaction to which they alluded; and that they had quite taken him by surprise; but that, if they would allow him time to reflect upon it, they might depend upon his doing what was right .-"If," said he, "I find that I have received any such deposit, I certainly will restore it; but if not, I must put myself under the protection of the law. In four months from this time I will give you my final answer." The Milesians went away with little hope of again seeing their money; they had no witnesses, no documents of any kind; and the tokens which they had brought were of no value without the tallies which were in the possession of Glaucus himself. If he carried out his threat of having recourse to the law, he had merely to take an oath that he never received the deposit, and would by so doing at once put an end

Walter. But why did he consult the Oracle at all? Mr. M. For the same reason that the Cumæans consulted that of Branchidæ on the surrender of Pactyas; because they were unwilling to follow the plain Heaven.

to their claim; nay, in all probability, they themselves

ask whether he might take the oath.

Constance. And did the Oracle advise him to take the oath?

hear the answer of the priestess herself; it was, as was usual at Delphi, given in verse.

"Des, Glaucus, fraud and falsehood's power Shall aid thee for the passing hour; And, for the future nought can save-Mor truth nor falsehood—from the grave. Then smear. But know, from vom forsworn, The Oath's stern child a Doom, is born; Of name too dark for mortal word, With hand unfelt, with step unheard, Het swift and strong to grasp her pren

She sweeps the perjured race aman. While Ljome and children's children blest Shine brightly on the good man's rest.'

The reply would be well worth considering, if it first four lines taken by themselves.

Gods moral government; they believed that vice could the Oracles were erroneous is one that we will reserve turbed by the trouble that may be: or who would not really go unpunished, and yet they observed that for another evening. fraud and treachery often seemed to profit those who were guilty of them as long as they lived. Now, though death might in one way be regarded as the penalty for all sin, still this did not remove the difficulty, as it appeared to draw no distinction between the good and bad. You know, Walter, from whence their per-

complete their knowledge? Walter. That after death should be the judgment. Mr. M. Exactly so. The answer of the Christian to Glaucus would have been, that he might live and die with his iniquity undiscovered, and it would be seen and remembered and rise in judgment against him at the last day. But though some dark foreshadowings of a future state of reward and punishment formed part of the religious system of the heathen, the distinct revelation of it was, as we have seen, reserved for the coming of our Saviour; the Oracles had no power to declare it; their views were limited by the present world. And yet, in one way, the priestess did threaten Glaucus with a punishment after death. How was this?

Edward. She said that there would be a curse resting on his posterity in consequence of his crime. Mr. M. And the description of this curse implies that it would not exhibit itself in any external and of their father's crime would bring destruction to his for one of his sons, and for one only because they visible punishment; but that, as it were, the very taint danger was often given to the wicked in the Old Tes- sons; he might, therefore, choose which he would redescendants. You know that a warning of the same tament; when the good men were encouraged to persevere in the path of integrity, that it might be well with them and with their children after them.

Constance. You mean, as David says in the Psalms, "I have been young and am now old; yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread." (Psalm xxxvii. 25.)

Mr. M. Yes, Constance. We must not, however, forget the verse which immediately precedes it: 'Though the good man fall, he shall not be cast away; for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand." (Psalm xxxvii. 24.) For this teaches us to distinloss and distress are frequently the result of integrity, would have been obtained by fraud; but if we were able to trace the consequences of our actions to children's children, we should find that even in this world taken out in a state of temporary insensibility. moral causes are the most certain of producing their appointed effects, and that in the end virtue is rewarded and vice punished.

Edward. But has not the revelation of a future state of reward and punishment made a change in this them, that they may be preserved from the snare and

has the promise of this life as well as that which is to children. For this they labour and watch; for his visible working. For the course of God's moral government, though in itself it continues the same, is alas! where is the real friendship of all this, while the perhaps more hidden now than it was before the coming of Christ. And the cause of this is that we can account which an ancient writer gives of the Carthaafford in some measure to lose sight of it in the pre- ginians, which I can never recollect without great sent world, on account of those better and higher promises which have been revealed to us by the gospel. which so long prevailed amongst them, of offering The case of the heathen, and in some respects of the their children to a detestable idol, which was formed Jews also, was, as we have seen very different. They in such a manner, that an infant put into its hands, were without these promises; and to them temporal which were stretched out to receive it, would immedithings were not only the shadow of things eternal, but, ately fall into a gulf of fire. He adds a circumstance them. Thus to prevent their hopes and fears being mothers, who, with their own hands, presented the litlimited by the brief period of their own individual exof immortality upon the one; while the curse and such their concern for the present ease and prosperity destruction which his sins entailed on his posterity was, to the other, an apt emblem of eternal death. Edward. Yet, uncle, this could be no real punish-

ment, unless after death they were conscious of it. Mr. M. True, Edward; and the belief was therefore, attended with at least some vague impression of the consciousness of departed spirits, and their sharing, in a mysterious way, in the joys and sorrows of their children. But, setting this aside, the very expectation that their posterity would be cut off must have rendered them miserable during their lives .-For none, who looked only to the present world, could have felt happy in the thought that there possessions would all pass into the hands of a stranger, and their own name be blotted out from the families of the

Walter. Did he venture on the crime in spite of her warning?

