TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.

Onr Monthly Review.

THE CHURCH REVIEW, and Ecclesiastical Register: Vol. 1, No. 1: April, 1848. Newhaven, Con.: Bassett & Bradley, 117, Chapel Street.

The appearance of this magazine has supplied a vacuum in the Church literature of the United States; and we hope that the success of the undertaking will prove answerable to the forethought and exertions manifestly bestowed upon it. We have given a careful reading to the first number; and are pleased with it. A list of contributors has been confidentially transmitted to us; for which courtesy we take this occasion to thank the Editor of the Review. Several of the writers are known to us through the medium of their under God—we may look for the extension of the that the Episcopal Church was introduced into this colony truth, and the improvement both of their contemporaries and of future generations; for they are authors whose thoughts are holy, masculine, and true; and whose writings-calculated, as they are, to live and flourish and endure-will realize, in their abiding reputation, the ambitious language of the Roman

"Jamque opue oce, 1-1 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas." A magazine, conducted on the principles professed in the proposed management of the Church Review, may be expected to prove eminently useful.

It enjoys advantages which are generally found to be, in a great measure, beyond the reach of a weekly journal. Variety is one of these. We are able to testify from experience that the original department of a newspaper is too often left to the unaided powers of one individual. Our repository-headed "Communications"-which is very much at the service of our friends who can write, when they feel disposed to awake to a consciousness of our existence, may often exhibit a goodly store of choice and inviting contributions-neither short-sighted nor long-winded; but it is as often an exhausted granary which gives a most doleful account of our intellectual productiveness. We assume, of course, that the Church Review will be cordially and industriously sustained; not surrendered to a few who are willing to bear more than their share of the burthen; whilst their brethren-equally able, perhaps, though not similarly zealous-are at ease, charitably supposing that everything is prosperous and satisfactory, so long as those who will write evince a mental activity proportionate to the mental lassitude of those who will not.

If we may be allowed to make a respectful suggestion, we think that the conductors of the Review, should aim at a greater diversity-not only of topics but of style-than the first number presents. All readers have not the faculty of relishing composition which is merely thoughtful and deep; but nothing more. There must be something to allure, to captivate, and delight. Cursory readers are not a class to be neglected; and in a country like the United States, where the taste for popular literature is almost supreme; where no magazine could be supported altogether by its circulation amongst persons of mature learning and finished education; it seems to us that no periodical could attain more than a scanty measure of success, if it did not unite with that which is grave and severe, something lively, graceful, and attractive. "Poetry and the Church," is the only article in the first number which answers to this latter description.

We have formed no conjecture as to its authorship;

upon their subscribing the XXXIX Articles, without any oath of allegiance. The King also expressed a willingness to send a Bishop into one of the West India Islands, but without doubt, the author—whosoever he be—has
not impaired the truthfulness of his views and the
was directed to transmit the thanks of the National Countries. wisdom of his observations, by expressing them with cit to the King, for the interest taken in the subject."elegance and animation. We need only point, in con- Ibid. firmation of what we have ventured to suggest, to the most celebrated magazines in the Mother-land.

It is the design of the Church Review to maintain -so far as it may be done with honesty and discretion a co -a temper of indulgence and comprehension. The guiding principle announced in the Editorial Address is, -" Not to speak as partizans or partymen, but as Christians and Churchmen; to seek union and peace, not by a timid or time-serving policy, but speaking the truth with frankness and in love." This is wise, temperate, and kind. If this rule be observed we have every hope that the issue of the undertaking will verify the assurance expressed in a Letter which we have had the honor of receiving from the Editor:- "We are sure of the support and confidence of that portion hence, that if he wrote poetry at all, it must be Christian of the American Church, who love and labour and pray for the unity of the Church." All who desire to cultivate that disposition of meekness and love which—as Cudworth has said—"reconciles the jarring principles of the world, and makes them all chime together;" all who-with Dionysius of Alexandriawould regard voluntary death in the cause of unity to be as much martyrdom as the sacrifice of life in with-standing the worship of idols,—all these will lend a hand to so good an enterprise. Extreme persons canbitant demands and their unscrupulous innovations: yet even with respect to these, this good result will follow the judicious management of the Review, that it will be more clearly seen how violent and intractable they are; and quiet, humble, and devout minds will be more effectually instructed to eschew their factious proceedings, when it shall be more evidently discovered how completely they are amenable to the severe censure pronounced by the Athenian orator on the disputes of his litigious countrymen; -that in time past they had formed themselves into classes for the purpose of raising supplies, so that these parties were separate committees of ways and means, all actuated by the same attachment to public institutions, and emulous to surpass each other in contributing to the state; but that afterwards-at a period the most critical and alarming; when the Macedonian enemy was at their doors, -they divided into classes which, by their struggles for dominion, rendered every public measure for the safety of the commonwealth feeble, hesitating, and pusillanimons. Is not the indignant complaint of Demosthenes—as we have paraphrased it -too close a representation of certain mercurial spi-

contain:-

"It results, from the very nature of the case, that parochial and missionary annals, must ever be of prime importance, and in a new country like ours especially so, as furnishing materials for the history of the Church. On this subject, neither the Church, nor the clergy, are sufficiently could be a subject. ficiently awake. It is absolutely amazing to see what a degree of ignorance prevails in many parishes of a single century, concerning their own origin and history and often the indifference manifested on the subject, as though these were not things of sufficient importance to be regarded. The preservation of the reports made by the early missionaries in this country, is therefore, a providential circumstance of great interest, supplying many important deficiencies which must otherwise have existed in our parochial annals, and the publication of them, is a benefit and a blessing to the historian. Mr. Hawkins, therefore, is deserving of the thanks of all who have any interest in knowing the history of God's dealings with his people, as well for the publication of valuable original documents preserved in the archives of the Venerable Society, of which he has the honor to be the Secretary, Society, of which he has the honor to be the Secretary, as for the able and interesting manner in which they have been edited. In a Church so recently planted as ours, under circumstances so favorable to the preservation of its history, there ought to be materials for a complete

place,—what were the circumstances which led to it,—what had been the previous position and training of the individual through whose instrumentality it was planted,—and the difficulties which surround the path of the historian will become at once apparent. The importance of this may not be obvious to all,—and does not indeed, the striking of

seem to be obvious to an,—and does not, maces, seem to be obvious to many who attempt the writing of history. And yet, without this knowledge, history can never be rendered complete or certain.

