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THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. No. V.

THE TRINITY. No man can be convinced, well and wisely, of the article of the holy, blessed, and undivided Trinity, but he that feels the mightiness of the Father begetting him to a new life; the wisdom of the Son building him up a most holy faith; and the love of the Spirit of God making him to become like God .-Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

of another man's goods than his own.—Lord Bacon.

CHURCH-YARD ADORNMENTS. I was much struck with the appearance of several new graves in the church-yard (of Swords, near Dublin), rudely ornamented with crosses, garlands, curiously cut paper, &c. &c., and interspersed with flowers, aromatic herbs, myrtle, &c. I believe these were tokens of affectionate regard to young women and children. The rude blasts were scattering these proofs of love after death; and the flowers and herbs, like the checks of the once lovely deceased, were faded and withered to blush and smile no more. A frozen-hearted formalist may condemn this, and call it superstition: true religion and pure affection would give it a far different name. I felt affected and edified by these dumb remembrances of life, youth, beauty, and affecdon, of death, disappointed hopes, broken bonds, keen sorrow, and lasting distress. I felt and could have wept with the disconsolate parents and survivors; and kissed the fingers that composed those garlands, the tokens of pure affection; and the crosses by which the meritorious death of our most blessed Saviour was thus held out to public view as the only foundation of he survivor's hope that death, the last enemy, should e finally destroyed; and that those hearts knit toge-

ther here in pure and honest love, should be re-united

in eternity,—where bonds can no more be broken,

and death can never enter.—Dr. Adam Clarke.

THE CURSE OF CAIN. Oh the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing! Like the tempest that withers the blossoms of spring, Like the thunder that bursts on the summer's domain, It fell on the ear of the homicide Cain! And lo! like a deer in the fright of the chase, With a fire in his heart, and a brand on his face, He speeds him afar to the desert of Nod— A vagabond smote by the vengeance of God! All nature to him has been blasted and banned, For the blood of a brother yet reeks on his hand; And no vintage has grown, and no fountain has sprung For cheering his heart, or for cooling his tongue. The groans of a father his slumber shall start, And the tears of a mother shall pierce to his heart, And the kiss of his children shall scorch him like flame, When he thinks of the curse that hangs over his name And the wife of his bosom—the faithful and fair—Can mix no sweet drop in his cup of despair;
For her tender caress, and her innocent breath,
But stir in his soul the hot embers of wrath. And his offering may blaze-unregarded by heaven; And his spirit may pray—yet remain unforgiven; And his grave may be closed—but no rest to him bring: Oh the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing !

AWFULNESS OF BEING DEPRIVED OF THE GOSPEL. If we were once deprived of the Gospel; if the were no longer the preaching of Christ in our churches; people, others turning to the Lord's table if we were left to set up reason instead of revelation; to bow the knee to the god of our own imaginations; Lord's Prayer with the priest; in others they are silent, Henry Melvill.

GIVE GOD YOUR YOUTH.

As in the pouring out of a bottle, that which is purest comes out first, and that which is thickest and most dreggy sinks and remains at the bottom; -so the best of our days run out first, and the worst at last. Now it is a contempt cast upon God, to give the devil the flour of your youth and Him the bran. Suppose a landlord should come to his tenant and eneat him to set before him somewhat to eat; and he should reply, "Excuse me, I pray, Sir; there are a company of villains and varlets which I am at present providing for, but if you will be pleased to stay awhile, you shall have these BROKEN SCRAPS which they shall Would not this be a strange, rude, unseemly behaviour? But thus it is with most of us. God is our great landlord, and he comes and moves, and solicits us to serve him; -but we have fleshly, filthy lusts that war against our souls; -and yet these must be straight provided for-they must have the cream of our bodies and of our souls! - Wade.

REST IN JESUS. Broken-hearted! weep no more Hear what comfort he hath spoken, Smoking flax who ne'er hath quenched, "Ye who wander here below, Heavy laden as you go, Come, with grief, with sin oppress'd, Come to me and be at rest." Lamb of Jesu's blood-bought flock, Brought again from sin and straying,

Hear the Shepherd's gentle voice,
'Tis a true and faithful saying— "Greater love how can there be Than to yield up life for thee? Bought with pang, and tear, and sigh, Turn and live!—why will ye die?" Broken-hearted! weep no more,

He who calls bath felt the wound, Seen thy weeping, heard thy sighing—
"Bring thy broken heart to me,

Streaming tears and bursting sighs, Mine accepted sacrifice.'2

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS A BAR TO REPENTANCE. Whilst a man is persuaded that he has it in his Power to contribute anything, be it ever so little, to his own salvation, he remains in carnal confidence;-he is not a self-despairer, and therefore he is not duly humbled before God; -so far from it, that he hopes some favourable juncture or opportunity will offer, when he may be able to lend a helping hand to the business of his salvation. On the contrary, whoever is truly convinced that the whole work depends, singly and absolutely, on the will of God-who alone is the author and finisher of salvation-such a person despairs of all self-assistance; he renounces his own will, and his own strength: he waits and prays for the operations of God-nor waits and prays in vain .-Martin Luther.

MADNESS OF POLITICAL WAR. But what most shew'd the vanity of life, Was to behold the nations all on fire, In cruel broils engag'd, and deadly strife: Most Christian kings, inflamed by black desire, With honourable ruffians in their bire, Cause war to rage, and blood around to pour: Of this sad work, when each begins to tire, They sit them down just where they were before, Till for new scenes of woe peace shall their force restore Thompson .- Castle of Indolence.

NEGLECT OF THE GOSPEL

dumb; -if we supplicate our Conscience to reply, it | for the Epistle." is mute;—if we demand of the Law, it is silent;—if we invoke the Gospel, it is speechless; Creation can
46. In specifying the chapter, some Clergymen say, or the Epistle is written in such a chapter of that to once. non respond to it; -neither from the heights of Hea- the Romans," or as the case may be: and so of the ven, abyss of Hell, nor the broad circumference of Gospel, "The holy Gospel is written in such a chapter our human world, comes there any reply to this vast of that according to, or by, St. Matthew," or as the prayers but those of her own Liturgy. If, therefore, question, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great | case may be. Others say, "The Epistle is written in salvation?" Nay, more; -if, in imagination, we take such a chapter of St. Paul's Epistle, or of the Epistle taken from the Book of Common Prayer. But I can our stand upon the dark brink of time, and ring the of Paul the Apostle, to the Romans: and "The holy find no authority for any prayer there, and it is my Defer not thy charities till death; for certainly, if a challenge over the terrific boundlessness of eternity to Gospel is written in such a chapter of the Gospel acman weigh it rightly, he that doth so is rather liberal come,—it rolls back upon the ear of our shuddering cording to St. Matthew." consciousness, and echoes-"How?"-Rev. Robert Montgomery.

THE BACKSLIDER. Poor backslider! "remember from whence you are faithfully and prayerfully with God. Were not these indeed happy, happy days? It may be that you were brought to a lively knowledge of the Gospel in your early youth—that on a mother's knee you learned to lisp the praises of God, your Heavenly Father-and to call the Lord Christ your divine elder brother .-Teli me, poor soul, does not the remembrance of these like the recollection of a sweet wild strain of music, long since hushed and over? Since then you have wandered into the broad pathway of the world's lusts, and vices, and revelries; -at many a cistern you have sought for the draught of happiness. But—tell me to the people; other to the Lord's Table. honestly-have you found what you sought? Have you experienced anything like peace,-like the quiet, sunny peace, passing all understanding, which once was yours? We may safely answer no! When sur--but when the excitement of the laugh and song was words, pass immediately to the Creed following. you may at times have dreamed that you were happy over—and when the infernal stream of intoxication following." There is no provision for notifying the end no Communion, continue in the Pulpit, and thence had evaporated from your brain, and you found yourof the Gospel, as there is of the Epistle. self in the cold grey of the morning, alone with yourstricken, bereaved creature-wandering among the graves of all who had ever been dear to you: wearied of life-and yet, alas! not even daring to think of death, because after death comes the judgment .-

INFANT EDUCATION. was then four years old. "Madam," was his reply, "you have lost three years already." From the very first smile that gleams over an infant's face, your opportunity begins .- Bishop of Norwich.

LITURGICAL DISCREPANCY: ITS EXTENT, EVIL, AND REMEDY: IN TWO LETTERS (REDUCED TO ONE.)

To the Clergy of Down and Connor, and Dromore. Continued from Page 17. We proceed to the Order for the Holy Communion,

at the commencement of which a discrepancy occurs. Bible ceased to circulate amongst our people; if there kneeling, others standing; some turning towards the 38. Some clergymen read the Lord's Prayer here 39. In some congregations the people repeat the out either of the forenamed authorities.

and to burn unhallowed incense before the idelative the madness of speculation would erect—then fare—

Upon the first occurrence of the Liorus Trayer in prescribed by the Book of Common prescribes. "Then the miniswell, a long fare well, to all that has given dignity to her service, the Church prescribes, "Then the minisour state, and happiness to our homes. The foundater shall kneel, and say the Lord's Prayer with an Poisoned, the sources of prosperity dried up;—and a used in Divine Service." This direction being exoming generation would have to add our names to pressed in universal terms I take to be the rule for the those of countries whose national decline has kept people in that part of Divine Service, which commences Pace with their religion,—and to point to our fate as the order of the Holy Communion, nothwithstanding exhibiting the awful comprehensiveness of the threat, the Rubric there gives instructions for the priest only, will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candestich out of his place, except thou repent.—Rev. that, whilst the priest is "standing," the "people are to kneel." He is at first to turn to the Lord's table; and, after the Lord's Prayer and following Collect, to turn to the people.

40. On the rehearsing of the Ten Commandments, the "people's prayer for mercy and grace," at the end of each, is sometimes uttered in the common tone of prayer, and sometimes chanted or sung, in the manner of a cathedral service.

The common tone of prayer is proper for the succeeding prayers " for mercy and grace." They ought not to be chanted, unless in connection with the choral

41. After the Commandments, the priest in some congregations, standing as before the delivery of them, directs his face towards the Lord's table; in others he remains with his face turned to the people; whilst saving one of the Collects for the King or Queen, as well as the Collect for the day: in some places, instead of standing he kneels.

During the rehearsal of the commandments, the priest is to "turn to the people:" afterwards he is to 'stand as before," that is, as before he rehearsed the commandments, or with his face not turned to the people, but to the Lord's Table.

42. In fixing on the Collect for the day, where a Sunday and a Saint's day coincide, the same discrepancy is apt to prevail at the first Collect for Morning Prayer. But at certain seasons another discrepancy arises: for whereas in Advent some ministers repeat the Collect for the first Sunday with the other Collects, and in Lent the Collect for the first day of Lent, and during the Christmas Holydays the Collect of our Lord's Nativity, after the Collect appointed for the day, this repetition is not made by others, on the re- devotion, currence of the first Collect at the Communion.

The same rule, which regulates the first Collect for Morning Prayer, should regulate that also at the Communion. The Collect of the day should in each case be the same : and if an additional Collect, as in Advent and in Lent, and after Christmas day, follow in the former case, it should follow also in the latter.

43. On the occurrence of a Saint's day with a Sunday, whilst some read both Collects, as before noticed, others read one only, varying, however, as to the choice of that one, and carrying the same variety into their respective preference of the Epistle and

Gospel for the day. The choice of the Epistle and Gospel, where a Sunday falls in with a Holy Day, should follow that of from the Communion Table to the Pulpit, without

44. In the introduction of the services of the supernumerary Epiphany Sundays, when necessary before should the minister separate and absent himself from Advent, much discrepancy exists as to the choice of his congregation. If his withdrawal were necessary, those which had been omitted.

to supply the want before Advent.

Scripture appointed for the Epistle] is written," &c. thing of a black gown for her officiating ministers.— Some Clergymen use the term "The Epistle," when To some minds indeed any change of dress is an inthe extract is made from one of the Apostolical novation, savoring of Rome; the particular change, Epistles, and the other term, "The portion of Geneva. At all events, neither the one, nor the Scripture," &c., when the extract is made from some other, is acknowledged by the Anglican Church. other book of holy writ: others use the phrase, "The Her prescript dress is the same for all their ministraportion of Scripture," indiscriminately, whencesoever tions.

the word "Gospel," are each used in two different proach to an authority, contains a form, which is,

the people stand up: in others they do not. And in of a prayer before the Sermon, and the minister should using to each the singular pronouns, "thee" and spectly, diligently to acquaint himself with the rules

hours come with a sad fragrance upon your soul; - "the people shall be all standing up." But for the where the negative is not secured by an express proit having been omitted, probably by an oversight.

minister's proper direction is towards the Lord's fore for the Sermon to follow immediately, without of a delivery to more than one at a time; and it is

"The Gospel ended, shall be sung or said the Creed

self and the "terrible God"—were you happy then? clergymen then declare to the people the Holy Days the Offerory, saying one or more of the following Did you not experience the chill-heartedness of some or Fasting Days, that are to be observed in the week sentences and cause the alms and other devotions of following: some declare the Holy Days only: others the people to be received, and humbly present and make no such declaration. Some also observe these place them upon the holy Table, and say all that is Redeemer: others observe them not.

A mother once asked a clergyman when she should following is imperative, and is therefore good to be the Blessing" from the Lord's Table. begin the education of her child, and she told him it obeyed; it is good also as a permanent testimony to After the Sermon, "then shall the priest return to the people of the Church's care for their edification. the Lord's Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one Where the people cannot be persuaded to observe the or more of the sentences following;" during which, other Holy Days, efforts should nevertheless be made "the alms for the poor and other devotions of the for the observance of those which have special refer- people" are to be "collected in a decent bason, and ence to our blessed Redeemer; such as, not Christmas reverently brought to the priest, who shall humbly day only and Good Friday, but the Circumcision, the present and place it upon the holy Table." And, "if ciation, and, particularly and most of all, the Ascen- pointed at the Communion, until the end of the General

selves anything but what is prescribed in the Book of are unambiguous and easy to be understood. In two Common Prayer, or enjoined by the King or Queen, or respects they leave the minister to his discretion by the Ordinary of the place: others permit notices namely, the "saying of one or more sentences" at the to be proclaimed by different persons, and those with- Offertory, the duration of which will of course be

prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, or by sanction for his remaining after the Sermon in the val or Eniscopal authority.

52. In giving warning of the holy Communion, some ing. bulwarks of real liberty shaken, the springs of peace poisoned the poi such a day the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be bore administrated in the places non-communicants withdraw after the bore administrated in the places non-communicants withdraw after the lengaged, however it may have been unheeded or nehere administered," without reading any exhortation. Sermon, sanctioned therein, as they suppose, by the the Sermon read the exhortation. Others read the tinue till a later period; for instance, till the concluexhortation, without giving any other notice, before the sion of the "Prayer for the Church Militant."

when the minister giveth warning for the celebration others which the following Rubrics supply. convey the Church's intentions, which are best ful- all along at the Lord's Table.

latter exhortation, which others do not.

of the latter!

gation: others suspend their collection for another ferent time. opportunity, and then accompany it with a continuance of the divine service.

not agreeable to the provisions of the Church, who Militant."