Mr. M. On the contrary, he was so alarmed that he implored forgiveness for even contemplating it, and, having sent for the Milesian strangers, restored the money he had received from their father.

Walter. How surprised they must have been at his sudden recollection of the transaction! But why did you say that Glaucus was afterwards miserable? Mr. M. Because the priestess had said, in a second answer which she gave him, that his repentance came too late. His tempting God was so great a crime that the curse had already gone forth; and so it proved. In a few generations all the descendants of Glaucus had perished, and not one of his name or family remained can proceed without Him; and that the day's work, in Sparta. This is, perhaps the most remarkable or study would be unsheltered, disorderly, and in a feature in the story. It proves the heathen to have manner profane, but for this consecration. When known that there were sins of the heart, which left a such a child comes, in later years, to mingle with faagainst so honourable a man. But they found an uncrime. And the heart sin of Glaucus was a fearful employed the interval in a journey thither, in order to one. Can you tell me how a Christian can be guilty expected friend in the Oracle of Delphi. For Glaucus

Walter. By praying to God for what we feel to be

Mr. M. Yes; or in any way endeavouring to make religion a pretext for following our own inclination.-We find in history that men have committed dreadobeying them. Glaucus knew well that he was meditating a sin, and his own heart condemned him; but professed to refer this matter to the judgment of clear, until, at length, they have been given over to likely to do this with melting affection, as when kneeltheir own heart's desire, and suffered to reap the con- ing amidst the group of sons and daughters? And sequences of their sin. It is for that reason we are Mr. M. Yes; but at the same time warned him told that first thoughts are often best in questions of those which are offered thus? The direct influence

> me when we were reading the history of Balaam .- word, we adduce a sufficient and triumphant reason God first of all ordered him not to accompany the for the custom of our forefathers. messengers of Balak, afterwards desired him to go, and yet was angry with him because he went. Was not this case similar to that of Glaucus and the Cumæans?

> Mr. M. It bears some resemblance to it; for with them the dictates of conscience supplied the place of the first answer which was given to Balaam by God dotes which Saadee has related of his life: Himself. There are other passages in the history of Balaam, which may serve to throw light on the ques- who by the death of some cousins and uncles, became tion of the inspiration of the Oracles.

ther you believe them really to have been inspired. were only for the light it throws on our two former than any we have yet discussed. The good and wise a man's income is a running stream: and his expenses conversations. Tell me, Walter, the meaning of the among the heathen undoubtedly considered them to the rolling mill on the bank: I mean, that no one have been so; and this fact is alone sufficient to war- should keep up a continual expenditure, which is not Walter. The first two mean that Glaucus would rant our assuming that those who approached them supplied by a perpetual income. Have you never gain an immediate advantage by his crime, and the in a spirit of rude inquiry, or tried to obtain their sanc- heard the saying of the sailors,—"If the rain did not next that he must die at last whether he committed it tion for deeds of fraud and violence, deserved to be fall in the mountains, the Tigris would be dried up in punished. But we must not assume their opinion to a twelvemonth?""

Mr. M. And from thence the conclusion seemed have been a correct one; on the contrary, we know

PARENTAL AFFECTION.

difficulties of a family require more than ordinary restancy against every evil to which children are exposed.

Henry IV. of France would have his children call him papa, or father, and not sire, which was the new fashion introduced by Catherine de Medicis. He used frequently to join in their amusements; and as he was going on all-fours with the dauphin, his son, on his back, an ambassador suddenly entered the

tary men, who, with some other captives of war, were appointed to die. He offered as a ransom to surrender his own life and a large sum of money. The soldiers who had it in charge to put them to death, informed him that this equivalent would be accepted should be accountable for the execution of two perdeem. Anxious to save even one of them thus, at the expense of his own life, yet he was utterly unable to decide which should die, by choosing the other to live; and remained in the agony of his dilemma so long that they were both slain.