"We may illustrate the necessity and advantage of a winter and courted advantage of a winter and courted advantages."

minute and accurate acquaintance with what are generally considered the lesser events. by a case in point. Episcoconsidered the lesser events, by a case in point. Episco-pacy was introduced into some of the North American Colonies, and became the prevailing religion more than a century before its introduction into Connecticut. It was the established religion of Virginia,—the prevailing religion of Maryland and South Carolina, and had ob tained a permanent foothold in New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and many other places, before any attempt was made to introduce it into Connecticut. This through the agency of Churchmen in the surrounding colonies. And when he went further, and found that parish was formed at Stratford, as early as 1708, through the aid and influence of Churchmen in New York, he would regard his inference as absolute and certain. And yet, notwithstanding all the apparent probabilities of the case, such a conclusion would be unfounded. It is true that there was a parish at Stratford, but it is also true, hat the members of it was die Puritans.

Passing by these more obvious facts, we must turn our attention to another quarter. In the town of Guild-ford, in the same colony, resides a pious layman, still clinging to the Church of his first affection, and notwithstanding the bigotry and intolerance of Puritan rule, revering and using the Prayer-book. Among the neighrevering and using the Prayer-book. Among the neighbours of this man, is a promising youth of sixteen, whose attention is attracted by these circumstances, and who eventually becomes acquainted with, and attached to the *Prayer-book*. He graduates from College, enters the Congregational ministry, and is admired for his abilities, and especially for his gifts in prayer. At this period Berkely's donation of books was given to the Library of Yale College, and Johnson, who was then at West Haven, entered upon the perusal of the Bangorian controversy entered upon the perusal of the Bangorian controversy with interest and avidity. He read, reflected, and conferred with his brethren, until Cutler, and Johnson, and Wetmore, and Brown, were prepared to avow their belief in the invalidity of Presbyterian, and the necessity of Episcopal Ordination. Cutler was President of the College, Brown a Tutor, and both popular men, and not, the preference of the College therefore, to be displaced without reason. A disputation was to be had before the Governor,—the students became interested, and fourteen young men who were graduated at Yale within the next dozen years, came into the Church. Church, but at first it threatened it with destruction. It most of them having been first ordained among the Congregationalists. It was thus, that Episcopacy received its first impulse in Connecticut, and he who would trace of the Venerable Society in England. Of course the war it to its real first beginning, must go back to the pious Smithson and his Prayer-book."—Colonial Church Missions of the Seventeenth Century.

INTERPOSITION OF ENGLAND IN THE CASE OF THE

AMERICAN EPISCOPATE. "There is another circumstance connected with the subject of the Episcopate, which may have had an influence, and which the elder Adams supposed to have been the chief cause of our obtaining the Episcopate from England. Immediately after the close of the war, several young men from the Middle and Southern States sailed for England to obtain Holy Orders. Meeting with unexpeeted difficulties, and receiving what they conceived to be harsh treatment, Mr. Weems, one of the number, wrote to John Adams, then in Holland, begging him to inquire whether they could procure Orders from any Bishop that might be in Holland. There being no Bishops in that country, Mr. Adams made inquiry of St. Saphorin, the Danish Minister at the Hague. The Minister knew nothing of the matter, but transmitted the case to the Prime Minister at home, who communicated it to the King, by whom it was laid before the Convocation. The decision was, that the Danish Bishops might ordain any persons of suitable character and proper qualifications, upon their subscribing the XXXIX Articles, without any

THE REV. A. C. COXE. "Mr. Coxe entered the Church at a period when her true principles were set forth and defended with a clearness and power unprecedented in late years, and when, as quence they were held with a firmness of grasp and a fervency of spirit, which we trust will long animate the members of our communion. With the intuition natural to the poetic mind, he assumed, at once, that true position, which admits neither of advance nor retrogradation, though of an ever deepening, subjective developement: and receiving thus from the Church a wisdom not his own, discoursed in song with a curious maxture of the stern thoughtfulness of age, and the exhiliration of boyhood, exemplifying the words of David, 'I have more my study, I am wiser than the aged; because I keep thy commandments.' It was evident to him that Christ demands of us all our powers, of whatsoever nature; and poetry; and moreover, that from the Church alone could he obtain the key note which was to give internal har-

mony to his song."-Poetry and the Church. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SACRED POETRY. "And now, a word, before we conclude, concerning the future. It is to that, that we confidently look for the highest creations of poetry. The 'Te Deum' and the of the passions, with its harlot gaudiness, or even the religious poetry which is not instinct with the true spirit not be gained over except by yielding to their exor- of Revelation. The imaginative magnificence of Milton, more at home in hell than heaven—the purgatorial terrors of Dante, the embattled pomp of Tasso, the heathen philosophy of Pope, the Mantuan strains of Thompson, are of them in the exact harmony of things, for want of the Divine υποτυπωσις which an uncorrupted Faith can alone yield. As for such men as Byron and Shelly, who surrendered to Satan what was given to sing the praises of God, it is not in Epicurean voluptuousness, or lava-like of God, it is not in Epicurean voluptuousless, of hard-moutpourings of passion, to save them from neglect. Society will more and more ask of the poet what he means; and if he has no meaning, or a bad one, will turn from him; as little relishing to see the evil of the heart decked in flowers, as the filth of the dissecting room. The imagination has been too much regarded as an outlawed faculty, which bodies forth the form of things unknown. Had which bodies forth the form of things unknown. Had this been all which the imagination and the pen of Shakspeare achieved, we fear his fame would have vanished from the world, before the dust from his coffin. It is because he depicted the real, that it has lived. Poetry in its highest human efforts has held up a mirror to man as he is. In the pages of Byron and Shelly it has sho n what devils would have him be. There is still left for it the sacred task of declaring with a melody, unsurpassed in its lower walks, and with the sound mind which the Spirit giveth to the Church, what Divine grace makes him. How profusely rich are the materials which lie before the truly Christian poet, who must necessarily look at everything with a different eye from other men, and need, therefore, feel no embarrassment because the ground has been travelled over before. There is the history of The following passages have been quoted, some as specimens, others for the sake of the facts which they world written all over, within and without, with hieroglyphic indications of the Divine will. There is a Book whose lightest word is replete with Heavenly wisdom,

> well said of architecture: O God, how beautiful and vast Men's minds and fancies grow, When in thy mould of doctrine cast, Their warm ideas flow.

There is, there must be, it is the Reason's faith, and like the Rock on which the Reason rests, immovable, a power in goodness and in Truth Divine, to impart, even to poetry, a heauty which no lesser power can yield. Even the Greeks, those anthromorphists of abstractions, gave to the robed Minerva a severe divinity of loveliness, before which the charms of Ocean's daughter seem insipid.