55. In some congregations singing is introduced some stand and others kneel.

Singing after the Nicene Creed is out of place, and the exhortation. disturbs the appointed order of the service. The Church's direction, "Then shall follow the Sermon," is a plain indication of her mind and will.

56. Previously to the Sermon, in some congregations the minister withdraws from the church to the vestry the Pulpit. In others the minister proceeds at once directed to stand.

any change of dress. Neither at this, nor at any other, time of the service generally to the people. Of the Epiphany Sundays, the latest of the services, it, he ought to return instantly. But the Church severally directs. which were omitted in their course, should be chosen imposes on him no such necessity... She neither ensupply the want before Advent.

Supply the want before Advent. Epistle, saying, The Epistle [or, The portion of vestry, but to the Pulpit. Nor does she know any

57. Before the delivery of their text, some clergy- tions. the Epistle, technically so called, is taken from an own composition, extemporary or otherwise; others in a

Apostolical Epistle: when the extract is made from form taken from the Book of Common Prayer; others to use "when he delivereth it to any one" of the doubt as to what he should do, and what he should "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salva- some other book of holy writ, and only then, should be again act on the supposition, that an hortatory form, communicants; sometimes he accommodates the words not do, and is continually, notwithstanding all his tion!" If we summon our Reason to answer, it is used the phrase, "The portion of Scripture appointed addressed to the Pulpit by substituting the first personal pronoun for the sethan a prayer addressed immediately to the Deity .- cond; and sometimes he receives it in silence. 46. In specifying the chapter, some Clergymen say, Others deliver their text, and begin the Sermon at

Extemporaneous prayer in public worship is altogether repudiated by the Church, and she allows no are directed to be said when the minister delivereth the family to which by natural birth he belongs, but from any prayer be used before the Sermon, it should be silence indeed seems to be conclusive. The 55th The word "Epistle" in this Rubric, and so likewise Canon in the English Code, which is the nearest apsenses: the one being the technical phrase for that however, not precatory, but injunctive or monitory: particular portion of the service, the other denoting a "Ye shall pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church," book of holy Scripture. In the latter case the use &c .: " so that this form, whatever may have been, and was given for me, preserve my body and soul unto of the house of Adam the transgressor, on being fallen." Call to mind the days when you walked of the pronoun "that" is a confounding of the two may be, its authority for the purpose to which it was directed, is in fact no authority for a prayer. If, 47. In some Churches at the reading of the Gospel, however, the popular prepossession should be in favour some places, on the announcement of the Gospel, the think it desirable to indulge such a prepossession, he "thy:" others deliver them to two or more persons of the house, heedfully to accustom himself to its new people say, "Glory be to thee, O Lord;" in others wight perhaps, I will not say justify, but excuse his collectively, substituting the plural pronouns for the habits, watchfully to study the mind and disposition induigence on the plea of long-continued usage, in a singular, and causing by one act a sevenfold discre- of his new father. Can be ever forget what he has At the reading of the Gospel it is ordered, that case which he may deem not clearly defined, and pancy. ceptionable and becoming, there is no actual authority, the silence of the Church is very expressive: (for which was given for thee, &c.' " "And the minister surely, had she intended any prayer to be here intro- that delivereth the Cup to any one, shall say, 'The was yours? We may safely answer no! When sur-rounded with your gay, godless, worldly associates, "Here endeth the Gospel:" others, without any such needed, the same course might be taken as in the excellent Tract, "Communio Fidelium." morning: the Sermon being followed by the Blessing.

58. After the Sermon, some clergymen, if there be offer a prayer, and let the people depart with a bless-50. After the Creed, the Nicene Creed, some ing: others "return to the Lord's Table, and begin Holy Days, especially such as relate to our blessed appointed at the Communion, until the end of the General Prayer [For the whole state of Christ's The order for the curate's declaration of the Holy Church Militant here on earth], together with one or Days and Fasting Days to be observed in the week more of the Post-Communion Collects, concluding with

Epiphany, the Presentation in the Temple, the Annun- there be no Communion, shall be said all that is apsion. If the Morning Service be impracticable, the Prayer, For the whole state of Christ's Church Militant day might be fitly marked by an Evening Service. here in earth, together with one or more of these Col-51. Some clergymen do not permit anything to be lects last rehearsed," those, namely, in the Post-Comproclaimed or published in the church during the time munion, "concluding with the Blessing." These of divine service, but by themselves; nor by them- instructions of the Church are as imperative, as they regulated thereby; and the "saying of one or more" Every clergyman is forbidden to allow anything to of the Post Communion Collects. But no discretion Pulpit, and thence delivering a prayer and the Bless- Church. On the contrary, every opinion which I

Others give such notices before the Sermon, and after priest's or bishop's benediction. In others they con-

The sanction which appears to be given, by the After the Nicence Creed it is directed, that "then delivering of the Blessing from the Pulpit, for the shall notice be given of the Communion." But after departure of the general congregation after the Serthe Prayer for the Church Militant it is directed, that mon, is a strong argument against that practice, besides

* * * after the 60. If there be a Communion, some ministers withtion following." It is an opinion of ritualists and the non-communicants; whence again, re-attired in commentators, which cannot be fully set forth here, the surplice, they return to the Communion Table, for that, by an oversight, these directions do not correctly resuming and continuing the service: others remain

"at the time of the celebration of the Communion."

An interruption of the service after the Nicene the holy Table then," when the Church directs, or

intending to receive it, some ministers are careful to But very different is the condition of an adopted

The words, "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, The son of God, therefore, by adoption, as every

some ministers deliver them to each person severally, not need, then, to look about him, to walk circum-

"When the minister delivereth the Bread to any thinking to stand, most oure of falling. acclamation of Glory to God, however in itself unex- hibition. Still I cannot but retain my opinion, that one, he shall say, 'The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, 48. In saying the Nicene Creed some ministers turn duced, she would have declared her intention, not Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for merely by a general order, but would have moreover thee, &c.'" The language of the Rubric is decisive During the recitation of the Nicene Creed, the ordered what the prayer should be:) and that there- against the practice, derived of late from the Puritans, the intervention of a prayer, is the course agreeable to rendered more decisive, if possible, by its history, for which I would refer to the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite's

68. As to the cup, some ministers put into it and distribute wine only: others are understood to "put to the wine a little pure and clean water."

The Church gives no countenance to the mixing of water with the sacramental wine. Her authority for so doing, in King Edward VI.'s first book, was subsequently withholden, and has not been revived. To revive it now were a dangerous, and offensive inno-69. After the Communion, some ministers intro-

recognize for the occasion: others are content with the Hymn of Glory, which the Church appoints to be "then said or sung." The Hymn of Glory, appointed by the Church, is the only authorised, and, therefore, the only fit, com-

duce a psalm or a hymn, such as the Church does not

position to be sung after the Communion. 70. At this hymn, the "Glory be to God on high," &c., some congregations stand, others continue kneeling. The character and contents of the hymn denote the

II. I have thus proceeded, Rev. and Dear Sir, step by step over the ground of my enumeration, and have stated my sentiments on the proposed questions with as much brevity, precision, and perspicuity as I can command. As they are all cases, wherein a discrepancy avowedly exists, it is impossible but that in every case an opinion must be unfavourable to one side or the other. I trust, however, that in no case will my opinion appear to have been given in a controversial or censorious spirit, or otherwise than with the moderation and courtesy of a Christian minister.

I trust, also, that I shall not appear to have written amongst us a more strict openience to the laws of the have given is directed to the better observance of some law, actually existing, and to which our conformity is our real situation, detached from erroneous representations, is much to be desired: and I purpose, therefore, Rev. and Dear Sir, before I conclude this letter, to add a few words with reference to the objections, which you may have sometimes heard against a strict celebration of our liturgical services.

(To be continued.)

THE ADOPTED SON'S CALLING AND DUTY

Great indeed is the rank and privilege of a son of the State. convey the Church s intentions, which are destricted in the difference of the notice and the reading of the notice and the rea the exhortation together, after the Nicene Creed, and from the Pulpit to the Lord's Table, and there continue for the discharge of his office. He has no son of Adam, that is taken to be the son of God, is Society and the committee of Council. A system, erore the Sermon.

53. In exhorting to the holy Communion, by means business in the vestry, and he ought to be on his post, taken out of the company of the rebels against God, which, notwithstanding the experience we had of the of the former of the two exhortations, some ministers waiting on his congregation, lest, by departing from into the company of those that adore and bless his intentions and the proceedings of one of the parties say the whole, others a part only. In case of their the church, he encourages the departure of the people. say the whole, others a part only.

seeing their people negligent to come, some use the For the avoiding of confusion by the withdrawal of diligence, in his glorious presence. He is no longer excited in consequence, bids fair to be continued with non-communicants, and for the "convenient placing afar off, but nigh: and he is an heir of everlasting life, such results as must follow a want of fundamental unity. Each of the exhortations relating to the holy Communion, not in part only, but the whole, ought to be necessary; the best place for which in my judgment blessedness which is awaiting him in the mansions of the Committee of Council and the National Society is read on fit occasions. Happy the minister, who can, is the interval between the Prayer for the Church read on it occasions. Trappy the duty, forbear all use Militant, and the exhortation to the communicants place in this world, but confesses himself to be in it as the Government grant ought to be accepted or beconsistently with his prescribed duty, forbear all use a pilgrim and a sojourner; he considers his life here stowed?" The real question is not about such trifles 61. Some place the bread and wine upon the holy but as the temporary dwelling of the traveller in a as these, but whether we are to have a State or a say, "Pray, remember the poor;" and interrupt the Table, together with the people's offerings, before the service whilst the poor-box is sent round the congre- Prayer for the Church Militant: others at some dif- in the better country of the world to come. There creeds, or without them. lies the end of his journey; thither his eyes are bent The State desires to educate the people; she beholds The "alms and other devotions of the people," as continually; there is the desire of his heart, and there in the Church an instrument of great power and in-

Standing, not kneeling, is their proper posture during the exhortation.

Standing, not kneeling, is their proper posture during the continually in the presence of Almighty God, to whole community, why then Government must get a whole community, why then Government must get a whole community, who continually for support and direction, who continually for support and direction. 63. During the order of administration of the Lord's on whose promises therefore he leans in all confidence, what it believes to be the requirements of the nation. Supper, some priests stand, except on three certain and whose commandments he performs with all diliparticular occasions, when they kneel: others kneel gence; he stands, and yet takes heed lest he fall; for or ecclesiastical governor to rule in Church schools? he remembers that he is not a real son, but an adopted is the Church to be adapted to the nation, or the na-The priest is to kneel three times, during the admi- son. Now a real son is always a son to his father, tion to be trained to the Church? nistration: 1, at "the General Confession;" 2, at the come what will. And having been born and bred in At present the education of the country is in the for the purpose of changing his dress, having changed on such occasions he is to turn himself, as the Church pure will, and without any fear of coming short, and her own energies; and only at intervals, and then too 65. In delivering the Communion to those who are ther: it would go against his nature to do otherwise. contend.

deliver it to all communicants indiscriminately.

The Communion is to be delivered to the bishops, priests, and deacons, first, if any be present, and after nor sufficiently know the mind of a father, whom he gain. that to the people. In order to which any clergymen, has not known from childhood. Much more, then, if who may be present, should present themselves at the Lord's Table, so as to enable the officiating minister contrary, and disreputably contrary, to the habits of mar the Church's work; she may hinder the due perto discern them, and act according to the instruc- that into which he has been adopted, he must be in formance of it; but can she do it herself? Is it her continual fear and perplexity. All is quite strange to calling and province? And who gave her that authority? 66. In "receiving the Communion himself," the him, and let him be ever so willing to accommodate

habits of his old family.

which was given for thee, &c.," and "The Blood of son of Adam must be, is continually taking heed our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, &c.," against the breaking forth of the corruption of that bread and wine to each communicant. If they were which he has been transplanted, through God's mercy intended to be said, when the minister receives the in Jesus Christ, into the heavenly family of the saints Communion himself, the Church would most probably of the Lord. What, indeed, can be more opposite have directed it. But she has not done so; nor does than the manners and habits of the two? Were a the apostrophe of the minister to himself appear to me child adopted from the most wretched hovel of the natural and eligible. In fact she does not direct any lowest beggar among a barbarous people, into the thing to be said, wherefore to receive in silence is most splendid palace of the most powerful king of a irreprehensible. Yet no one surely can find fault, if most accomplished people, the difference to him would the minister give gentle utterance to the prayer of his be not only inconsiderable, but positively nothing, in heart; "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which comparison with that which is experienced by the sou adopted into the house of the holy, holy, holy, Lord 67. In delivering the bread or the wine to any one, God Almighty, king of heaven and earth. Has he been, where he is? at least if he do, is he not, in so

> THE EDUCATION QUESTION. (From the London Guardian of August 9th.)

Since the year 1833, the House of Commons has been in the habit of voting annual grants for educational purposes, which were placed originally in the hands of the Lords of the Treasury, and applied by them in aid of schools recommended by the National Society. After a time this aid was extended to schools in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, which maintains union with the Church in what they suppose to be the main articles of faith, but does not acknowledge outward bonds of union, or, in other words, which endeavours to maintain the doctrine, while it denies what has been termed the discipline of

the Church. This was the first step in a course, which, if pursued to its end, must terminate in the expulsion of the religious element from the national education, and this course the civil government, whether wittingly or unwittingly, has shown itself very determined to pursue. In the year 1837 the "first publication" of a society calling itself "The Central Society of Education." appeared; the "second" came out in the year follow-

ing. This society describes itself (Prospectus p. 10,) as " composed of members of various religious denominations, and therefore having no sectarian objects in view;" and, as might be expected, though acknowledged that "religion forms an important part of education," it professes to "observe a strict neutrality upon posture of standing to be fit when it is either said or the subject" (second publication, p. 9;) in other words, the society can have by its very constitution, nothing to do with religion.

Nevertheless, the society propounded a general and therefore unreligious, education as the panacea for the national evils; and called upon Government, by all means, the compulsory not excluded, to institute and maintain it: nor was Government deaf to the call.