It is said that when the famous Dr. Kennicot had taken orders, he came to officiate in his clerical capacity in his native town; when his father, who was parish clerk, proceeded to place the surplice on his shoulders, a struggle ensued between the modesty of the son, and the affection of the parent, who insisted on paying that respect to his son which he had been accustomed to show to other clergymen: to this, with filial obedience, he was obliged to submit. A circumstance is added, that his mother had often declared she should never be able to support the joy of hearing her son preach, and that, on her attendance at the church for the first time, she was so overcome as to be

After all, we discover the greatest affection to our children, by endeavouring to form their minds into a virtuous and religious mould; when we tender to them suitable instruction, and, above all, earnestly pray for It may, however, have made a change in its they deny themselves many an enjoyment, and subject themselves to many an uneasy circumstance. But, of their children, who neglect their souls; a fond solicitude, that they may pass smiling into the hands of the destroyer.'

"To give children good instruction and a bad example," says Archbishop Tillotson, "is but beckoning to them with the hand to show them the way to heaven, while we take them by the hand and lead them

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY WORSHIP ON CHILDREN.

There are many readers of these pages, who, like the author, can go back to no period of recollection in which the worship of God was not duly observed under the parental roof; and they will agree in testifying that this is among the chief blessings for which style and at moderate prices. they have to thank an ever-gracious Providence. If Cobourg, June 8, 1847. they have to thank an ever-gracious Providence. If called upon to name the principal benefit of the institution, we should indicate its benign operation on the children of the house.

The simple fact, that parents and offspring meet together morning and evening, for reading the word of God and prayer, is a great fact in household annals. It is the inscribing of God's name over the lintel of the door. It is the setting up of God's altar. The dwelling is marked as a house of prayer. Religion is carry on his business at his Old Stand, thus made a substantive and prominent part of the domestic plan. The day is opened and closed in the name of the Lord. From the very dawn of reason, each little one grows up with a feeling that God must be honoured in everything; that no business of life Scrap Books, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the be honoured in everything; that no business of life milies where there is no worship, there is an unavoidable shudder, as if among heathen or infidel companions. In Greenland, when a stranger knocks at the door, he asks, "Is God in this house?" and if they

answer "Yes," he enters. As prayer is the main part of all family worship, so the chief benefit to children is that they are subjects of such prayer. As the great topic of the parent's heart, is his offspring, so they will be his great burden at the throne of grace. And what is there which the father and mother can ever do for their beloved ones, which may be compared with their bearing them to God in daily supplication? And when are they so what prayers are more likely to be answered than of the judgment which would follow. But you shall right and wrong; for while we hesitate to act upon of family prayer, then, is to bring down the benedic-Constance. That reminds me of what you told In saying this, although we should not add another

THE SPENDTHRIFT. (From " Persian Stories,")

The following is one of the many instructive anec-

"I knew," he says, "the son of a poor pious man, heir to a large sum of money. He began immediate-Constance. I have been wishing to ask you whe- ly to indulge in a wild and dissolute course of life, and squandered his money on all sides. In short, I felt it Mr. M. That is a question of far greater difficulty my duty to offer him my advice; and said, 'My son,

"But he was deluded by his follies; and instead of to follow that he would be a gainer by perjury. This that error more or less pervaded their whole religious taking my advice, brought up arguments against me, was a difficulty that the ancients felt in their view of system. The question how far their views concerning saying, Why should the pleasure that I have, be dis-

choose to taste to-day, the cares of to-morrow?" "When I found that my warm and earnest remonstrances had no effect, I left him; and waited the result: and in a short time I saw him sewing patches God hath wisely and kindly implanted in the breasts together for a covering, and begging a mouthful of of parents a most ardent principle of affection towards | bread from door to door! Common humanity would their children. And, indeed, the various trials and not allow me to reproach him with his folly; but I said to a friend, "Fools in their intoxicaoion, never for all men once to die, what more was wanting to gard to conduct it with propriety; to bear with patience domestic uneasiness, and to watch with con- in summer, but are leafless in the winter. The trees may be restored: but poverty, caused by extravagance, probably never will."

Advertisements

RATES.

on his back, an ambassador suddenly entered the apartment, and surprised him in this attitude. The monarch, without moving from it, said to him, "Monsieur! Ambassadeur, have you any children?" "Yes, Sire," replied he. "Very well; then I shall finish my race round the chamber."

History informs us that a father went to the agents of a tyrant to endeavour to redeem his two sons, military men, who, with some other captives of war, were

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S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his R. S. takes this opportunity of the strength of the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VESTstate of reward and punishment made a change in this law?

Mr. M. No, Edward; I do not believe that it has made any change in the law itself. Godliness still

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

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

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munerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made. North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT. Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit where credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the Editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use. Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the late session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarifled atmosphere of our stove-warmed State-house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fitteen pounds of animal weight—which addition being once F E L T, camnot be forgotton.

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to its extension in that country, and its Missionary labourother parts of the world.

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WORKS, Sept. 1, 1846.

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red, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

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Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

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Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that he sates who be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

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