And most assuredly the faith which has produced Apostles and Martyrs, and wrestled with the Prince of the power of the air, can tone to highest harmony the poet's

But whoever attempts to write the history of a single parish even, much more of a Diocese, will soon be made painfully sensible of the deficiencies in this particular. Let the inquiry be made concerning any parish of half a century's standing, whose history has not already been witten—by whom the Church was first planted in that

ently powerful kind of take hold of the public hind, and incite it to action. We are sated with mediocral repetitions, which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing wherewith to replace it. As models of style, the public taste must soon revert to the old masters. A fair field is open for the thoughts and genius of the Church, to tread in their steps, but with higher aim, and deeper meaning."

SEVENTY YEARS SINCE; or What we owe to Bishop Seabury. A Sermon, preached in St. John's Church, Hartford, on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 27th, 1848, by THE RECTOR. Hartford: S. Hanmer, Jr. 1848.

bute to the revered memory of Bishop Seabury. The so fully carried out the object sought to be accom-Author has taken a retrospect of that perilous time plished. In some publications the pictorial illustrawhen the Church in the United States-which is now so vigorous and thriving—was suspended between life ordinary zoological manuals, due care not being had destruction which even to many of her most faithful sacred text; whilst in others the letter press matter The character of the resolute and intrepid Father of tions, and containing statements proved to be erroneous the Church—as Bishop Seabury may be called—is described with a strength of language and a fervency of feeling which show that the writer's heart was in his reflexions are thoughtful and just; so that there view, it bears every mark of being compiled with judgare various merits in the Sermon which combine to make it extremely interesting,-its high tone of faith and piety, its energy, its able treatment of a momentous epoch in the history of the Church, its deserved tribute of respect and gratitude to the venerated name and the invaluable services of a holy and laborious bishop, and the remarkable propriety of style and smoothness of construction which are visible in all its parts and render the reading of it-regarded, merely as a skilful composition—so pleasant and agreeable. We subjoin the following passages:

was then a feeble thing, brought up as it were by a dryput an end to the imperfect supervision which had been extended to us by the Bishop of London; many of our missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were no mitted to officiate, because as British subjects they felt bound to pray for the King; churches were shut up, or allowed to fall into ruins; flocks were scattered; and everywhere church-property and church-principles went to waste. Deprived of the care of their own pastors, many nominal Churchmen became imbued with false doctrine and heresy; others, from the life they led in the army, or from the reading of infidel or rationalistic books, privately adopted the worst forms of religion, and yet adhering nominally to the Church, endangered its faith and worship, by favouring the most fatal alterations.— The Clergy themselves were much divided in principle, and alienated in feeling; part believing that the oath of allegiance, taken at ordination, made it perjury for a priest to share in the revolution; and part regarding it as merely obliging them to obedience to magistrates, and maintaining that the independent States had become, to them, the powers ordained of God.' It must also be owned with shame and sorrow, that some of the Clergy had availed themselves of the confusion to renounce their orders and return to the world; while others had allowed their theology to degenerate into that cold and barren system of morality, which, as owing its existence in the Anglican Church to the deadly influence of the first Georges, has been called Hemselvian. This delightful to remember been called Hanoverianism. It is delightful to remember, however, that there were everywhere exceptions to this sad however, that there were every water of the more noteworthy be-rule of degeneracy; exceptions the more noteworthy be-cause to be an exception was to be a martyr. It was the cause to be an exception was to be a martyr. It was the day that tried men's souls; and none stood firm but such as were willing to strive for the truth unto death; yet it is not boastfulness, but truth, that makes me add, that the Clergy of Connecticut stood almost alone in fidelity to church principles, and patient trust in God. Such is the impartial testimony concerning them of the present Bishop impartial testimony concerning them of the present Bishop of Oxford, in his valuable History of our Church. Elsevore, everything portended ruin. We had no Bishops, where, everything portended ruin. We had no Bishops, and the presence was that none could be obtained. A and the prospect was that none could be obtained. A Church without a Bishop was a Church that could not survive the passing generation; and the prospect, according to human probabilities, was that the American Church would soon cease to exist, or only survive as a sect among sects, having no part or lot with the Catholic and Apos-"Such was the state of things as the war drew to a close,

and the Independence of America assumed an air of reality. There were three classes of Churchmen; those who did nothing and cared nothing; those who despaired of divine help, and suggested human expedients; and those who, with the faith of righteous Abraham, 'against of divine neip, and suggested numar expedients, and those who, with the faith of righteons Abraham, 'against deep pits made in the ground across the paths that led to their usual haunts. In this manner they sometimes hope believed in hope, and remembering the promise that God will not fail. His people, 'were fully persuaded that what He had promised. He was able also to perform.'

Nothing proves the extremity of the times more forcibly than the humiliating fact, that one who afterwards showed. iself one of the best of men, and who has left a name in the Church to be cherished through all generations, as only second to Seabury's, was for a moment 'staggered through unbelief,' and on the ground that necessity knows in law, ventured to propose and defend the adoption of a nominal episcopacy, until genuine consecrations could be obtained. A suggestion so suicidal, yet withal so plausitous are too small for the usual purposes to which they apply this are: 10." in the Church to be cherished through all generations, as obtained. A suggestion so suicidal, yet with a so plausible, and from a source so respectable, filled the few and faithful with alarm. To estimate the danger, we must pause a moment, and suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adopped to the suppos ted. The Church would have become by the very act a schismatical society. There is not, in the whole land, a schismatical sect whose commission to teach and baptize fanatical sect whose commission to teach and baptize would have been less valid than hers; and our hold upon the promises, with those inestimable blessings and upon the promises. upon the promises, with those inestimable blessings and comforts which flow from a confidence that we are indeed to the river, hippopotami were snorting and playing in vast would have been forfeited like Esau's birthright, and all would have been forfeited like Esau's birthright, and all for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for a considerable distance from the banks of the plant f only apostolical commission in America, and forcing many souls to embrace all her evil, in order to gain the good, which we had thrown away. It would have been a consummation at which Popery would have elapped its hands, and at which, not less than Popery, dissent would have exulted, pointing the finger and crying in derision—'art thou become as one of us?' How great, then, would have been the sin of such a course! The issue has proved that the supposed necessity was only 'the lion in the way,' which slothfulness is always ready to discover; and it furnishes the best comment upon the position of those congregations in Europe, which acting accordingly, on a similar pretence have so generally shown themselves by increasing heresies to be cut off from the vine, 'trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked

up by the roots.'
"That we were saved from such a fate, all glory be to themselves together, as the Clergy of Connecticut. They saw that the danger was imminent, and that the time had come for action. While others amused themselves with overlaying the whole period and reaching onward to the overlaying the whole period and reaching onward to the come for action. While others amused themselves with theories, they, on the other hand, set themselves to deal indicate the danger was a substitute of the come for action. judgment. There is a soul alike in all men, a miniature of the universe, in which the same war is passing as in the world at large. There are the lives, errors, graces, a shepherd, and had a right to expect one from the Great use world at large. There are the lives, errors, graces, deaths of saints and martyrs—past experience, present contests, prophetic hope. There is a Church entrusted with the keys to all that, in the soul, the world, nature, and history, is mysterious; and may we not apply to with the keys to all that, and may we not apply to and history, is mysterious; and may we not apply to Jerusalem, and finally elected, from among themselves, and history written under her guidance, what our author has the man whom nature and grace had best qualified for the man whom nature and gr the office; at the same time addressing a petition to the Bishops of England to consecrate him, and make him their Bishop. The Bishop elect was Seabury."

BISHOPS SEABURY AND WHITE. "The only failing in the pure, lovely and patriarchal Bishop White, was just that which rendered him incapa-ble of withstanding the blind prejudices of his brethren; and there was danger on their part of high-handed innovations; on his, of ruinous compliance. The Athanasian creed had been violently thrust out of the liturgy by a hare majority of a small convention; the invocations that heads of the liturgy by a to a considerable extent realized this picturesque content to a considerable extent realized this picturesque content. bare majority of a small convention; the invocations that begin the Litany were threatened; the Apostles' creed had been tampered with; the Nicene creed had been reluctantly retained, at the demand of the English Bishops; and many of the noblest and most essential parts of our ritual wave weeked for a similar mutilation on grounds. itual were marked for a similar mutilation, on grounds

There are many signs which show that society, at the present time, is peculiarly susceptible to the emotions which a true Catholic poetry can produce. Increased taste in architecture, fondness for symbolism, earnestness and evil of the Church there is no poetic originality of a sufficiently powerful kind to take hold of the public mind, and incite it to action. We are sated with mediocral repetitions, which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing to the emotions of energy. God had fitted Seabury to do for the whole Church.—

America, what Athanasius did for the whole Church.—
He fought alone. Yet I mean not to disparage the services of the excellent Bishop White. The Lord had need to be seading May 2, 1644, is now of both these good men. Seabury was deliberate and jndictions, but withal resolute, efficient, unyielding: White was gentle, conciliating; and prudent. What Seabury was with him, what he would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents when the church.—

"The following curious items illustrative of the period of the great Rebellion:—

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ing Christian Knowledge. 1848.

Judging from our own experience, this volume will supply a desideratum to not a few; -for though orks of a similar nature have frequently issued from This Discourse is an earnest and affectionate tri- the press, we have chanced to meet with none which tions were taken at seeming hap-hazard from the children in that stormy period, seemed inevitable. - was little better than a cento of preceding compilaby more modern travellers in Palestine. The Natural History under notice is amenable to none of these objections so far as we have been able to discover. his subject. Whilst his spirit is warm and glowing, Considered either in a literary or artistic point of ment, and with the accuracy of one familiarly conversant with the subjects treated on.

Our readers will be able to form some idea of the Scripture. II. Flocks and Herds. III. Trees, Plants, Precious stones, &c., mentioned in Scripture. This methodical arrangement adds greatly to the value of the work, constituting it a hand-book which may be consulted with the facility of a dictionary. We select at random one of the chapters as a specimen:-BEHEMOTH-THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA COW, OR RIVER

Job xl. 15—end.

"Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly. He moveth his and his force is in the havel of his benly. He moveth his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his stones are wrapped together. His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his his bones are like bars of iron. He is the chief of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him. Surely the mountains bring him forth food, where all the beasts of the field play. He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens. The shady trees cover him with their shadow, the willows of the brook compass him about. Behold he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth. He taketh it with his eyes; his nose pierceth through snares."

Isal. xxiv. 17, 18. "Fear, and the pit, and the snare, are upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth. And it shall come to pass, that he who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit."-JER. xlviii. 43, 44.

The hippopotamus is nearly as large as the elephant. hair; its legs are three feet long; it moves slowly and heavily; swims well; has a tremendous voice, between the lowing of the ox, and the roar of the elephant; when angry he will furiously attack men and boats; his tail is

hippopotami, or sea-cows, as they are called by the Dutch, were seen with their heads above the surface; but, keeping close to the opposite shore, they were too far to be easily hit with a musket-ball. Several of the paths of these animals led from various parts of the river to a spring of fresh water about a mile distant. To this spring they go in the night time to drink, the water of the river for a considerable distance from the mouth being salt. They also graze during the night, and browse among the

rubbery." The elephant and buffalo are frequently caught by took the hippopotamus; but the usual gait of this animal, when not disturbed, is so curious and slow that he generally when not disturbed, is so curious and slow that he generally smelt the snare that was laid for him, and avoided it. The more certain method of destroying him was to watch at night behind a bush close to his path, and as he passed to wound him in the tendons of the knee-joint; by

Having mentioned the quarter from which this Natural History has emanated, it is scarcely necessary to say that the wood-cut illustrations are beautifully executed, and the drawing faultless. That a volume so got up, and containing nearly four hundred

five shillings currency, is one of those triumphs of British skill of which the present day is so rife. BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR, HIS PREDECESSORS-CON-TEMPORARIES-AND SUCCESSORS. A Biography. By the REV. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. London:

who adorned our Church and literature during two We quote specimens of both:

touches, quotation, such as could afford a favourable As an element in education it is impossible to speak too which it was heresy to suggest. Perhaps much more idea of the work, is rendered a task of no small different poly of the influence of poetry. It reaches the youth-

dred years." The writer, illustrating the character of the puritan preachers, thus continues his history of the week.