About the same time the disposal of the public grants was entrusted to a board of four Privy Councillors, all laymen, who determined that such schools alone as would consent to receive an inspector appointed by themselves should be entitled to assistance.-

So determined was the Committee of Council to press the article of inspection, that they refused to make good already existing engagements to many clergymen and others who had built schools, and become personally liable for the amount, upon the faith of Government assistance, which assistance had been promised without any such condition annexed; and this seems worthy of especial remark, as evidencing that the tactics, now so justly complained of, are no new thing in the annals of the Committee of Council,-They began with its birth, and are likely to continue

till its disolution. Under these circumstances, the National Society and the clergy in general renounced all Government of the holy Communion,

Sermon or Homily ended he shall read this exhortation following." It is an opinion of ritualists and the non-communicants; whence again, re-attired in took, not without signal success, to do their own work their own way; unassisted, but also untrammelled, by

God. It makes all the difference that there is be- Sir Robert Peel, however, came into power again-

also "the bread and wine," are "to be placed upon the holy Table then," when the Church directs, or But he always remembers whence he has been ta-Creed, for inviting and collecting alms for the poor, is immediately before the "Prayer for the Church ken; that if as a son of Adam he was taken from the comparatively vile dust of the earth, as a son of God same time her own principles. The civil power would 62. Whilst the sentences at the Offertory are in he has been taken into a spiritual nature out of the have her yield those principles; and, finding that this when she connects the act of charity with an act of reading, some congregations stand and others sit: and comparatively much viler fleshly nature. And he nemay not be, aims to make her subservient to the great at the exhortation, "Dearly beloved in the Lord," &c., ver foregoes that quality which procured him admission cause of national education, not by raising the nation some stand and others kneel.

Standing, not sitting, is the proper posture for the

Standing, not sitting, is the proper posture for the others, directly after the Creed, "then follows the congregation, while the sentences are in reading. - by this he continues to stand; and this faith keeps tuted and governed, will not or cannot educate the

singing; when, having exchanged his surplice for a prayer "We do not presume," &c.; 3, when he reblack gown, he returns to the congregation, and ascends ceives the Communion. At all other times he is 64. Some, according to circumstances, turn now to like his father and his brethren. The rules of the right, authority—nor has she lost all enjoyment of this the Lord's Table, now to the people: others turn more house have been the habits of his education, so that great but responsible privilege. But in the contest she he keeps them as a matter of course; he has grown now endures for the maintenance of this right, she has The priest is to turn to the Lord's Table at all up in them, and they have become part and parcel of no ready means of action, or of bringing her powers to times, unless when he speaks to the people, to whom the instincts of his nature. Hence he does of his own bear with combined force; she is not prone to rely on

The other party is compact and energetic-prover-

But, after all, should she obtain her end, will she Let her rather aid the Church in this work ; let her

tion; let her act by them, through them; over them, if you will; they are willing to serve in this work; 'tis adding to the number of Grammar Schools, we think his death. their profession and their boast; "ourselves your servants | that it is of far greater importance to consider how for Christ's sake;" but there should be no endeavour improvements can be introduced into those which we to override them-none to supersede them; they can- have; how all of them may be raised to that standing not work in fetters-they are not slaves; they ought and reputation which only some of them now possess, not, and they will not, endure to see their proper work and be rendered efficient nurseries for the University. taken out of their hands by another, and, let it be spo- To desist from our efforts to place every Provincial ken without offence, an incapable authority.

			WEEKLY CALEN	DAR	• plu zliř	he kiliger	
Day.	Date.		tel carl acceptance and a carl acceptance		1st Lesson	2d Lesson	
A	Sept	. 17.	13TH SUND. APT. TRINITY.	{ M, E,	2 Kings 19,	Matt. 18. 1 Cor. 2.	
M		18,	· 注:可以中国中国的 。产 与对外的 安心	{ M, E,	Haggai 2,	Matt. 19.	
T	46	19.	Bp. Sanderson born, 1587.	{ M, E,	" 2, 3°	Matt. 20. 1 Cor. 4.	
W	"	20,	Ember Day, Fast	{ M, E,	" 6' " 7'	Matt. 21. 1 Cor. 5.	
T	"	21.	ST. MATTHIAS, APOSTLE.	{ M, E,	Ecclus. 36.	Matt. 22, 1 Cor. 6.	
F	a	22,	Ember Day, Fast		" 9.	Matt. 23. 1 Cor. 7.	
8	"	335			" 10, " 11,		
A	**	24,	14TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	{ M, E,	Jerem. 5.	Matt. 25. 1 Cor. 9.	

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. The Adopted Son's Calling and Duty.

The Adopted Son's Calling and Duty.

The Two Culdee Mission

age of fifteen years.

Friday, Sep	tembe	15, Burford	
30 4 5 10	46	" Norwichville	3 P.M
Saturday,	66	16, Ingersol	11 A.N
Sunday,	16	17, Woodstock	11 A.N
16	**	" Beechwood	3 P.1
Monday,	**	18, Zorra	11 A.M
Tuesday,	**	19, Paris	
Wednesday,	44	20, Princetown	10 A.M
Thursday,	"	21, Galt	10 A.M
"	66	" Beverly	3 P.M
Friday,	66	22, Guelph	11 A.M
"	"	" Puslinch	
Saturday,	"	23 Eramosa	10 A.M
Sunday,	46	24, Elora	11 A
	**	" Peel	
Monday,	16	25, Eramosa	
Tuesday,	66	26, Acton	
10	46	" Balnafad	
Wednesday.	46	27, Georgetown	
6.	46	" Stewardtown	

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In our brief review, last week, of "A British Canadian's" letter, we remarked that he had casually suggested, in a previous letter, a comparison of the advantages likely to result, on the one hand, from the distribution of the University Endowment and the appropriation of it to additional Grammar Schools; and, on the other hand, from preserving it undivided and maintaining the University of King's College in its present government and constitution. "A British Canadian," we observed, has given the University the worst of the comparison; and has avowed his belief the proceedings of this tribunal. We notice, with no that a Canadian University—a University of any kind, small pleasure, that the Grand Jury, with that care we suppose, and therefore King's College—is not cal-culated to be so beneficial to the Province as increas-nog the number of District Schools—or rather the abody have made a presentment of a practice, which, if unchecked, will assuredly issue in the most disasteestablishment of Township Seminaries — would be rous results to the community of Toronto. We found to be, if the endowment were diverted from its allude to the traffic carried on between certain of the original design, and thus administered. We are sorry licensed cabmen, and the numerous abandoned women that so respectable a writer should have embraced an who nightly infest our streets. It is a matter of opinion like this, which we cannot but regard as hos- painful notoriety that this revolting nuisance, has for tile to some of the best-understood laws and principles some time prevailed to an alarming extent-and the of education; and peculiarly at variance with the true Grand Jury do not use the language of exaggeration interests, and the future advancement and elevation of when they affirm that "thereby the youth of the City, this important Colony. Let us specify some of the many serious objections which may be urged against * * * into the company of the licentions and

at all, how we may raise the character of those schools a disreputable trade. which are already established? Are our public schools It is a matter of regret that the gentlemen of the to be augmented after the method which the ancient Grand Jury, did not at the same time call the attencounted everything; discipline, order, system, training, long been permitted to taint our social atmosphere. negative reply. But the truth is, that "Many schools, We cannot, of course, speak from personal observation, much learning," has, in point of fact, become with but we have the best authority for saying, that the the multitude a familiar and—in their opinion—in- scenes which that quarter generally presents, on the having fifty Grammar Schools or so, instead of one Sunday revelling is invariably attended with a special University. We do not insinuate that "A British curse,—and we have every reason to believe that not Canadian" resembles this class of hot-headed anato- a few of the delinquent lads, whose names appear in spectable." The question, however, is, -- what is the Fair-this saturnalia of profanation and folly. able" and really useful Seminaries of any kind?

defective, determined to give not one thought more to the attainment of mature and thorough scholarship? Putting the claims of God altogether out of view, the If not, how can we reconcile ourselves to the destruc- interests of society, and the rights of labouring men, tion of that University which is our only avenue, at such as boatmen, waiters, &c., which are infringed by present, to the higher walks of literature and science! a breach of the Fourth Commandment undeniably de-We desire to see the adoption of a substantial and mand such an exercise of authority. well-digested system of education for all the public. We trust that our brethren of the press will join us schools in the Province. We are always ready to in protesting against this crying evil; and calling upon encourage, by all the feeble aid which we can contribute, those whose legitimate province it is to stir in the every course of mental culture which is really suited matter, to take instant steps for the abatement of one to edify and improve the mind. Let us be as earnest of the most pregnant sources of vice and profanity to as many good schools as the country will support; we possibly be exposed. will cheerfully take part in every such project. It is no proposition of ours, that any one Institution should absorb the means of maintaining these schools. But let not the first act be one of decapitation. To cut off the guiding and presiding head-which is the office and function of the University—is a strange expedient for increasing the strength and animation of the inferior members. We are not ignorant of the many disheartening difficulties with which our Grammar

Grammar School in this position, and to expend our means in multiplying inferior Seminaries, is not consulting the interests of the Province, nor accelerating

the progress and diffusion of education. In speaking of the benefits conferred upon the Grammar Schools by the University of King's College, we are fortunately, provided with facts. The recent establishment of Scholarships in the University-three of which are specially designed for the advantage of each of the Districts—is not perhaps appreciated yet as fully as we are satisfied it will be. What is likely to be the practical effect of these Scholarships? Let us take the case of any one of the Grammar Schools whose Principal, we will suppose, is a man of finished education, competent, in every respect, to bring his Pupils up to the required standard. That standard, be it remembered,—as fixed by the University—is nothing hollow, flimsy, or ostentatious; but implies a deep and solid foundation laid by patient, exact and searching study. With the University it is, of course, only what is requisite for Matriculation with Honours -a mere beginning,-but, compared with the less than mediocrity of some of our Classical Schools, it is positively almost the climax of human learning. Well; this gentleman, who has charge of the Grammar School whigh we have selected for the purpose of illustration, is supplied by these Scholarships with an incentive to exertion which he had not before. He can work more for an object; that object is a high one; and not only will he himself be stimulated to increased endeavour THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the fol- in order to attain to it, but the friends of the School lowing appointments for Confirmation, requests that it will begin to understand that he is labouring to some may be understood, that candidates are not admissible purpose, and that some profit may be derived, after all, to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full from carrying the human mind beyond the familiar paths of the English Reader, the Rule of Three, or even the solemn sentences of the Delectus. And, supposing that there are some men of a different class, whose own defective preparation does not enable them to raise their Pupils to the measure of qualification prescribed by the University; are we to clog the wheels of Education to meet their convenience? As the elevating influence of the University grows and takes hold upon the country; and as men of sound Scholarship, -the gifted, the experienced, the painstaking, the meritorious teachers of youth-are brought into notice under its auspices; the gentlemen who are behind the age, will find themselves under a necessity of repairing their dilapidated learning, and working up to the mark, or else of judiciously retiring, in good time, to a more congenial and more suitable occupation, and leaving it to better men to supply their places. If the bringing about of this state of things be not directly conducive to the extension and improvement of education, we are perplexed to understand what education can mean; and it is a happy and triumphant result which will follow from the operation of the University of King's College-if it be not revolutionized-just as root, or the river flows from its source.

THE ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON

We are much gratified to observe that the Honourary Degree of D.D. has been conferred by the Harvard University upon the Venerable George Okill Stuart, L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston.

THE MAYOR'S COURT. In another column will be found a brief account of nany serious objections which may be urged against an is opinion.

It is founded on the mistaken notion that the multiplication is founded on the mistaken notion is founded on the mistaken n

cation of schools is, of necessity, identical with the extension and improvement of education. Is this true of this shameless and most pestilential abuse. This, we Canada? Are we to make it our whole concern how conceive they can readily do, by depriving of license we shall establish more schools, and care but little, if all those cabmen who may be convicted of plying such

Persians adopted in raising their levies-numbers action of the Court, to another nuisance, which has too and general efficiency reputed as almost nothing? It We allude to the systematic and undisguised profanamay be deemed frivolous to propound queries like tion of the Lord's Day which periodically is perpethese to which it is hardly possible to conceive that trated, through the instrumentality of the passage any man, in his senses, could return any other than a boats which ply between Toronto and the Peninsula. controvertible axiom. Possessed with this absurd first day of the week, are such as we should more readelusion, they might be excited by political incendiaries to contend for it to the last; and—if strong colony of Christian Britain. In point of fact the Peenough-would tear the University to pieces, and ninsula bears then all the characteristic features of a fair, parcel out its fragments to Township Seminaries, tak- - and the temptations and opportunities of vice which ing it for granted that Education must be promoted by are thereby presented, are great beyond conception.

best way of providing for the existence of "respect- Surely this is a matter in which all seriously think-Surely this is a matter in which all seriously thinking men must feel that they have a common interest. One quarters' Rent, due 1st August....... The establishment of Institutions creditable to the Every professing Christian, whatever be his views on country, cannot surely be promoted by removing the other points, must admit that the civil ruler is not only example and standard which our University affords of justified, but imperatively called upon to enforce a

"The best of all the seven."

and active as you please in laying the foundations of which the heedless portion of our community could

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE IN HAMILTON. The account in the Hamilton Gazette of this interesting event in connexion with Christ's Church, is reserved for insertion in our next.

THE TRUMPET SOUNDING UNCERTAINLY. In his sermon at the consecration of St. George's Schools have to contend; we are conscious that in the Popish Chapel Lambeth, Dr. Wiseman roundly asserted, Schools have to contend; we are conscious that in the greater number of cases, the remuneration attached to the late Archbishop of Paris, in company with St. them is miserably scanty, and precarious, and such as no scholar can accept without self-humiliation; and, if their endowment be insufficient, let it be augmented; but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and because the content of Purgatory, were at that very but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and praying that, under these circumstances, the church; and praying that, under these circumstances, the Society would make him a grant of £25, to enable him to cover in the church in question, immediately but do a chimney, and apply the residue (if my) towards liquidating the old debt; and the Standing Committee, soul from the torments of Purgatory, were at that very such as the church; and praying that, under these circumstances, the church; and praying that, under the church; and praying that, under the church; and praying that, und but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and soul from the tormeuts of rurgatory, were at that very less detrimental to the Province, than the spoliation of time being offered up throughout the length and breadth of the church at Consecon is timed, and a brick chimney the University. It is a principle as irreversible, as that declaration of Almighty God,—"Sin is the disgrace of a similarly contradictory nature were declaration of Almighty God,—"Sin is the disgrace of a similarly contradictory nature were

Such are some of the dreary absurdities into which Popery is ever and anon plunging her bewitched adberents; -delemmas doubly ridiculous as emanating from a communion, which babbles with matchless effrontery of her irrefragable infallibility.

FEAR GOD, AND HONOUR THE KING.

The Montreal Courier furnishes us with a gratifying instance of obedience rendered to the above solemn -but in these latter days, too frequently disregarded injunction. Our readers are aware that the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign falls upon the 24th of May. In Singapore the event was celebrated by the Governor of that place, with the usual festivities, but upon

the 23rd of that month. His honour, we are informed, was induced to make this arrangement, and anticipate the actual period, in consequence of the 24th being Wednesday, on which a stated week day service takes the actual period, in consequence of the 24th being Wednesday, on which a stated week day service takes place in the Church at Singapore. Would that all in authority had "grace, wisdom and understanding," and in the church at Singapore would be sum of money on the building known as St. Mark's Church, Mono; and

The Quebec Church Society's Report, we are sorry to say, is again deferred. It will appear on the first or fourth page of our paper next week.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese.

and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese.			
March 1997 Control of the State	£		D.
Previously announced, in No. 155, amount	339	15	6
Wardsville, £1 15 0			
Adair's Settlement, 1 0 0			
Bell's do 0 15 0			
Zone Mills, 0 10 0			
-per Rev. John Gunne,	4	0	0
St. Philips's, Markham,£0 15 0			
St. Stephens's, Vaughan, 0 15 0		Sandar .	
-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer,	1	5	0
Johnstown District, 4 stations, per Rev. N.		10017	1
Watkins	2	0	0
Contraction to the Contract of			
165 collections, amounting to	335	18	6
T. W. BIR			
	Treas		
Loronto, rota cepu, rota.		, or or	

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House.

No Meeting in August for want of a quorum.

The General Monthly Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1848. at 3 o'clock.

The Honourable and Right Reverend His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting were read; the Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance in hand of £271 10s. 10d. The receipts since last meeting have been, for July :-King's College—if it be not revolutionized—just as surely and as naturally as the tree springs from its Collections on behalf of W. & O. Fund...... 151 9 112

nts received on acct. of Trinity Church Toronto Forontotion to the Mission Fund... Dividends on Commercial Bank Stock.....
Do. British America Fire Assurance Stock
London Parochial Association..... Toronto do. York Mills do.

The payments for the same period have been :--N. Watkins 6 18 11 D. Morphy 6 18 11 Mission Fund... 102 1 1 Society for Promoting Christian Know-..... 126 13 4 coe District Mission Fund, —per Rev. J. Fletcher......

Loaned from Septuagesima Fund......

Bishop's Students' Fund, Mr. Logan...... 50 0 0 10 0 0

The receipts for August have been :-Kent Testimonial, Rev. T. W. Allen. Cornwall School Trust, per Rev. H. Patton 12 19

Three instalments on 15 shares in Toronto Building Society..... 23 18 11 On the recommendation of the Standing Committee (26th July), it was agreed that the Treasurer be autho-

R. Cuthbert, Stock..... Expenses..... 1 4 6

11 16 2 £254 6 8 Also recommended at the August Meeting of the Standing Committee:-

Water Rent from 1st July to 30th Sept Edward Way & Co., Montreal, charges on Goods from Eyre & Spottiswoode..... Superintendent of Depository, one month's

defrayed by voluntary contribution; and that in the year 1846, a further sum, raised by public contribution, of £100, was spent to floor, seat, and put windows in the church; and that of these sums, the Clergynan had contributed as liberally as he could afford, and that the spire was still untinned; and there was no brick climney, and from the rain which provides the society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. Pp. 11, 12.

An addition of only one has been made the past year, to the number of the society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. Pp. 11, 12. A memorial from the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, officiating consequently, the church was sintering much damage from the rain which penetrated the rough boards with which the steeple is covered, and the stove-pipe hole in the ceiling: and, moreover, that there is a debt of £10 on the church; and praying that, under these circumstances,

by rain. Agreed, as so much had in this instance been done, both by the Clergyman and the people.

The Rev. R. G. Cox, Travelling Missionary in the District of Prince Edward, and the Rev. H. E. Plees, Travelling Missionary in the Eastern District, having applied for grants of books for distribution in their respected Missions, the Standing Committee recommended that a grant of Books, to the amount of £2 los., be made to each of these gentlemen for distribution. Agreed.

A letter from the Rev. T. B. Read, setting forth that the congregation at Vienna are now making an effort to

the congregation at Vienua are now making an effort to finish their church, so far, at least, as will enable them to use it, and that the church had been built entirely by private subscription; and the Standing Committee, having recommended that a grant of the sum of £12 10s. be made to the Rev. T. B. Read, towards completing the interior of the church at Vienna. Agreed.

of the church at Vienna. Agreed.

The Standing Commmittee, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, having proposed, at the General Meeting in July, that the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. D. E. Blake, A.B., the Treasurer and the Secretary, do form the Tract and Book Committee; and no other list having been proposed, ordered—That the aforementioned seven members of the Society do form the Tract and Book Committee for the organizar year.

in authority had "grace, wisdom and understanding," to follow such a goodly example, and to make the respect payable to an earthly potentate subservient on every occasion to that which is due to the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords."

The Ouebee Church Society's Report, we are sorty to the Ouebee Church Society's Report, we are sorty and praying that the Society would be in the building known as St. Mark's Church, Mono; and that said building was on part of 400 acres of land which he had conveyed to the Church Society for School purposes; and that said building, not being in a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church; and that said building was a convenient building for a school of the kind that the land had been church Society's Report, we are sorty and praying that the Society would be the school of the kind that the land had been church Society for School purposes; and that said building, not being in a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church; and that said building was on part of 400 acres of land which he had conveyed to the Church Society for School purposes; and that said building, not being in a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church; and that said building was a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church; and that said building was a convenient posses; and that said building was a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church is a church was a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of a church is a church was a convenient situation for a church was a convenient building the church society for School purposes; and that said building was a convenient situation for a church, the memorialist had given a site of the county line, in Caledon, as the site of the church was a convenient situation for a church was a convenient situation of the church was a convenient situation for a church was a building for a school of the kind that the land had been given to support, and praying that the Society would make such compensation for the money expended on said building, not exceeding £25, as under the circumstances might be right and proper, being read, it was ordered—That the sum of £12 10s. be granted to Seneca Ketchum, towards the expenses incurred by him in erecting the church called St. Mark's Church, Mono.

A letter from the Rev. Jas. Mockridge was read, acknowledging the grant of books made by the Society.

The Assistant Secretary gave notice that he would

The Assistant Secretary gave notice that he would propose a By-Law, at the meeting to be held in October, for the management of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting

of the Society held 6th July, 1848.

The Rev. D. E. Blake gave notice that, at the October meeting, he would propose—That, whereas, The Church Society of this Diocese has been incorporated for the purpose, amongst other things, of securing the maintenance and erection of Parsonage Houses in the several Missions of this Diocese: and whereas, the Society is unable, by reason of the insufficiency of its founds to effect this by reason of the insufficiency of its funds, to effect this object by grants of money, in any degree commensurate with the wants of the Diocese, but is, nevertheless, anxious to effect so desirable an object, as far as it is in its power, through the medium of loan as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That it shall be competent for the Society to loan for the purpose of repairing and eventing. Part

Resolved, That it shall be competent for the Society to loan, for the purpose of repairing and erecting Parsonage Houses, all such sums of money as may be collected under the authority of this Society for special objects, and are required by its by-laws to be permanently invested: and that the same shall be loaned upon such security and such terms of repayment as the Society, by any by-law hereafter to be passed, may provide.

The minutes of the meeting of the Land Committee, held on the 6th of September, and entered in their Book, folios 71 and 72, were read, and the several recommendations, marked respectively A, B, C, D, E and F, were approved and confirmed, including the following:—

That the thanks of the Society be given to Samuel B. Sterne, of Albion, Esq., for his donation of part of Lot

Sterne, of Albion, Esq., for his donation of part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con. of the Township of Albion, to The

No. 9, in the 6th Con. of the Township of Albion, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the site of a church and burying-ground.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Boulton, widow of the late D'Arcy Boulton, of the city of Toronto, Esq., for her donation, in accordance with the wishes of the late D'Arcy Boulton, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of the site on which St. George's, Church, in the city of Toronto is built

the city of Toronto, is built.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Honble. John Macaulay, of the city of Kingston, for his donation of Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and the south three quarters of of Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and the south three quarters of Lot No. 25, being a subdivision of part of Farm Lot No. 24, in the 1st Con. of the Township of Kingston, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto: in trust to hold Lots Nos. 20 and 21, as a site for a Parsonage House, and the three quarters of Lot No. 25, as the site of a Vestry, and the site of a Day School and Sunday School, all in connexion with St. James's Church, in the city of Kingston

asett, Esq., to whom the Lot belonged, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust be induced each year to labour with increased earnest-ness for School purposes. That the thanks of the Society be given to Charles Scadding, Esq., and the Rev. Hy. Scadding, M.A., for their donation of the site of a church in Whitby, in ac-cordance with the wishes of their late father, John Scad-

ding, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

On the afternoon of Friday last, the lawn in front of Rockwood Cottage, the residence of Mrs. Robert Cartwright, presented a scene where one could not help gathering "bliss to see his fellows blest." Mrs. Cartwright has thoroughly learned "the luxury of doing good," and, among other pious works to which she devotes herself with untiring zeal, is the sprecipal and the street of with untiring zeal, is the superintendence of a Sunday School in Portsmouth, a thriving and prettily situated village, near the Provincial Penitentiary. She invited the teachers and children of the school to spend Friday afternoon with her, and at an early hour they were with her in their best clothes, and with their most cheerful faces. The amusements, under her own eye, were within certain limits, varied according to youthful caprice, which is always fertile in expedients to kill time in the most able manner. Raspberry vinegar diluted with water, a beverage grateful to old and young, was plentifully provided and duly honoured by the sportive youngsters.— Five o'clock, the hour appointed for tea, took every body by surprise. The bell rung sooner than they expected, but all obeyed the summons, and two tables, loaded with all that children hold most dear, were quickly surrounded by upwards of fifty smiling faces. Grace was sung by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, accompanied by the children.— Silence then ensued until the viands had disappeared, or, rather, until they could eat no more, for the liberality of their Hostess had provided more than they, with all their zeal, were able to devour. After tea the swing, the springing board, &c., were resorted to until the approach of twilight, when they stood up in order and sung the evening hymn. After this Mr. Rogers addressed them in a very affectionate and simple manner, and pointed out to them, or, rather, led them point out to him, some men mentioned in Scripture as an investigation. men mentioned in Scripture as eminently pious, who had begun "to mind religion in their youth." The Rev. W. Greig, also, spoke a very few words to them. By this time the "joyous moon" began to beam with a lustre which told that it was time for the children to seek their several homes. Mr. Rogers blessed them, and they departed. On my way home, I could not help regretting that such entertainments as the above are not more frequent: their tendency, undoubtedly, is to develope and cherish the better feelings of our common nature, to unite us to each other and to the Church, and, consequently, make us happy and meet for happiness in a world to

REPORT OF THE ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION KINGSTON. The Committee of the Report, St. James Parochial

Association in connection with the Midland District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, beg respectfully to present their first Annual Report. The protracted illness of the minister of this parish and other causes have prevented their doing so at an earlier date, which by the constitution should have been in May. Before entering on the consideration of the immediate subject of this Report, the committee would refer some-

what at large to the Report of the Parent Society for the year ending March 1847.

That document shall speak for itself:—In reviewing the labours of the Society during the last twelve months * * all things, it may be said, are in a healthy and satisfactory state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be boned secured.

past year, to the number of missionaries. This has again arisen from an impossibility of procuring clergymen, and not from a want of funds for the purpose, as the Society is now in a position to support from 10 to 12 missionaries.

The Income of the District Branches has Which leaves a balance of .. To which add the Income of the Parent

1921 13 31

requires that common exertions should be made by all in behalf of measures calculated to promote the common advantage of all;" and further—" it must be understood that, in a Society incorporated for charitable purposes, there exists a reciprocal obligation for mutual help, between the Society on the one hand and those who contribute on the other; and therefore, that as a general rule, the Society cannot render assistance in any quarter except when hearty and zealous exertions are made in its behalf, according to the circumstances of the mission." Pp. 15, 16.
Under the head of Grants, the Report states that two

ravelling Missionaries are entirely supported by the Society, and the stipends of two more travelling Missionarie are paid in part, while four resident Missionaries are likewise in part supported from the same source. The salaries of two Indian interpreters have been paid, and a small grant has been made to one catechist and sch Assistance has also been given from the Bishop's Students' fund to four divinity students in the Diocesan institution at Cobourg, one of whom, having found himself in cir-cumstances to do so, has liberally returned to the Society

the sum which had been granted to him.

The following information, specially important to a church wholly dependant on voluntary contribution, as is St. James, is found in the Report, under the title of Lands, p. 18:—"Active measures will be immediately taken to obtain endowments for those missions not already so provided; and in furtherance of this object, a plan has been suggested by his lordship the Bishop of this diocese, which

suggested by his fordship the Bishop of this diocese, which, it is hoped, when fully matured, will receive the hearty co-operation of every member of the church in the diocese. During the last year the second instalment has been paid on certain lands in the Home district, in several townships not otherwise provided with glebes, in the hope that the members of the church in such townships will purchase them for the endowment of their respective town-ships; in which case the Society will assist the purchasers snips; in which case the Society will assist the purchasers to a moderate extent if their circumstances require it, and will, as far as its means allow, extend this system to other districts; and with this object in view will be glad to receive information from all quarters of lots of land eligible

The importance of the Church Society to the Church of England in this diocese is thus set forth, and to which your committee would invite the special attention of their

It cannot be disputed that each colonial branch of the church will, year by year, be more completely thrown on its own resources, and that the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will, as the country becomes settled, reasonably expect to be gradually relieved from the heavy burden which it has faith-

fully borne almost alone during so many years.

We must begin to look in earnest to ourselves, and this
Society seems destined to be the chief engine for making a provision for the temporal wants of the church In such a position it is satisfactory to be able to reflect that a combination of the humblest efforts will produce much. If, for example, but one shilling were, upon the average, paid by each member of the church in this diocese, the paid by each member of the church in this diocese, the present income of the society would be trebled, and the Society would find itself in a position to carry out, to a great extent, its more important objects. Pp. 26, 27.

Your committee have drawn thus largely from the Society's Report for 1847 in order to set before this Associety's Report for 1847 in order to set before the Associety. ciation the present condition and future prospects of the

church in this diocese. The little that follows will simply state that the income of this Association for the year ending May 1848, was £5 15s.; that the greater portion of this is needed to meet an account now due to the Church Depositary for tracts to be supplied to the district visitors and Sunday School teachers. It is confidently hoped that during the present year the contribution will equal if not exceed those of the past

the past.

When, however, it is considered that this parish is young -struggling for existence, striving to erect a residence for their minister; that it is wholly unsupported from any other source than the free-will offerings of the attendants at this church, the considerate mind will not despise

the day of small things, but rather encourage us with the prospect of seeing greater things than these done through the agency of this Parochial Association.

This Parochial Association desires to record their sense of obligation to the Lord Bishop of this diocese for the grant of £12 10s., and to the Parent Society for a like sum, towards the execution of a Parent shorter.

In the words of the Parent Society's report, your com That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Lucy the strong," nor "the race to the swift"; and that though Anne Sharpe, of the city of Toronto, for her donation of part of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Con. of Vespra, containing 10 acres, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust, for the benefit of the Church at Barrie.

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

H. J. Grasett, M. A., for his donation of a Town Lot in Ambersthurgh in accordance with the wine fall thanks of the Society be given to the Rev.