'Monday, May 6.—Now, if you would see what heavenly men these lecturers are, be pleased to take notice, that at Uppingham, Rutlandshire; the members have placed one Isaac Massey to teach the people, (for the true pastor Dr. Jeremy Taylor, for his learning and loyalty is driven thorse, his house plands and his actus started and his thence, his house plundered, his estate siezed, and his family driven out of doors.) This Massey, at a Commu-

nion this last Easter, having consecrated the bread after his manner, laid one hand upon the Chalice, and smiting his breast with the other, said to the parishioners - 'As I SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY. Society for Promot-am a faithful sinner, Neighbours, this is my morning draught; and turning himself round to them said, 'Neighbours here's to ye all!' and so drank off the whole cupfull, which is to ye all? and so drank off the whole cupfull, which is none of the least. Many of the parish were hereby scandalized, and therefore departed without receiving the sacrament. Among which, one old man, seeing Massey drink after this manner, said aloud, 'Sir, much good do it you.' Whereupon, Massey replied, 'Thou blessest with thy tongue, and cursest with thy heart; but'tis no matter, for God will bless whom thou cursest.' This Massey coming lately into a house of the town, used these words, 'This town of Uppingham loves Popery, and we would reform it. town of Uppingham loves Popery, and we would reform it but they will not,' (and without any further coherence said; sides the Partiament in Westminster, I'll make him for eve The Master of the house replied, I sa there is a king in England besides the parliament in West-minster; whereupon Massey, with his cudgel, broke the gentleman's head. Whoever doubts that Mr. Massey is

Such, it is to be feared, was the character of too many of the insurgent Teachers who, for many years, fattened upon the spoils of the Church; Schismatics in religion, rebels to their king, and merciless tyrants to all who presumed to differ from their wild and unscripcomprehensive nature of this volume, from the follow- tural dogmas. Can anything give us a more dismal ing synopsis of its contents:- I. Animals mentioned in idea of those days of rebuke and blasphemy, than the consideration that a blasphemous demagogue like Sc. IV. Agriculture. V. Deserts, Climates, &c. VI. Massey, should have rioted like a wild boar in that portion of the Lord's vineyard, which had enjoyed the gentle saintly culture of Jeremy Taylor!!

injured by these relations, may satisfy themselves by in-quiring of the inhabitants of Uppingham parish."

A PEEP AT CONSTANTINOPLE. A PEEP AT ST. PETERSBURGH. London.

These are two publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and furnish graphic descriptions of Turkish and Russian manners. They are in the form of dialogues between a father and his children, and are admirably adapted for the purposes of domestic instruction. The illustrations are spirited in design, and faultless in execution.

LAYS OF CHRISTMAS: An Offering for the Christmas Season. By the Rev. Thos. Boyles MURRAY, M.A. London: Francis and John Rivington.

A tastefully got up little volume-prettily embellished—and redolent of the breathings of a pious and poetic mind. The following touching stanzas will come home to the heart, inasmuch as they portray the spiritual privations of many a Canadian Churchman: "THE EMIGRANT'S SABBATH.

"'Twas a bright Sabbath morn, and the Emigrant's eye
Wander'd anxious and far o'er the heath-covered plain;
But no church-spire was near, and he said with a sigh,
'O give me the home of my fathers again!'

There was sunshine around; and the hum of the bees Of the bounty of nature seem'd busy to tell; But he long'd for sweet music to come o'er the breeze, E'en that sweetest of music, the church-going bell.

There was bread and to spare in that desidese place; And no stranger was turn'd unrei But, alas! in the needful provisions of grace
For the health of the soul he was naked and poor.

'What enjoyments,' he cried, 'hath my own native land; What a blessing to follow the plain golden rule
Of OBSERVING THE SABBATH: what gifts are at hand In the old village church, with its Pastor and school!

'There is grief in our valley: an infant is born, And the fast-sinking mother, with agony wild, Hath no soothing for pain in these moments forld No rites of the Church for herself or her child.

What if death should be busy, no teacher is found To cousole with the lessons of patience and trust; Nor in accents of hope to consign to the ground, In the sight of the mourners, the much honour'd dust.

VII. 'There is crime in our station: the path which he trod In the heyday of passion the old man doth love:
Though so near to his grave, yet he hears not of God,
Nor of eyes that behold him in wrath from above.

VIII. There are convicts sent hither, neglected, unfaught;
And the crimes they brought with them, to giants grown;
So that faith cannot come, nor repentance be wrought;

For a sin unrebuk'd has a curse of its own. There is strife in our households: and who shall allay The unseemly disputes that 'midst brethren arise, While the sacred command, for each other to pray,

And to 'love one another,' is strange in their eyes? There are Christains among us, the salt of the earth; True believers at heart, honest, God-fearing men, Who yet hunger and thirst in the general dearth,

And who pine for the Church of their fathers again.

'May the the Lord speed the day that shall gladden our home When a House raised to Him in this desert shall stand; Meanwhile let us pray that His kingdom may come, And all nations bow down to His gracious command."

In the notes to a poem entitled, The Christian Missionary, honourable mention is made of the labours of the Rev. R. Flood and Dr. O'Meara. Mr. Murray's volume being low in price, attractive in appearance, and, above all, exceedingly practical and devotional, would make an excellent Sunday-school devotional, would make an excellent Sunday-school well as a valuable series of exercises which we particularly respectively. pages of letter press, can be afforded in Toronto for Murray's volume being low in price, attractive in premium; and as such, we cordially recommend it to the attention of our brethren in the Ministry. the attention of our brethren in the Ministry.

COUNTRY WALKS IN THE SEASONS; With Smaller

of letters, as the author of Lives of the English Sacred Poets, a work characterised by sound principle, good taste, and correct criticism. The present volume will in nothing detract from his reputation. In Mr. Willimonth, the plous and singularly gifted Prelate has met the old. There is ability whensoever the enor is well suited to accomplish the end desired to be attained; the little and this element of ability is apparent in the little work before us. It matters not whether the object the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated to be attained; and this clement of ability is apparent in the little the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated to be attained; and this clement of ability is apparent in the little the committee is, that the Church should be designated to accomplish the committee is ability is apparent in the little that the church should be designated to accomplish the committee is ability is apparent in the little that the church should be designated to accomplish the committee is abili mott, the pious and singularly gifted Prelate has met with a congenial biographer:—not "a dry chronicler of names and dates," but one who can give us a typographical portrait of our greatest prose poet. He says in his preface, "My object was to present a picture, historical and domestic, in which the strongest lights should an domestic and domesti lights should fall on one figure, Bishop Taylor, some of his most illustrious forerunners, contemporaries, and successors being grouped around him—representatives of that majestic company of devout and learned men

With beaming eye,

That lifted, speaks its commerce with the sky,

"THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDEN. "A merry little maiden In the merry month of May, Came tripping o'er the meadow As she sang this merry lay :-I'm a merry little maiden, My heart is light and gav. And I love the sunny weather Of the merry month of May!