H. J. Grasett, M. A., for his donation of a Town Lot in Ambersthurgh in accordance with the wine of the Society be given to the Rev. Amherstburgh, in accordance with the wishes of the late | end prevail. As a sense of religion spreads among us, ill grow in self-denial and humility; and we shall which our lot has been cast, which was originally planted by apostolic hands in this vast empire; and which, having been mercifully enabled to return to its primitive faith, through the Divine blessing vouchsafed to the labours of our pious reformers, now stands as a city on a hill, alike remarkable for the purity of its doctrine, the apostolicity of its orders, the mildness of its ecclesiastical discipline, and the research middless of its ecclesiastical discipline, and the venerable simplicity and solemn dignity of its public worship.—News,

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Friday, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, p.m., bringing six day later intelligence to Boston. Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and now begin be regarded with indifference not only by the people but by he Government.

The State trials have so far resulted in the conviction of

The Government have determined upon issuing a special

nmission, for the trial of Smith O'Brien, and other captured eaders, in Tipperary.

From every part of Ireland the reports give but poor hopes seven reported that the Grain crops will be below an average.

The reports of famine have attracted the attention of the

Government. Measures have been adopted for ascertaining the real state of the case.

The Chartists of England and Scotland caused some uneasiness in the public mind for some time past, but the abortive attempts at revolution, made at the close of the last week, have considerably mitigated the fears previously indulged in, though the discovery of pikes, pistols loaded to the muzzle, daggers, swords, ball cartridges, powder, tow balls, and lucifers, proves the existence of a conspiracy, wide spread in its nature, and di-

The packet-ship Ocean Monarch, left Liverpool on the 24th August. She had not proceeded far before the ship was on fire and searcely had the alarm been given when she was a complete blaze. Numbers of vessels immediately proceeded to her assistance, and succeeded in saving 225, leaving 153 to be accounted

THE LATE INSURRECTIONS .- The European Times says: All Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrections.

Never in the history of the world bas such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy, open violence, infatuation, and reckless daring been presented to the world.

It is quite impossible, from the vast prolixity of the report, which occupies three large volumes, to give our readers any thing like a summary of the contents. We must limit oursulve to describing the effect which the perusal has produced on our minds. The continental news generally are pacific. In the early part

The Italian question is yet unsettled. The wanton siege and bombardment of Bologna served to exemplify the old spirit of Austrian despotism, while the patriotism and valour of the citizens, and the manifestations that have the companies of the companies of the citizens.

citizens, and the manifestations that have taken place in their favour, show that the spirit of resistance has not been quelled by recent reverses.

Charles Albert's addresses evince unabated courage and cou-

fidence. The intervention of France and England continues. Rumour goes so far as to ascribe to Austria and the Frankfort Assembly all readiness to be content with the frontier of the Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Swit-

funds entrusted to the clergy for the purpose of educa- any people"—that no country can reap advantage from made by certain Romish ecclesiastics, touching the by rain. Agreed, as so much had in this instance been three preached during the past year, and adds: "Justice has also conveyed a Russian Courier, who says he will not vouch for the authenticity of his intelligence. From our correspondent, who, in general, may be relied on, although we must confess there are grounds for disquietude on account of the uncertainty of all news from Russia.

The Breslaw Gazette contains the same intelligence, but adds that nothing has been heard of the emeutes which were reported.

to have broken out at Warsaw. That intelligence, therefore, appears to be without foundation.

The London Times of the 26th doubts the above

THE CHOLERA.

The Vienna papers of the 17th and 18th, received this morning, state that the Cholera is raging in the interior of Europe, and that the disease is exceedingly malignant at Riga, where as many as 100 are carried off daily out of a population of 40 to 50,000 inhabitants.

DENMARK.
From the seat of war in Schleswig, there is no decisive news-Correspondence speaks of an armistice and a peace is about to be concluded by the belligerent powers; but rumour has said the same for many weeks past.

From our English Files.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINCIES AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE. (From the London Guardian.)

We mentioned in a recent number that a committee had We mentioned in a recent number that a committee has been formed for the purpose of diffusing information as to the present position of our Foreign Chaplaincies, and we are glad to hear that they are about to commence their labours,—their object being, not to confine themselves to the case of the object being, not to confine themselves to the case of the Madeira Chaplainey, but to endeavour to procure a satisfactory adjustment of the general question of Foreign Chaplaincies. In our present pages will be found the report of a meeting of the Church Union Society at Liverpool on the same subject. We rejoice that the attention of Churchmen throughout the Empire is beginning to be aroused, for the principles at issue in the Madeira case are the same which are itating men's minds at home; and, although the question is cooted in a remote locality, it has immediate reference to our-

It is a happy thing for the interests of the Church that the point in the Madeira case is raised in its most abstract form.—
It often happens that a question involving some great constitutional or ecclesistical critical involving some great constitutions and the constitution of It often happens that a question involving some great consti-tutional or ecclesiastical principle is so mixed up with some unworthy individual, that a difficulty is thus thrown in the way of the advocates of the principle. Such was the state of the Privilege Question some years since, when the champion of the liberty of the subject against the tyranny of the House of Commons was such a person as Stockdale. But here the case is otherwise: the clergyman, in whose person injury has been done to the Church, is a faithful and irreproachable minister of the Gospel, of ecclesiastical learning and scientific information; not a young, hot-brained enthusisst, but a man of mature years and experience, against whom, for eleven long years of his ministry, there was not a murmur—who revived discipline among a lax congregation—who restored solemnity and frequency to the services of the Church—and who, when driven from the pulpit where he had taught for fifteen years, numbered among his supporters nine-tenths of the communi-

Independently, therefore of the consideration that the treatment of Mr. Lowe, if allowed to pass without protest, may be quoted as a precedent hereafter, we can never hope to have a stronger case on which to fight the Church's battle, or a clergyman more deserving of our sympathy. But we pass from the particular instance of Lord Palmerston's oppression to the general question.

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ral body

The appointment and remuneration of Chaplains to congregations of the Church of England in-foreign ports and places is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of King George the Fourth, (6 Geo. IV., c. 87.) By that Act the appointment of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public processing. appointment of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public meetings are directed to be held in foreign parts and places, under the auspices of the British Consuls, for the management of British Church affairs; there the only qualification for voting is a pecuniary one, viz. that the voter be a contributor of £20, or an annual subscription of £3. There is no reference to such contributor or subscriber being a member of the Church of England, and the majority at a meeting thus constituted are entrusted with the management of the thus constituted are entrusted with the management of the Church affairs, and are permitted by the Secretary of State to select their own chaplain, to withhold his salary, and to procure But, while the Act above mentioned left the appointment of

But, while the Act above mentioned left the appointment of Chaplains on this footing, there existed, until lately, certain "Regulations for the Management of British Church affairs in foreign parts and places, made and issued by her Majesty under the authority of the above act." And the 15th of these regulations, headed "Clergymen of the Church of England to obey the Bishop of London," provided as follows:—"All Chaplains belonging to the "Church of England who are appointed under the act, are, at the request of the Secretary of State, licensed by the Bishop of London. Such Chaplains are to consult the Bishop of London in all spiritual matters, and to obey his orders thereupon." This regulation introduced no new rule, but embodied a principle recognised and acted on for two hunbut embodied a principle recognised and acted on for two hundred years. It has now been revoked—Lord Palmerston has declared that "a license is perfectly unnecessary to enable the Chaplain legally to exercise his functions." He "has no doubt that the license was an incident arising from, and dependent upon, the Secretary of State." He has claimed a power, without the consent and against the judgment of the Richer of London, to recall a Chaplain duly licensed by the Bishop, and still retaining such license; and he has sent out another clergyman to officiate without episcopal license; and has intimated that he will "not in future raise the unpleasant question of licenses."

such a case is now withdrawn. The whole appointment, con-trol, and dismissal of one who is to exercise the most sacred functions is vested in, and may be exercised by, persons who may be alien, from or hostile to the Church.

The Secretary of State may be a Presbyterian, like Lord Aberdeen, or a Latitudinarian, like Lord Palmerston. The Consul, whose influence and powers under the act are considerable, may be a Presbyterian, as he was at Madeira. The majority of the committee of management may be like Mr. Lowe's opponents, of whom, out of thirty-six, "only five were communicants; one Roman Catholic; most Dissenters of various denominations, Socinians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, &c.; others, infidels profligates (formerly outlawed), &c.; and some professing members of the Church who never attend service, others who attend

only one of the chief leaders. In the case of O'Doherty, the second jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He is still confined, and at the next Commission, the trial will be again repeated. by some member who will treat it with earnestness and ability. Without undervaluing the aid of Mr. D'Israeli's talents, we Members of our Universities, who are the appointed champions of the Church's interest in the House of Commons, and should naturally be the first to stand forward in her behalf. Meanwhile we doubt not that the committee will take care to secure the question being so brought before the house as to meet with the attention it deserves.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

The Alba, of Florence, publishes a notice by the Prolegate The Alba, of Florence, publishes a notice by the Prolegate of Bologna, dated the 9th ult., thanking the people for their heroic resistance of the Austrians, and informing them that an indemnity for their time will be paid to such as require it. He advises the people not to rely with too much confidence on the terror that they have inspired, but to organize themselves in order to be well prepared against any other attacks.

The Pope has published a protest against the occupation of the States of the Holy See, effected by the troops.

The following is the official text of the armistice concluded between the two armies of Sardinia and Austria, preliminary to

between the two armies of Sardinia and Austria, preliminary to a treaty of peace:
Art. 1. The line of demarkation between the two armies

Art. 1. The line of demarkation between the two armies shall be the frontier of the retrospective States.

Art. 2. The fortress of Peschiera, Rocca d'Anfo and Osopo shall be evacuated by the Sardinian and allied troops, and given up to those of his Imperial Majesty. The delivery of these places shall be effected three days after the notification of the present convention. In these places all the materials of war belonging to Austria shall be restored; the Sardinian troops will take with them all materials, arms, amunition and clothes will take with them all materials, arms, amunition and clothes introduced there, and will, by regular marches, return by the shortest road into the States of his Sardinian Majesty.

Art. 3. The States of Modena, Parma, and the town of

Placenze, with the territory assigned to it as a fortress, will be evacuated by his Sardinian Majesty, three days after the notification of the present convention.

Art. 4. This Convention will also extend to the town of of the week there was a little uneasiness in regard to France. Much apprehension exists in reference to the probability of another outbreak in Paris, and the occurrences of the week seem to show cause for the anxiety so generally expressed.

Art. 4. This convention will also extend to the town of Venice and the Venetian provinces; the military land and sea forces will leave the city forts and ports of that place to return into the Sardinian States. The land troops may effect their retreat by land, and by regular marches, by a road to be de-

The Socialist confederacy has extensive influence among the operatives of Paris, Lyons and all the principal cities of France, and the audacity maintained by Proudhon, Louis Blanc and others implicated in the former contest, strengthens the presumtion that the Government are unwilling to proceed against them tiation for peace; and, at the expiration of that time, it

Count Salasco,
Chief of General Staff of Sardinian army.

Lieut. Gen. HESS, General Quarter Master of Austrian army INCIDENTS OF O'BRIEN'S ARREST.

(From the London Times.) Thurles, Tuesday Morning. There are some particulars incidental to the capture of Smith

Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Switzerland. This may form the basis of a settlement, but only a temporary one. There cannot be a permanent peace while Austria retains sway over any portion of the peninsula.

REPORTED REVOLUTION.—Advices from Breslau, August 10, say that a revolution has broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Warsaw. Travellers who have arrived here from Russian Poland unanimously confirm this intelligence. The Emperor has fied to Cronstadt. A Provisional Government has been extablished at St. Petersburg. Further details

penalties which would be incurred thereby. From all that I can learn, this unfortunate and misguided man possesses a mind not incapable of generous emotions, and it is likely that this explanation of his conduct is correct. He appears to have been recognized by many people besides Hulme, but no one put forth a hand against him; and as Hulme is an Englishman, the satisfaction felt is great that no countryman of the rebel chief was induced to betray him. Hulme has, I hear, given up his situation; and I have no doubt has acted wisely in doing so, for his life would not have been worth an hour's purchase had be ventured into this neighbourhood again. had be ventured into this neighbourhood again.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The state of Ireland is at this moment under military control. It is divided into districts, each of which is commanded by an officer of distinction, whose name is already known to the world chanics' Hall was filled with a very miscellaneous assortment as having "done the State some service. Gen. Napier is at Limerick. Sir C. O'Donnell at Warterford. Sir C. Napier and Major-General Turner at Cork. These are the established military districts by which the south of Ireland is held in control—by which its rebelliousness is over-awed, and the people reminded that there still exists such things as the Crown and Government of the land. To connect the south with Dublin Gen. Macdonald has under his command about 2,500 men, who form a moving column ready to be concentrated on any point where their in the order of a brass rod consected with a valve which was closed by the expanding rod or stove, thus prevent-which was closed by the expanding rod or sto

Calvanists, but it led to nothing but the unanimous adoption of a resolution in the latter assembly, to the effect that the union of the two Communions, if possible, would be desirable: a proposition on which one of the speakers remarked that "Satan alone."

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES.—A public meeting to form on Institution for the above object, was held on Thursday at the Hanover square Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The Bishops of London, Norwich, and Manchester, the Earls Harrowby and Nelson, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, and Dr. Todd, M. D., moved the several resolutions for the establishment of such an Institution on the following plan:—

In addition, to addition, the memory of the several resolutions for the establishment of such an Institution on the following plan:— In addition to a master and lady superintendent, the mem-

The local position of Buffalo, being within a few hours journey of the most populous parts of Upper Canada,—coupled with the circumstance that the inhabitants of the Provinces are not restricted on account of distinct nationality from competing with their neighbours for the various premiums offered by the New-York State Agricultural Society, creates for this "State Fair" a feeling of more than usual interest in the eyes of Canadians a feeling of more than usual interest in the eyes of Canadians.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the show grounds

ance do as he was ordered, he would blow his brains out. - | An implement styled Sherman's New Planter and Cultivator This had an immediate effect, and the engine was retained for the purpose for which it was wanted. Had it not been for this

the inventor says it is calculated to do, it will soon step into fight, and next day, by the pulling up of the rails or otherwise, his transmission to Dublin might have been difficult or impossible. As a proof of this I may mention, that one of the Sunday trains between this and Tipperary, ran against a huge block of slone, which had been placed on the line during the night, and which did considerable damage to the engine.

It is stated that Mr. Smith O'Brien was making his way to Limerick, in order to seek the shelter of his own roof, and that ever since he found out that harbouring him was a treasonable offence, he has carefully abstained from exposing any one to the penalties which would be incurred thereby. From all that I can learn, this unfortunate and misguided man possesses a mind not incapable of generous emotions, and it is likely that this explanation of his conduct is correct. He appears to have been recognized by many people besides Hulme, but no one put of the penaltic of the penaltic of the proposed to do, it will soon step into the inventor says it is calculated to do, it will soon step into the inventor says it is calculated to do, it will soon step into the his and carrot to a potato, at any depth desired; to manure at the same time with plaster, lime, or ashes; to sow much or little to the acre, according to the wishes of the husandman; to sow broad-cast, in drills, or hills; and he also states that it is well adapted to work on "rocky, stumpy, stony, or rough ground;" and finally, "does all these things well." Hussey's Reaping Machine appears well adapted to eut grain on ever lands, but where the ground is rough, or stony, or stumpy, we should be inclined to doubt the possibility of or stumpy, we should be inclined to doubt the possibility of or stumpy, we should be inclined to doubt the possibility of or stumpy, and finally, "does all these things well." Hussey's Reaping Machine appears well adapted to eut grain on ever since he found on the tits well and the very deal and the strength of t observed a large number of Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers; also, an improvement upon the common Straw Cutter, for slleing Indian Corn, stem, leaves, and ear, to be used as food for cattle. We were much pleased to observe a few Subsoil Ploughs—regarding the introduction and use of that implement of more value than the most mysterious sowing or reaping machine. Of ordinary ploughs there was but a very poor show, and most of them far too light in their construction. Harrows seem to have been almost altogether forgotten, and many other instruments, much used in the old country, and essential to good husbandry, were neither to be seen nor heard of. The Mechanics' Hall was filled with a very miscellaneous assortment of articles, few deserving much notice. Of Stoves and Cooking may be made to close at an ordinary temperature required, and

> een accomplished in Canada.
>
> There were some fine horses on the ground, but scattered about so extensive an area, they did not appear to so much advantage as they would have done, had they been arranged in order. The show of cattle was but middling: there were certainly some re-

markably beautiful specimens on the ground, but their number did not exceed eight or ten. The sheep and hogs were of very inferior description, to be far surpassed, we trust, by the farmers of Canada, at the coming Provincial Agricultural Show at Cobourg.

During the second and third days, addresses were delivered by various individuals to vast audiences, assembled in the Society's tent; but as we intend to resume this subject in our next number we shall defer until then, making any comments upon the address, or stating our impressions respecting the State Fair.

(From the Hamilton Gazette.)

were at least 60,000 persons present. We learn that quite a number of articles were entered for competition from Canada, and that not a few took prizes,—among which were some Ayrshire Cattle brought over by J. B. Ewart, Esq., of Dundas. We regret not being able to give to-day, as we expected, the list of Prizes awarded for Canadian skill and enterprise, as the account we should have received from a special Reporter has not yet.

By the kind permission of Major Esten, the Band of the Rifle Brigade was in attendance, and delighted the audience with their fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them. The sports of to-day comprise three sailing matches classified attendance is requested as business of importance is to be attendance in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A further fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them. The sports of to-day comprise three sailing matches classified attendance is requested as business of importance is to be attendance in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A further fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them. The sports of to-day comprise three sailing matches classified attendance is requested as business of importance is to be attendance in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A further fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them. The sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A further fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them.

The sports of to-day comprise three sailing matches classified attendance is requested as business of importance is to be attendance of the sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A further fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements we we should have received from a special Reporter has not yet reached us. We hope to supply it in our next.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

Buffalo, Saturday Sept. 9. The show of Cattle was very large indeed, and the quality scarcely inferior to the quantity. The Devon, Durham, Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and native breed had each their numerous representatives, and the sight of so many fine animals afforded representatives, and the sight of so many fine animals allorded me much gratification. The Buffalo Fair would of course beat us as regards numbers, but in quality Canada need not fear to come forward. The exceptions I have mentioned are the fat cattle and working oxen; and I cheerfully admit that those shown at Buffalo far surpassed anything I have seen out of England. Your readers will be pleased to learn that, of the few animals which were sent to this fair from Canada, several took premiums. Mr. Ewart of Dundas, received two prizes for to addition to a master and lady superintendent, the members of the Institution are to consist of—
1. Probationers: or young women of the age of eighteen or appears, able to read and write, to be under training in the public hospitals of the metopolis, under the direction of the officers of the Institution for two years; at the close of which, if approved, they may become paress. The probationers will receive beard, lodging, and washing; in the house, and certain faced articles of clothing for which they will pay £15 per sanuam, or £10.

2. Nurses: who may be admitted with or without probation in the Institution for their services from the Institution, and also board and lodging, &c., as in the case of probationers, and also board and lodging, &c., as in the case of probationers, while they are out nursing their wages will be proportionably increased. The nurses will be expected to remain in the service of the Institution for few years at least; and at the expiration of that period they will receive from the council a certificate of competency and respectability, if they are found to deserve it.

3. Sisters: to whom, especially, the Institution will look for the maintenance of a high moral and religious tone in the common family of the establishment; and, consequently, for the attain of the protont general objects which it has in which are they will contribute £30 annually to it, and receive for ompetency and respectability, if they are found to deserve it.

3. Sisters: to whom, especially, the Institution will look for the maintenance of a high moral and religious tone in the common family of the establishment; and, consequently, for the attain of the protont general objects which it has in which are the work of the maintenance of a high moral and religious tone in the common family of the establishment; and, consequently, for the attention for not less than any opera. The dealty of all the very potention of many the protones of the maintenance of a high moral and religious tone in the common family of the est took premiums. Mr. Ewart of Dundas, received two prizes for his Ayrshire cattle, which were deservedly admired; and he disposed of several head to Ohio gentlemen, who desired to encourage so useful a breed. The well-known dray-horse "Clyde" imported by the late Mr. Ward, of Weston, took the first prize for foreign horses; Mr. Davis's horse "King Alfred" got the second; a young "Clyde" the third; and that noble specimen of a thorough bred horse "Mercer." (imported) by

(Amherstburg), Mr. E. W. Thompson, and Mr. G. D. Wells (Toronto), and other well-known Agriculturists whose names

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the show grounds were opened for the admission of the public; the whole of the yast enclosure soon became crowded with interested spectators; so namerous indeed was the attendance, that any object possessing the slightest attraction soon drew a little crowd of the "curious and inquisitive" around it, The various halls and tents and flowers, during the first three or four hours were filled to and flowers, during the various halls and tents and flowers, during the rist three or four hours were filled to and flowers, during the various objects displayed.

The implement and machinery ground was partially filled.

Among the most interesting and useful were the mowing, eaping, planting, and thrashing machines—certainly four of the the calculations of their owners. Some of the thrashing machines—certainly four of the distinct includes of the thrashing machines—certainly four of the distinct includes of the control of their owners. Some of the thrashing machines—certainly four of the distinct includes of the control of their owners. Some of the thrashing machines—certainly four of the citerns and were an unachine exhibited great ingenuity in its construction, and useful were the mowing of the stock of

Colonial.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY. Montreal, 8th Sept., 1848. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Legislative Council the Honourable Frederick Augustus Quesnel, of the City of Montreal.

THE DEBENTURES .- We have spoken already of

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 1st September, 1848.

value. Merchants take them at the current discount, and make something on paying their Custom-House dues. Upon those who have to receive them in payment the hardship is as great as ever. We find an instance recorded of a School Superintendent

1.	Mr.	Arnold's Undine at	405	m. past	6
2.	66	O'Brien's Gazelle	445	**	6
3.	46	Shaw's Albacore	50	"	6
4.	66	Whitlam's Belle Louise	53		6
5.	66	E. Ewart's Storm	531	46	6
6.	46	Heyward's Saucy Jack	573	46	6

and 3rd prizes; but the Undine, we fancy is beyond doubt the winner of the first. At seven o'clock no other boat being it the race was declared over. The following boats started, by were not placed, viz :--

Mr. Draper's Elais.

" Nicolls's Peri, (late Grace Darling.)
" T. Shortis's Cecelia, (late Maria.)

this City was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, his Worship, George-Gurnett, Esq., Mayor, presiding,—who addressed the Grand Jury with his usual fluency and precision. The court was adjourned yesterday, having been engaged for a portion of the four days. During the sitting, the Grand Jury took occasion to make the following Presentment:-

CITY OF TORONTO,) The Jurors of our Lady the Queen,

To wit: The Grand Jury have visited the Gaol, and found it in

The Grand Jury further present, that some of the prisoners confined for trial complain of want of air and exercise. The Grand Jury would recommend that additional assistance be

opinion of the Grand Jury, be required.

The Grand Jury also further present—that the peace and welfare of the city have of late been seriously endangered by a most demoralizing traffic carried on between certain of the licensed cabmen, and the numerous abandoned women who nightly infest our streets; not only have the citizens been disturbed by the running of cabs at unseasonable hours, and shocked by the obscene riots consequent upon this shameful traffic, but the youth of the city, and strangers, are continually exposed to be ensuared by this means into the company of the exposed to be ensuared by this means into the company of the licentious, and new facilities are thus being given for the commission of crime. The moral interests and reputation of the city demand that this nuisance should be immediately sup-

All which is respectfully submitted,
Charles Stotesbury, Foreman, John Balfour, Rice Lewis,
Alex. McGlashan, Sam. Phillips, John C. Bettridge,
Thomas Bilton, George Walker, E. F. Whittemore,
John Sterling, John Harrington, Thomas J. Preston,
George H. Cheney, Robert James, Jr., Thos. Hayes.
Grand Jury Room, 7th September, 1848.

several criminals who were tried, viz: — Michael Maher, larceny, to be imprisoned 14 days; Alice Hamilton, larceny, 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour; Patrick Conlan, assault, 14 imprisonment with hard labour; Patrick Conlan, assault, 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour; Julia Magrath, larceny, 7 days' imprisonment with hard labour; Thomas Allis, disorderly house, 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Catherine Montgomery, disorderly house, 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Anne McDonell, larceny, second conviction, 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Mary Kane, larceny, second conviction, 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour; R. Gregory, assault, fined 10s. and costs; Martha Chapman, larceny, 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour; William Callaghan and Bidget Callaghan, disorderly house, the former 14 days' and the latter 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour,—Colonist. with hard labour .- Colonist.

THE UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY .- At a loan meeting of this society, held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., W. Antrobus Holwell, Esquire, Vice President, Chairman, six shares of the stock of the society were sold at an average bonus

AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS. (From a Correspondent.)

I had the pleasure of dining at the Pavilion Hotel yesterday with an American gentleman from the Valley of the Ohio, who expressed his opinions very freely on the unpardonable and unjustifiable conduct of his countrymen, in endeavouring to stir up mischief and disaffection in this Province—if renewed, and you catch them, "hang them up on the first tree!!" Now, if the Canadians are DESIROUS OF OBTAINING THEIR LIBERTY!"
("tenete risum!") "let it be by their own exertions!" "Hold,
Sir," was the reply, "you talk of liberty! why, we are as free
as the wind of Heaven: in fact, freer than the boasted sons of America. What more do we want?—we have enough—and a rebellion would be put down as early as the would-be King of Munster's formidable conspiracy!"

Summary.

The Office of Market Clerk in the City of Toronto has been The Office of Market Clerk in the City of Toronto has been abolished: we are sorry that this step has been taken, for the sake of the pains-taking and estimable Mr. Dempsey, who has hitherto held that situation. The Market Fees, in future, will be collected at the Toll Gates.—Lieutenant Monro has been recalled from Newgate.—Rear-Admirable the Hon. D. H. Mc Kay. commanding in chief on the Irish station, has given orders to all the ships attached to his flag and on the coast of Ireland to see the force of the coast of Ireland to see the force of the coast of Ireland to see the coast of to search for and seize all arms and amunition attempted to be landed in that country by Americans.—Since 1789 all the revolutions in France have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was dethroned under Pius VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VI.; Charles X.; under Pius VIII.; and Louis Phillipe under Pius IX.—At the Sherbrooke Assizes, in Lower Canada, Mr. Solicitor-General Drummond being prosecutor for the Crown, we learn from the Montreal Courier, that "all the prisoners arrested for counterfeiting American coin, and forging notes of the various backs in the United States, have been accounted in the counterfeiting aridone with the counterfeit of the counterfei quitted, in consequence of defective evidence and flaws in the indictments."—The Smith O'Brien Club in New York has been dissolved: this is the first fruits of the news by the Bribeen dissolved: this is the first fruits of the news by the Britannia.—Mr. Downing's barn and stables, near Anasator, consumed by fire, no insurance.—The Canada Union Act Amendment Bill, restoring the use of the French language, concurrently with the English, in Canadian Parliamentary Records, &c., was sanctioned by commission on the 11th August, with a number of other bills.—Montreal Pilot.—The Scotland, laden with wheat from this port to Montreal, has been lost, sunk at with wheat from this port to Montreal, has been lost, sunk at the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal.—Madame Anna Bishop gave a second concert in this city on Monday evening last.—New Post Offices are shortly to be established at Raymond and St. Catherines, in the County of Portneuf.—A great scarcity of seamen prevails in St. John, N. B.—The Stebon Heath has brought 300 troops to Halifax.—Yucatan has been reunited to Mexico.—Flour in New York 6D. 18c. to 6D. 25c. per barrel, (best); Buffalo, 5D. 25c.; Cleaveland, 4D. 75c.—It is intended to build or purchase a steamboat to run direct from the Bay of Quinté to Montreal—A report has been recently set forth by Drs. Bradley and Fraser, declaring their persuasion of the insanity of the convict Jones, mow lying in the gaol at Montreal, under sentence of death for the murder of Fitzgerald.—Such is the state of the Republic of Hayti, that 220 Haytian Dollars are freely given for a Doubloon.—Cases of Yellow Fever have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Staten Island, N.S.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The state of the s					
TORONTO, Septe	embe	r 13	th, I	1848	NATE OF
				- 8	d
Fall Wheat per 60 lbs.	5	4	a	5	8
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4 1	0	a	0	0
Spring do. do.	1	3	a	0	0
Oats, per 34lbs	2	0	a	2	1
Barley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	3
Peas	27	6	a	0	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	26	3	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	27	0	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	25	0	a	0	0
The (in Pags)		2	a	0	34
Beef, per lb.	15	0	a	18	9
Do per 100 IDS	0	21	a	0	35
Mutton per lb	35	0	a	0	0
Hams, per 100 lbs	30	0	a	0	0
Bacon do. do	00	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	9	a	0	10
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	61	a	17	0
the sale do		38	a	0	5
Cheese, per lb	U	9.5		7	6
Apples per parrel		0	a	6	6
Eggs per doz.	0	5	-	9	0
Turkeys, each	2	0	a	0	3
do do	Z	0	a	2	3
Ducks, per pair	1	6	a	200	8
Fowle 110.		3	a	1	6
Straw, per ton	25		a	28	
Hay, do.	65	0	a	70	
Fire Wood,	10	0	a	12	
Fire wood,	0	5	a	0	6

EXCHANGE. On England—Bank 12 @ 0 per cent. On New York—Bank 3 @ 0 " New York on England, 30 d's 9 @ 91 **

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

The Managing Committee meet on Tuesday the 19th Sept., in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A full

Under the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, A BAZAAR

WILL be held (D. V.) in the month of December next, in aid of the Fund for the ERECTION of a PAROCHIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL-HOUSE, in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James.

Mrs. Draper,
Mrs. Durnford,
Mrs. Grasett,
Mrs. T. D. Harris,
Mrs. Proudfoot,
Mrs. Proudfoot,
Mrs. S. Ridout,
Mrs. John Ridout,
Mrs. James Small.

Toronto, September 13th, 1848.

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will be glad to receive into his house Two more Pupils.

Toronto, September 13, 1848.