* I am indebted for the discovery of this passage to a notice in Mr. Shurton's Minor Prose Works of Bishop Pearson, i. 25. Oxford,

I love the pretty lambkins
That gaily sport and play,
And make such frolic gambols

In the merry month of May! I love the little birdies That sit upon the spray;

And sing me such a blithe son

In the merry month of May! I love the sparkling fishes That in the waters stay; Or dart about so swiftly In the merry month of May! Ob, how I love the butterflies,

In all their bright array, That flit along the sunbeam In the merry month of May! I love the blooming flowers

That grow on bank and brae, And with them weave my garlands In the merry month of May! I love to see the green leaves,

The leaves that fell away,— Come back to clothe the hedge In the merry month of May! I love the babbling streamlets, Which ever seem to say,
We're come to join the chorus

In the merry month of May!" I love my little sisters, and My brothers, every day; But I seem to love them better In the merry month of May!

For the Winter now is over, We run about and play; And Nature seems to love u.

In the merry month of May! I know that God made all things-That we to Him must pay

Our thanks for all the pleasures Of the merry month of May! And when my mother smiled on ite I heard her softly pray— Her child might ever welcome thus The merry month of May!"

A CHILD'S EVENING RECOLLECTIONS. I will not lay me down to rest, I will not close my eyes in sleep, Until my faults I have confest, And prayed that God my life may keep. Did I begin this day with prayer? Have I been God's obedient child? Have His commandments been my care, Or has deceit my heart beguiled?

Have I in books, in work, or play, Acted as one who ne'er forgot God's searching Spirit would survey My every deed, and word, and thought? Have I my temper this day kept

From angry rage or sullen mood? Has neither pride nor envy crept Where no such feeling should intrude? For every fault I can recall,-For each forgotten, unknown sin,— Lord, I Thy pardon crave for all, Through Him who can that pardon win!

For all the mercies given to me: For health, for daily food, for friends,— For Reason's power bestow'd by Thee,— For the rich grace Thy goodness sends:

Accept my humble thanks this night, Still give me what Thou seest best; Teach me in Thee to take delight, And keep me in my hours of rest; -

So may refreshing slumbers make My heart more fit to Thee to soar; When with the morning's dawn I wake To love Thee, and to serve Thee more!"

Jewish Intelligence.

HEBREW GRAMMAR, BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL. This publication deserves notice, not only on account of its being well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is designed, but also from the circumstances which in some measure

have led to its appearance.

Every friend of the Bible itself, and of the people who were privileged to write that sacred book, must have deeply lamented the fact, that the study of Hebrew has been so generally neglected in our Universities, and other public institutions of edu-

It forms no small part of the claims of King's College, London, on the esteem of the Church at large, that when a theological faculty was instituted, the study of Hebrew was made au indispensable part of the course prescribed for those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by that department of

the College:
Much has been done in our ancient and beloved Universities to encourage the study of the sacred tongue, and we are thankful to know that the attempts made to introduce this study more generally, have been to some considerable extent successful; but still it is a lamentable fact, that a sad majority of the students in our Universities know nothing of Hebrew. It does not, however, fall within our province to dwell on the great importance of this subject in connection with the interests of the Christian Church at large, although we cannot but feel the the Christian Church at large, although we cannot but feel the deepest interest in it in common with all the members of that Church; but there is one point of view in which it particularly affects the well-being of God's ancient people.

If the language of the Jews be more studied, the character of the Jews will be better appreciated.

The history of the nation, as studied in that language which they were recognitioned to call their correspond to the state of the state

The history of the nation, as studied in that language which they were privileged to call their own, and the promises of God made to them, as expressed in the pathetic language used by the prophets themselves, which can never be fully and completely represented in the most faithful translation, cannot fail to awaken a heartfelt sympathy, respect and affection in many, who as they read more attentively the writings of the aucient Hebrews, will be led to care more carnestly for their descendants.

dants.

We hail it, therefore, as an especial token for good on behalf

We hail it, therefore, as an influential an institution as We hall it, therefore, as an especial token for good on behalf of the Jewish nation, that in so influential an institution as King's College, London, the study of Hebrew has been thus introduced into the theologicical department; and in noticing this fact we may also observe, that those who have had the important task of making the necessary arrangements for the greater management of the institution, have not forgetter the portant task of making the necessary arrangements for the general management of the institution, have not forgotten the advantage of commencing at an early period, and have afforded an opportunity to the pupils in the upper class of the school belonging to the College to learn Hebrew, if they wish it, with-

Jerusalem Church and Mission.

After many unexpected difficulties and discouraging delays; Mr. Willmott is favourably known in the Republic of letters, as the author of Lives of the English Sacred Poets, a work characterised by sound principle, good

also,—solemn and impressive, but always cheerful. undertaking thus pressed upon them. They have no cause to regret having entered upon it, but rather to thank God for having We quote specimens of both: so far prospered their work. They are happy to be able to refer as to the present result of the labours of the mission, to the recent testimony of the Bishop in his annual letter published in

the Jewish Intelligence, for February. When the Committee look at the discouragement under which missions have frequently laboured in all parts of the heather world, during the early years of their establishment, they cannot but express their gratitude to God for this testimony in reference to Ilis people Israel; more particularly when they consider

* Introduction to Hebrew Grammar for the use of beginners, compiled by Rev. A. M. Cant, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, King's College, London; and Prebendary of St. Paut's, London; John W. Parker, West Strand; B. Werthertheim, 13, Paternoster Row, 1847.

means of eliciting from the two great Protestant Governments of England and Prussia a public testimony of good will to Zion in the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric, and of calling a more decided attention to their missionary objects, both amongst Jews and Christians, throughout the world.

During the year 1847, five adult Jews were received into the Church of Christ by bandism; making a total of thirty-ope adult. that their humble mission at Jerusalem was, under God, the

During the year 1847, five adult Jews were received into the Church of Christ by baptism; making a total of thirty-one adult Jews, and twenty-six children of the same people baptized in the Holy City, since the year 1839.

Assault on Dr. Macgowan, in the Mosque of St. Omar. You will be sorry to learn that a violent assault was committed upon me on the 6th of this month, while engaged in my professional duties. I was returning from a visit to an Effendi, one of the Sheiks of the mosque of Omer, whose house is situated in the enclosure. I had often attended himself and family in the same residence, passing of source through the concept are the same residence, passing of course through the enclosed space. But on this occasion I happened to go into the enclosure by a more public gate than that which I had usually entered; and the cause of my doing so was, that at the gate I met with one of the keepers, who, hearing where I was going, invited me to enter in by that way. I did so, and proceeded on towards the house of my patient, escorted by the keeper of the gate.