7-41

MRS. BURKE RESPECTFULLY informs the PARENTS of Pupils ATTENDING UPER CANADA COLLEGE, that she can accommodate Six Young GENTLEMEN as Family Boarders.

Her House is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 13, 1848.

Works on the Church.

Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Succession; by the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A. of Pembroke Coilege, Oxford, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. Rivingtons, London, 12mo, stiff covers, 2s. 6d.

An Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Suc-cession, with an Appendix, on the English Orders, but M. cession, with an Appendix, on the English Orders; by the Hon, and Rev. A. P. Percival, B. C. L., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. Prot. Epis. Tract Society, New York, 144 pages, paper covers, 10d.

paper covers, 10d.

The Old Paths—Where is the Good Old Way, or the Notes of the Church, in connection with which the Child of the Church is examined concerning Ecc estastical Principles; by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., Episcopal Minister, St. James's, Cruden, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol. Third Edition carefully revised and greatly enlarged. John Henry Lurier, Oxford, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 8d.

Plain Discourses on Church Government; being the substance of Sermons on the same subject; by G. T. Chapman, D. D.. late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, U. S. Diocesan Press, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 74d.

Press, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 7\frac{1}{2}d.

View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church, as presented in Scripture and History, to the End of the Second Century; with the Apostolic Succession to the Present Day; by the Rev. A. B. Chapln, M.A., Mem. Philog. Soc., Mem. Com. Acad. Arts and Sciences, &c. S. Babcock, New Haven, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Letters to B Friend whose Mind has long been harrassed by Many Objections against the Church of England; by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Seeley & Burnside, London, 12mo, cl., 7s. 4d. erranzabulce, the Lost Church found, or the Church of England not a New Church, but Ancient, Apostolical, and Independent, and a Protesting Church 900 years before the Reformation; by the Rev. C. T. Collins, Trelawny, M.A., late Rector of Timsbury, Somerset, and formerly fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 5th edit., Revingtons, London, 12mo, el., 1 s. 6d. American Edition, from 5th London edit., Stamford & Swords, New York, 12mo, el., 4s. 6d.

New York, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

The Definitions of Faith, and Canons of Discipline of the Six Geumenical Councils, with the remaining Canons of the Code of the Universal Church. Translated, with Notes. Together with the Apostolical Canons; by the Rev. Wm. A. Hammond, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. First American Edition; to which are added the Constitution and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. J. A. Sparks, New York, 1990s. cl., 6s.

Bpiscopacy Tested by Scripture; by the Right Rev. Henry U. Onkerdonk, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Prot. Epis. Tract Society. New York, 12mo, cl., 1s. 10åd.

ermons on the Ministry and Ordinances of the Church of England; by the Right Reverend Father in God, William Beveridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. J. H.

Parker, Oxford, 12mo, cl. 6s. 8d,

The Original Draught of the Primitive Church;
in answer to a Discourse intitutled "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church;
that flourished within the first three hundred years after Churs;"
by the Rev. William Sclater, D. 10; a new edition, carefully corrected, with the quotations from the Fathers, &c., given at length.
D. A. Talboys, Oxford and London, 12mo, cl., &s. A Discourse on the Bight of the Church in a Christian State; by Herbert Thorndike. B.D., formerly Prebendary of Westminister. A new Edition, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and Assistant Minister of Ely Chapel, Holborn. Cleaver, London; Parker, Oxford, 12mo, cl., 11s. 4d.

11s. 4d,

A Preatise on the Different Degrees of the Christian Priesthood; by Eadrian Saravia. Parker, Oxford, 18mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Midsummer Vacation, WEDNESDAY, the 27th September.

TERMS: Day Scholars. Optional Branches-(Extra.)

MR. O. H. TOULMIR, Professor of Music, MILLBROOK COTTAGE, NEAR FINCH'S TAVERN. YONGE STREET.

HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Harp, Piano, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorongh Bass; having had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testimonials as to his ability, &c.

Orders may be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which, as Mr. O. H. T. is in the City every day, will receive prompt attention.

wis in the fork has be Brimendrently
&c.,
the glan of education which Mea ked No. possesses, it based upon the most approved modern European system, and the young ladies entrusted to her care, have the advantage of being under her immediate superintendence, or that of her sisters, who feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their improvement.

Puglis studying German, Italian and French have the advantage of the guardeness of the question in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive practice in French Speaking is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pugli in each department is insured.

Prospectuses, stating full particulars, can be had on application to the Establishment, 36 Wellington Street West, next door to the residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

EDUCATION

Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further instalments, &c., should the party die before he have hoost approved modern timedates superintendence, or that of her sisters, who feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their improvement.

Puglis studying German, Italian and French have the eadvantage of the question in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive practice in French Speaking is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches of the question to the Establishment, 36 Wellington Street West, next door to the residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

Toronto, September 6, 1848.

EDUCATION

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen. men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street,

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having recently engaged the services of the Rev. Thomas W. Marsh, B. A., of King's College, is prepared to receive a few additional Pupils for Private Tuition. He has two vacancies in his house for BOARDERS. The School will Resopen on the 1st SEPTEMBER. Hamilton, 23rd August, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

THE COUNCIL of Bishor's College, beg to announce to the public, that Michaelmas Term COMMENCES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.
Candidates for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to Candidates for Matriculation are requests.

the Principal on that day.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. H. NICPLIS.

4-Im August 14th, 1848.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOME DISTRICT.

Teachers to preside over each.

Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master. Terms, Including Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with Music, £40 per annum.

Music, Singing. Drawing, Dancing and the Guitar, by the most approved Masters.

The highest references given. Toronto, August 10, 1848.

MARRIED.

At Churchville, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. J.

MRS. and the Misses DUNN, beg most respectfully to inform their friends, that Studies will be resumed after a short Vacation, on Monday the 31st August.

They avail themselves of this opportunity, to offer sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage they have received during the hort time they have been in Cobourg.

References kindly permitted to the Hopourable and Picture.

On the 6th instant, at 6th instant, at 6th instant, at 6th instant, at 6th instant. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev'd. he Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, obourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq., (abourg.

August 8th, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils, wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music, French, and Drawing. A member of the Church will be preferred. Address (post-paid) care of T. D. Campbell, Esq., Brockville. Brockville, August 8, 1848.

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

quiring them.

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

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HOMAS GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ.,
Gelborne.

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-

Piano-forte, Organ, and Theory of Music. MR. G. W. STRATHY will resume his instructions in the above

Terms

School Wanted.

A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Province.

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most emphasize testimany has been bone to the Ability of

he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most emphatic testimony has been borne to the Ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides and by public consent.

Application may be made (post paid) to W. L., care of Mr. Champion, "The Church" Office, Toronto.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES. Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

(Next door to Messrs Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.

Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.

Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

Bank Stock, &c.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, COMMERCIAL.
TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY,
FARMERS & MECHANICS' Do.
CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY, Shares of the above STOCKS for Sale by W. B. PHIPPS, General Agent.

N. B. Farms, Wild Lands, Town Lots, &c. Toronto, August 10, 1848. Organ for Sale. A LARGE PARLOUR ORGAN, with three Full Stops viz., Open and Stop Diapason, and Principle, having a Pedai Octave attached. It is sufficiently powerful for a small Church, and can be blown with hand or foot Apply to

G. B. WYLLIB.
5-31

T. HAWORTH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a Carriage and Saddlery

Trimmings in all their variety. Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on MONDAY, the 4th of September next, at the usual hour. A few vacancies for Boarders—Terms moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE,
Head Master.
Head Master.
Med Med Cherry, within the past twelve months, under my down supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of fow persons who and direction. Indeed in the strongest terms.
A case of Ashma, the severest I ever saw, to which I was called a month ggo, evinced the dyspace and suffering whe deviced his week six weeks, and the dyspace and suffering whe deviced his week six year him one bottl

Washington, North Carolina, Aug. 12, 1847. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.
For sale, Whoiesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co.,
and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at Hamilton, the wife of Josias Bray, Esq., of a son. In this city, on Sunday, the 10th inst., Mrs. T. J. Preston, 7rSm of a daughter. MARRIED.

of Toronto.
On the 6th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Charles Magill, Esq., merchant, to Anna Eliza, second daughter of David Wright, Esq., of that city.
On Wednesday, the 6th instant, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector, J. R. Mann, Esquire,

On Wednesday, the out instant, at Christ's Chatch, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector, J. R. Mann, Esquire, Royal Engineers, son of the late Maior Graval Mann, to Caroline Book, paragree unignter of the late James Geddes, Staff Surgeon, of Kingston.

At the same time ard place, and by the same, James Coffin Geddes, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, Hamilton, to Marianne Lee, third daughter of Henry Wyatt, Esq., of Flamboro' East, late of Longditton, Surrey, England.

In Hamilton, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. T. W. Marsh, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Jane Heatley.

At Guelph, on Monday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, M. Campbell, Esq., Surgeon, &c., to Jane, reliet of the late Wm. Newell, Esq., of Ballymullen, Ireland.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 29th August, Captain Wetherall, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Colonel Wetherall, Deputy Adjutant General, to Selena Fanny, second daughter of Captain Chas. Wetherall.

On Friday, the 1st inst., at Paris, by the Rev. Mr. Ruttan, C. De Blaquiere, Esq., to Agnes, widow of the late Wm. Lawson, Esquire.

On the 7th inst., in this city, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Pre

On the 7th inst., in this city, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University, Edward Sherwood, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, youngest son of the Hon. L. P. Sherwood, to Isabella. Penelope, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, K.H. On Thursday the 12th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. Scadding, Incambent of the Church, Mr. J. S. Blogg, to Miss Sophia Davids, both of this city. DIED.

SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,

JOHN TURNBULL. ESQ.,

Belleville.

J. D. Goslee, Esq.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required.

20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., at Quebee, Mr. Robert Stanley, Printer, aged 23 years.

At Guelph, on Wednesday morning last, 6th instant, aged 58 years, Robert Alling, Esq., M.D., during 16 years a resident of this town, and formerly of Laxfield, Suffock, England.

THE LATE DR. ALLING.—We this week chronicle the death of one of those who watched over and fostered the rising of our young but flourishing town. Arriving here within about four years after the first tree was felled, Dr. Alling had to suffer from all the inconveniences of a life in the wilds; but a few years after the first tree was felled, Dr. Aling had to suffer from all the inconveniences of a life in the wilds: but a few years saw him in the midst of a prosperous population success-fully carrying out the views of the Canada Company, whose agent he was from the time of his arrival till the day of his JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.
Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

22-tf
Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, who is permitted to refer to the Venerable Archdeacon of York, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, in a School or Private Family, as GOVERNESS. She is competent to teach the rudiments of French and Music.

Cobourg. September 1st, 1848.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, September 13.—

Mrs. Dupuis, rem.; Rev. W. Ritchie; Job Deacon, rem., Vols. 11 and 12; A. Doolittle, rem. for Mr. Henry; Rev. W; H. Cooper, (will please pay C. H. Belcher, Esq., Halifax)

Cobourg. September 1st, 1848.

Rev. Hy. Patton, rem.; Dr. Mewburn.

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mm, who form a moving column ready to be concentrated on any part where their services may be required. They occupy the districts, suppression of di sion so appointed has placed itself in communication with the local Lutheran consistories throughout France, and as soon as the project is completed, will take measures for the convocation of a new general consistory, which will be the constituent assembly of the Lutheran Communion. In the Reformed or Calvindary of the Lutheran Communication of various that processes of various that processes of various that processes of various that peep, if vinistic Communion the progress of revolution has been, if Possible, still more rapid. A general cry for reorganization, raised almost simultaneously with the revolution, was responded to by the appointment, in eighty-six out of the ninety-two "Consistorial Churches" of delegates to a constituent assembly which met accordingly at Paris, where it held its sittings from the 10th to the 25th of May. By the admission of their own prints the delection of the constituent assembly which the constituent accordingly at Paris, where it held its sittings from the 10th to the 25th of May. Prints the debates were of the most disorderly, and occasionally,

To show the character of the movement, as well as the actual condition of these "Churches," it will be sufficient to quote from the session of the 20th of May, the different tests proposed for defining Church membership, and the consequent right to vote in the approaching elections. The following tests were successively proposed: To be baptized a communicant, and to believe that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh: negatived, to substitute for the substitute of the substitute to substitute for the words, "that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh," the words, "that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh," the words, "that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God:" negatived, to substitute "adhesion to the Apostles' Creed:" to retain only "baptism and communion without any expression of belief:" negatived, on the ground that many of the control of the without any expression of belief: "negatived, on the ground that many of their Church members, nay even of their consistories, never receive the communion; to rest satisfied with baptism and the first admission to the communion: negatived, on the ground that members have never communicated at all: to let baptism be the only test: negatived, on the ground that there were unbaptized Church members who ought not to be excluded: to require that the electors should take part in "the essential acts of pales."

The New York State Fair, which has just been held at Buffalo has passed off with a good deal of satisfaction, although not unmixed with disappointment, at least to a large number of Canadian visitors, who went to Buffalo with the highest expectation. The arrangements, we are took, were excellent, were entered and the first admission to the communion: negatived, on the ground that there were unbaptized Church members who ought not to be excluded: to require that the electors should take part in "the essential acts of pales."

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The New York State Fair, which has just been held at Buffalo has passed off with a good deal of satisfaction, although not unmixed with the highest expectation. The Scaling Maning Mani to require that the electors should take part in "the essential acts of religion:" negatived, on the ground of its being too indefinite. The resolution ultimately agreed upon was, "That all shall have a vote who declare that they heartily belong and adhere. adhere to the Reformed Church of France." After settling the electoral law upon this wide basis, the assembly appointed a "Provisional Commission" to undertake "the care of the Churches" till the new assembly can be convoked. An attempt was made to effect a fusion between the Lutheran and the Calvanists, but it led to eathing but the unanimous adoption of

alone would refuse his adhesion to it."

the Ministerial Finance measure, and the following announcement, from the official Gazette, fully bears us out:—

Amount of Provincial Debentures, payable twelve months

So the paper is rapidly returning upon Government, and people are getting rid of it as fast as they can! Every payment to a Government office is made in Debentures, for a very good reason—that it is only there they can be passed at their nominal

circles, squares and other fanciful devices. We were certainly most disappointed with the horticultural tent: two small tables only were covered with plants in flower, and one half at least of these consisted of fuschias; a few orange trees, and two or three cacti, together with half a dozen others of ordinary description, completed the assortment. The display of field and garden vegetables was good, but in no ways surpassed what has already been accomplished in Canada.

Owing to the difficulty of getting so many vessels placed at their moorings, the start did not take place till nearly 5 o'clock and at the termination the following six boats came in as follows, viz.:—

" G. Crookshank's Queen.
" Hodgin's Firefly.
" Gunn's Shark.