After paying my visit, I returned by the same way, accompanied by the same guide; But we had searcely walked two or three hundred paces, when three black slaves came running towards us, armed with long clubs, with frantic cries and gesticulations. My guide seemed to pay them very little atten-tion, and showed no signs of apprehension either for us or him-

Judging from the unconcern that he showed, I took them for maniacs, who, in the Mohammedan religion, are looked upon as sacred beings, and allowed to roam about the streets unmolested. sacred beings, and allowed to roam about the streets unmolested. These are generally of a harmless character, though savage and uncouth in their appearance. This was not the case, however, with the three ferocious figures in question, who now rapidly approached us, and fell at once upon my guide, my dragoman, and myself, dealing us the most furious blows with their clubs, which they wielded with both hands. I was so taken by surprise that I was felled to the ground, upon which two of the slaves rushed upon me, and I believe would have murdered me upon the spot had not t from a club, which broke his head and covered his face with blood. He had been taken by surprise, as well as myself, and was quite unprepared for such an outrageous attack. He behaved admirably throughout the whole affair, and following us out of the gate, brought us safely home. On arriving home, I immediately dispatched a note to our excellent consul, Mr. Finn, with the particulars of the outrage we had met with. In less than an hour afterwards, Mr. Finn was at my house, and received from me a more detailed account of the adventure. He had already sent his janissary to request an immediate interview with the Pasha, whither he proceeded after half an hour's visit Mr. Finn called again on his return from the interview, and informed me that he had demanded ample satisfaction for the gross outrage which had been committed on the person of a more detailed account of the adventure. He had demanded ample satisfaction for the gross outrage which had been committed on the person of a Mohawk Village. gross outrage which had been committed on the person of a British subject, and that subject a physician in his professional attendance upon a sheik of the haram. As yet no satisfaction has been granted, nor likely to be so. The only individual that has been punished is our poor guide, who has been sent a prisoner to Jaffa.

The following days I received numerous visits from Christians, The following days I received numerous visits from Christians, sweak, and Turks, who all expressed their regret and indignation at what had occurred. My Mohammedan friends have expressed themselves in very strong terms of disapprobation at the treatment I had received, and at the Pasha in not punishing the offenders. I sincerely hope that the reflections which such practices are calculated to excite, will be the means of opening the eyes of many of the deluded followers of the false prophet, to the wicked and atrocious character of the religion which they profess.

BERLIN.

Interesting Narrative. In a recent letter, the Rev. R. Bellson sends the following

interesting account:
The tract distributer employed by Mr. Bellson to visit the Jews in Berlin, reports :- "On the 15th October he met two Jews in herrin, reports:—On the 15th observed and Jews in the street, respectably clad, and from all appearances, belonging to the better educated class. He accosted them, and found that he had not been mistaken in their appearance. As it was evening and nearly dusk, they invited him accompany them to their rooms, which were in an inn, as they were strangers on a journey. Having arrived at the inn, he found four other Jews and two Jewesses, belonging to the same party. He was then introduced to the several members of the party; but he observed that one of them turned as pale as death, and seemed so much sgisated that the rest did not know what to make of him, and asked whether he knew the man, and whether he had been in intercourse with him. Hav-ing negatived both, he said: "I was born in G.—, and studied some twenty years ago with another, whom I loved dearer thau a brother, at the Jeshibah, Breslau. We were both very pious and zealous Jews, and excelled many of our fellows in Tale and zealous Jews, and excelled many of our fellows in Talmudis learning, but we had a thirst for general knowledge, and other sciences, besides the study of the Talmud. We often visited an antiquary and spent hours amongst his eld books, and bought of him whatever seemed to come within our means and canacity. Whilst we were one day thus engaged in the shop, the antiquary showed us a bundle of books, and offered them to us for what they were worth as waste paper. Having bought them, we went home and engerly looked over our treasures.

"But almost the first book which unfortunately fell into my

"' But almost the first book which unfortunately fell into my hands was the cause of great unhappiness to me, and of utter rain to my friend. The title of the book was, Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testment, printed in London.— The book was so alluring, so deceptive, and written in such an attractive style, that I could not put it out of my hands again. It starts questions, and answers them so masterly and con-clusively, that I became quite bewildered, and should certainly have been baptized, had not family considerations then prevented me. But thoughtlessly, and in my confusion, alas, I put the me. But thoughtlessly, and in my confusion, alas, I put the book into the hands of my friend, and he read it with the greatest eagerness. Not long after he informed me that he had studied it with the greatest interest, that he had critically examined every passage in it; that it had led him carefully to compare the Old with the New Testament, and that the happy result of his research was, that he had found, to his unspeakable joy, that Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ, the true Messiah. He was in such eestasy, and so full of joy, that he was not like himself, and declared to my great dismay, that nothing in the himself, and declared to my great dismay, that nothing in the world, no power on earth should prevent him embracing Christianity; which resolution he firmly followed, and became a Tuesday,

"Here the speaker paused; the tears which solled over his furrowed checks, stifled his speech, and I could not but weep with him. He wept for sorrow for the loss of his friend, and I for joy that his friend had found Jesus, the best of all friends Saturday. who to this day does wonders in heaven, and among the children of men. When he had recovered and was again master of his feelings, he added: 'My consolation is the sentence of our wise men of blessed memory—'The righteous of the nations bave part in the world to come;' and I must say for him, that he remained as good and nines excellent. remained as good and pious as a Christian, as he had been when a Jew; only that he became an enthusiastic believer in the Crucified, and always talked about him."

Jewish Children witnesses of the Truth of Christianity. Our tract distributor related to me a few days ago, a long conversation which he had in the house of a Jew, when after he had quoted many passages of the Old Testament, and compared them with the New, the Jew demurred against the exposition, upon which the son, a lad about fifteen years of age, who had been present during the discussion, said "Father, if Christianity is not allowed to be true, what is to become of all these passages? we must tear them out of the Bible!"

A lady, who is much interested in the Jewish cause, and who r visits, a little boy fetched a book bis face glowing with delight whilst holding it in his hands, and having opened it, he pointed to the name of Jesus Christ, and that the proposed bye-law brought up by the Commitkind to us; he has made you come and relieve us." I need not add that the book was a New Testament, which had been given to the child at School. The parents were shortly after obliged g remove the child from the school, on account of that very New Testament, which had become so dear to him.

BEYROUT

Recognition of Protestants. I am glad to say that Protestant Christianity is now acknow ledged by the Government here, and the Protestant native Christians placed under the superintendence of a Turkish Pasha, so that they are fully and legally protected against any perseat an end, though, probably, much secret influence will be used by the Romanists, should any of their Church embrace Protestism. But, thank God, we have a good Consul and Consul-General here, who will do all in their power to protect any

who are injured, so that the prospects are very encouraging.