THE MAYOR'S COURT .- The Mayor's Court for

e District, on their oath, make the following Presentment: clean state, and much credit is due to the Gaoler, Mr. Kidd, for the manner in which it is kept, considering the disadvantages under which he labours. They beg to refer the Court to the annexed letter from that officer: They have examined

Grand Jury would recommend that additional assistance be granted to the Gaoler, so that he may be enabled to allow those who are not under sentence or confined for serious crimes, to take exercise in the yard. If the walls of the Gaol yard were in a proper condition, additional assistance would not, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, be required.

The following are the sentences passed by the Court on the

Never despair ! though grief And scatter your hopes abroad, Vigour and strength will be Born of your sorrow and toil Every bend of the oak will push Deeper its roots in the soil.

Never despair ! for the rod Like the Prophet's, will open a spring A well in wastes of life-Watered of yore with tears-A font where the soul may quench Its thirst in the coming years.

Never despair! but watch And wear out the night in prayer; Gird up your loins anew, And boldly wrestle with care; You'll find in the end it is God's messenger in disguise A blessing before it flies.

Never despair ! for God Works all things for the best, And sends us sorrow and woe, To be a trial and test.

The dross of the heart alone, The base alloy of the mind, Comes out of the fire refined.

THE TWO CULDEE MISSIONARIES. (From "Stories of the Primitive and Early Church," by Sophia Woodroofe.)

Some time in the year 635, the holy brotherhood

of the Culdees, were assembled in their chapter-house by a special summons from their Superior. Segen, the son of Fiacher, was, at that period, Ab-

bot and Presbyter of the famous Monastery of Iona or I-Columb-Kill. He was the fifth in succession from the original foundation of the house: and he presided over the establishment from the year 622 to the year These Culdres, whose peculiar name has occasioned

a world of etymological speculations, were of the Hiberno-Scottish Church: which, so far from being in subjection to Rome, stood directly opposed to it on various points of discipline and doctrine; and which, not having received the Gospel from the Latins, stiffly maintained its absolute independence. It was, in short, a model of one of the Primitive Churches, which with perfect mutual liberty, jointly constituted the collective body of the Church Catholic, ere the widegrasping ambition of the Papacy had subjected well nigh the whole Christian world to its lawless domination. In this state of complete and jealous independence, the Irish Church remained many ages after the ancient British Church had been brought under the voke of Rome: nor in fact, was it subjugated to the Pope, until our second Henry forced upon its reluctant clergy and laity, that debased form of Christianity which had been set up throughout the western empire. By a compact of iniquity, Adrian, on the plea that all islands were dependencies upon the see of St. Peter, made to Henry a grant of the Lordship of Ireland: and Henry, on his part, pledged himself, to destroy the ancient and cherished independence of the insular Church of Patric and Columba, and to reduce it into subjection to the Papacy. For their mutual aggrandizement and convenience, that same day Herod and Pontius Plate were made friends.

Such was the act of our first Plantagenet: and as the wickedness of the vile principle of interested exof that profligate act are felt, by his posterity and the nation which they govern, down even to the present

But, at the time of which I speak, the Hiberno-Scottish Church, which had evidently been founded by missionaries from the East, was perfectly independent of Rome: and, holding fast the substance of Primitive Antiquity, was little disposed to admire the gaudy superstition which had even then infected the Roman Church; though, in that age, it was as nothing compared to what it afterwards became in the downward progress of its baneful development. I have said, however, that, in the year 635, the

holy brotherhood of the Culdees were assembled in the chapter-house of their Monastery in Iona. Their our Lord nor his Apostles can be found to have looks, even before the Abbot Segen opened the business on which they had been summoned, evinced a strong feeling of anxiety: with which, it might be seen, much disappointment and mortification were intermingled. The matter, which they had to discuss, was plainly one of no light moment.

stony ground, and at length came in a manner to they soon relapsed into Paganism. nothing. You know likewise, that Oswald, the ne- "How was I to act under such circumstances?

forthwith arose. greet you well on my return: and would that you such sons of Belial is totally impracticable." could greet me on my success. But I return, humbled, Corman sat down, not a little heated and chafed by through my unworthy hands. Let me have your austere temperament. prayers: that, if I have failed in carrying bles- A long pause followed. The Brethren knew not sings to others, I may at least, from my very want what to say. Segen himself, the experienced Abbotof success, derive a blessing to my own soul. May Presbyter was evidently perplexed. my disappointment make me more humble! May it At length, a pious Culdee, named Aidan, who was teach me, by grace, to know myself better! May it one of the holy Fraternity, rose modestly from his convince me, how many in the sight of God stand far seat: and, being encouraged by Segen to deliver his

"My son," eagerly interrupted the good Abbot, be assured you have both the orsers good Abbot, "No one, my brother, can doubt thy zeal: no one

Hector Boethius we learn that his name was Corman.

what steps should be taken."

there was a sore lack of that clear practical explanation more sublime precepts. of them, without which they never will take any deep and permanent hold of the heart and the affections.

"We have heard much, for instance, of the wonderfully sudden conversion of the pagan high-priest Coifi: and, by the missionaries from Rome, it has been confidently urged, as a proof of the success which attends all efforts directed by the Bishop of that See; whence the deduction has been, that Heaven itself decides, a Augustine was wont to urge to our brethren the British Christians, the religious necessity of submission to that alleged only Centre of Unity. We have been told likewise, that Edwin, while taking refuge at the Court of Redwald, had a token given to him either by an angel or by a departed spirit, and that Paulinus, many years afterward, came forward and reminded him of this token, though the king had never mentioned the circumstance to him: for he was a man of remarkably cautious and reserved disposition, which caused him to hesitate so long before he embraced Christianity. How, then, did Paulinus know the cirumstance? He received the knowledge of it by special inspiration: said the Italian followers and attendants of Paulinus. We Scots are slow to believe such marvels: and the more so, when we learn the principles on which Coifi openly professed his converion to be based. The gods, whom he worshipped, had never, he said, promoted his temporal advantage. Others, he saw, had greater weight and influence with the king than himself. It would not be so, if they were true and potent gods, because he had always been particularly zealous in their service. Therefore he

and more lucrative service. "I could not learn, that any true scriptural principles had ever been communicated to him. Clearly, none could have been communicated to him before his so-called conversion: for, if they had been, it were morally impossible for him to have used such language.

ould try whether Christianity might not be a better

"But the king, it seems, owed his conversion to a special messenger from heaven. If so, would not that essenger have inculcated the principles laid down so clearly in the Gospel? It leads me much to suspect the story of Edwin's angel or ghost, when I find, that the supposed messenger from heaven advanced for the encouragement of the Prince, something very like the of our great northern diocese. crude fancy of Coifi. Heaven, he was told, would grant him great worldly success and great worldly prosperity: and then the bargain was, that, in return, e should become a Christian. But yet more than this. You well know, brethren; for, by God's blessing, useful learning has eminently flourished in Ireland: you well know, that, in the Churches both of the East and of the West, a most pernicious doctrine has long been maintained, which overturns the first principles of even common morality, and which tends to destroy all confidence between man and man. The pediency usually draws after it, in the way of cause the practice of pious frauds, as they are called, has end, we have been assured, sanctifies the means: and been openly vindicated. Three centuries ago, Chrysostom himself agreed, that we ought not to upbraid a man for deceiving another, provided he did it with a charitable intention and for the spiritual benefit of the deceived individual: and matters, I fear, have not been mending since that time. Principles seldom stop short of practice: and peradventure, Edwin's ghostly visitant, who preached the very doctrine which produced Coifi's conversion, may explain the sub-

sequent inspiration of Paulinus. "Such, my father, is not the doctrine, which we Culdees have received: on the contrary, we believe with St. Paul, that, if in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. As neither sanctioned it, I could not wonder, that the Gospel, when so preached, should speedily come to nothing. If the procuring of worldly advantages were to be the test of religious truth: such converts as Coifi, when they found, that, by a profession of Christianity, they became neither richer nor more powerful; nay, when "My brethren," said Segen, "I have called you they found, that pain and poverty and trouble came together, that I may have the benefit of your joint de- upon them just as much as upon those who still conliberations and collective wisdom. For it is written: tinued to worship their false gods; would, at once, Where no counsel is, the neople fall: but, in the multi- return to their former idolatry. Since this, said they, tude of counsellers there is safety. You well know, is all we get by listening to the famous Italian Mission how the Christianity, planted in Northumbria by the ary: we might as well have remained as we were. And Italian missionary Paulinus, in the days of King Ed. so the matter turned out. They had never been inwin, dwindled away like the produce of seed sown in structed in true Christian principles; and, therefore,

phew and successor of Edwin, educated in our own uncorrupted and independent Church while an exile in within me, when I saw this Saxon kingdom wholly Scotland, lamenting the ead condition of his lapsed given to idolatry. I steruly rebuked the shameless kingdom, besought, not ambitious Rome, but our lowly backsliders for their selfish mercenary apostacy. I acted selves, to send him a devout missionary, who, by God's as a faithful pastor ought to act. I told them no half blessing upon his labours, might reclaim that Prince's story: I prophesied to them no smooth things: I held erring suljects, and ensure their future constancy by out no compromise. For what concord hath Christ teaching them a more excellent way. Furthermore with Belial? Or what part hath a believer with an inyou know, that our holy brother Corman, revered by fidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God us all for the strictness and austerity and devotedness with idols? I broadly threatened them with all the of his life, was selected for this mission: a labour of torments of hell, if they returned not promptly to the love which he promptly undertook, not valuing his fold of Christ. I ridiculed with all the pungency of SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, own safety, provided God would make him the blessed satire, the gross absurdity of their worship. In short, instrument of turning sinners to repentance.* He with just severity, I gave them to understand pretty went, as you all remember, full of hope and confidence plainly, that, unless they instantly attended to my and zeal: but he hath now returned in despair; dishearted, dispirited, and wholly unsuccessful. I have barian fools, whose intellect could not be rated higher summoned you in full Chapter, as the statuteable than that of their own Saxon acorn-munching swine. Council of your Abbot, that you might hear Corman's Assuredly, I may say: Liberavi animam meam. I own account of his failure, and that you might then have nothing to reproach myself withal. My conaid me in deliberating what is best to be done for the science is clear. But the Lord did not deign to work promotion of the Gospel of Christ among these northern by my hands. The hardened savages mocked at my Saxons. Brother Corman, the Chapter wait to hear expostulations, and laughed at my zealous anger. Ihad the protection of the good king: otherwise, I should Thus spoke the venerable Abbot: and Corman hardly have escaped with my life; so irritated were they against me for telling them the truth. Hence I "Holy father and beloved brethren," said he, "I returned with a full conviction that the conversion of

I trust, and submissive to the dispensations of our his own vehemence. He was, in all essentials, a good Heavenly Father, who hath not vouchsafed to work man: but, as Bede speaks, he was of a somewhat too

higher than the austere and (I fear I must confess be-

"be assured, you have both the prayers and the sym- can distrust thy godly sincerity: no one can speak pathy of our whole Brotherhood. Already, as we lightly of thy clear knowledge, both of the blessed * Bede merely tells us that such a missionary was sent: from lector Boethius we learn that his name was Corman. Two one reverences thee more highly than myself: no one Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with one reverences thee more highly than myself: no one Toronto, August 10, 1848.

may well perceive, hath God blessed this wholesome feels more sensibly his own spiritual inferiority. Yet mortification to the good of your soul. Never can we may not my brother, from the best motives, have erred WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, be too much upon our guard against undue elation: a in method, however sound in doctrine? When the danger to which the most self-denying Christians are tempest, in the fable, assailed the traveller: he only ever the most exposed. You have long known theo- girt his cloak around him the more closely. But when retically, that, when we have done all, we are but unthe warm beams of the kindly sun beat upon him: profitable servants: you have long known, that, through then, melting under their influence, he first opened his the merits of Christ alone, must we, miserable sinners, | cloak, and at last wholly threw it off. Hast thou not hope for justification and salvation. But now, by been somewhat too harsh and peremptory with these God's grace, you will know these truths practically: ignorant barbarians? Perhaps a milder mode of and may he bless the knowledge, to the building of dealing with them might have been more successful. you up in the faith, and to your future sanctification | As little as thyself, would I advocate a compromise and comfort! But now, brother, give us some account | between Christ and Belial: as little as thyself, would of your mission, that we may the better deliberate I counsel the instilling or the allowing of false principles. I desire no such converts as Coifi, whose views "I went, my father," resumed Corman, "as you too exactly accorded with what Satan said unto the well know, by the invitation of Oswald: and all the | Lord: Doth Job fear God for nought? Put forth influence, which the devout king could exert, was libe- thine hand now, and touch all that he hath: and he will rally and most amply granted to me. But I had a set curse thee to thy face. I would only recommend the of absolute barbarians to deal with. I marvelled not, practice of the great Apostle of the Gentiles himself: indeed, that they should have so fallen away from the I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for, Roman Christianity offered to them by Paulinus: for, hitherto, ye were not able to bear it; neither yet now are truly, though the Gospel was delivered to them, it was ye able. Peradventure, if the milk of milder teaching delivered in form, rather than in spirit and essential were first offered to these sturdy Saxons, they, being substance. No doubt, the blessed truths of Good thus nourished by the word of God, might be gradu-News to fallen man were themselves declared: but ally led on to the strong meat of his more perfect and

Aidan sat down, with his eyes diffidently fixed on the ground: for he felt that he admonished one older and better than himself.

But the whole Chapter instantly perceived the wisdom of his counsel: and could scarcely wait to hear the judgement of the Abbot.

"Our brother Aidan," said the venerable Segen with a benevolent smile of full approbation, "hath to give publicity to the above spoken wisely and well. But who so fit to carry his advice into effect, as the person who hath given it?-Right worthy is he of the Episcopate: and most fit is he to instruct the ignorant and the unbeliever, who is thus endowed with the grace of discretion, which is the mother of all virtues.'

The whole Chapter joined in acclamation: and Aidan was consecrated Bishop of the Northumbrian episcopate. Recollecting the Holy Island of Iona, the chief seat of the pious and uncorrupt Culdee Brethren, he, from an early association of ideas, fixed his episcopal see in Lindisfarne, which itself still bears the ordinary name of Holy Island. He was completely accessful in his mission: and, by kindness and gentleness, he brought the apparently impracticable Saxons to the knowledge of Christ. Thus did our great northern Bishopric of Durham derive its permanent Christianity, not from Rome but from Iona; not from the associates of the lordly Augustine, but from the holy and humble Culdees.

Bede remarks of this good man: that one great secret, of his successful commending of his doctrine to others, was that he lived as he taught.

"He cared nothing," says the Venerable Historian, for the good things of this world: but, whatever was given him by Kings or by Nebles, that he dispensed to the poor. He would travel through all sorts of places, whether urban or rustic, not on horseback, but on foot: unless some great necessity compelled him to use a horse. Whenever, in his walks, he met with either rich or poor, he would immediately accost them inviting such as were unbelievers to receive the Sacrament of Faith, and strengthening such as were believers to continue in the Faith, and to walk worthily of it by alms-giving and good works."

Such was Aidan the successful Culdee missionary

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N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested

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THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitant of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to Ten o'clock in the Evening, during which hours ever attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

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