Bigotry seems, indeed, to be daily on the decline everywhere but among the Romanists, and they are very much opposed to the truth. Some time since, a Maronite priest came to me in the garden, and in the usual eastern complimentary style, told me how glad he was to see me, &c. I asked him to come in and sit down, which he did with much pleasure; and while his pipe and coffee were preparing for him, he asked my dragoman, soffly, who I was; he told him I was an English priest, upon which he got up quite in anger, and went out as fast as he could, without saying a word, and evidently much vexed that he should have come in a second secon have come in contact with a heretic. I never saw him afterwards.—Letter from the Rev. H. Winbolt.

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS TO THE JEWS .-- A VOICE FROM THE BACK-WOODS OF CANADA.

We heartily join in the wish expressed by the Rev. F. L. Osler, in the following letter, that many may be stirred up, like the poor man, to whom he refers, in the backwoods of Canada, Drocesan Press will be held at the Church Society's in his ancient people. Mr. Osler's letter is dated Tecumseth Parsonage, Causda West, Dec. 11, 1847.

reached us, without making any alterations of any kind. It is well to let such a man speak for himself, and in his own way: On the 15th of July, 1844, a man named William H., residing in the township of Essa, brought me his Will, of which I copy verbatim et literatim, the latter part:—

"And further more I Leve and bequeth unto the Jewish

On the 6th inst., he brought me Five pounds currency, for which I have obtained and forwarded with this Four pounds which I have obtained and forwarded with this Four pounds sterling, which you will please to acknowledge the receipt of, that I may forward it to William H—. When he came 10 my house on Monday last, his appearance was that of one who required, rather than being able to give help. I asked him both when he left this Will with me, and again when he brought the money, what induced him to devote such a portion of his property to so good a cause. He told me it was simply from reading the Scriptures. It rejoiced him greatly when I told him that the first Bishop of Jerusalem was a converted Jew. I believe the old man to be a decided Christian. After I had given him a receipt for the money, and such information as I thought would interest him, he observed, "I am giving you a great deal of trouble; but mind, it is only your duty to do it; and don't suppose I take any merit for giving this money; 'tis only my duty."

That an illiterate man living in the backwoods of Canada.

That an illiterate man, living in the backwoods of Canada should from simply reading the Scriptures in his log-cabin, see it to a few." Banished honour, public plunder, private atrocity and social disorganization or the prospect of tainly a most interesting circumstance. May God make it the means of exciting British Christians to pray for and help those who are still beloved for their father's sake.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Fourth Page. Our Monthly Rexiew

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION. THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the fol-

1848,	June.			
Friday,	9,	Binbrooke,	11	A.M
Saturday,	10,	Dundas,	11	A.M
THE PERSON NAMED IN	数理	Ancaster,	3	P.M
Sunday,	11,	1 uscarora,	170	28 + 214
SAR STREET		Mohawk Village,	3	P.M
Monday,	12,	Brantford,	11	A.M
		Brantford,	3	P.M
Tuesday,	13.	Woodhouse	11	A.M
		Vittoria,	3	P.M
Wednesday,	14,	Vittoria,	10	A.M
		Port Burwell,	4	P.M
Thursday,	15.	Vienna,	10	A.N
Friday,	16,	Dereham,	10	A.A
Saturday,	17,	Malahide,	11	A.N
Sunday,	18,	St. Thomas,	11	A.N
		Port Stanley,	3	P.M
Monday,	19,	Dunwich,	11	A.M
Tuesday,	20,	Westminster,	10	A.M
		Delaware.	3	P.M
Wednesday,	21,	Muncey Town, Wardsville,	11	A.M
Thursday,	22,	Wardsville,	12	noor
		Bell's,	4	P.M
Friday,	23,	Zone Mills,	10	A.M
		Dawn Mills,	3	P.M
Saturday,	24,	Morpeth,	11	A.N
Sunday,	25,	School-House near Col.		
Transmining	4.10	Lyttle's,	10	A.N
		Tylbury West,		
Monday,	26,	Mersea,	11	A.M
STAL SECTION		Colchester,	3	P.M
Tuesday.	27.	Amherstburgh,	11	A.N

28, Sandwich, 10 A.M. 29, Travelling. July. Saturday, 1, Walpole, 2 P.M. SECOND DIVISION. Tuesday, Wednesday, 6, Katesville, 10 A.M. Thursday Fitzroy, 1 P.M. Nissouri, 4 P.M. 8, St. Mary's, Blanchard, ... 10 A.M. 9, St. George's, London Township, 11 A.M. 10, Hodgson's School-house,

Biddulph...... 11 A.M.

Devonshire Settlement, 3 P.M.

Stephens's School-house,

11. Goderich..... 2 P.M.

15, Mitchell, 10 A.M.

Stratford...... 3 P.M.

16. Hayesville, 10 A.M. We beg to direct special attention to the alterations which the above emended List contains, in thoughts of men are chained down to a standard," at Hospital and Sheds. In this manner, with the utmost the appointments between Vittoria and Malahide.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Sermon on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, being the first for the seventh year of the Society, may be preached on TRINITY SUNDAY, the 18th of June,-the proceeds to be applied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

It is hoped that the proceeds of this Sermon will enable the Society to meet all claims upon the funds for the present year.

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May, for has done a great deal for a poor sick Jewish family, related to the final settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that being desirous kissed it, saying, "It is because of this name that you are so tee for the management of the Widows and Orphans' I need not Fund, should, as far as possible, be submitted for the general consideration of the Clergy and laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended that no final deciannual meeting of the Society: it seeming to his and the wise of every age have ever been her friends. than the language of the British Press! on some practicable and satisfactory footing.

> THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previously obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, men share alike in the goods of fortune, without any (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

> The Annual General Meeting of The Church Society, will be held on Wednesday, June 7th, at the England for the provoking and, to them, distasteful Old City Hall, in this City. There will be Prayers in the Cathedral at 1 o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the Chair at 2 o'clock,

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

House at Toronto, on Thursday the 8th June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Managing Commit- feel the influence of freedom and of genius, and that is We give the extract of the poor man's will entire, as it has tee (the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Chaplains to the Lord Bishop, being ex officio members), and for the transaction of business connected with the interests

THE NONCONFORMIST v. THE CHURCHMAN. There is scarcely any more distinctive mark by which democratic dissent may be known and characterised, than the narrow, false, and distorted views which it naturally superinduces on the mind of man as he is social and political. The dissenter's spiritual trumpet gives so very uncertain a sound, that he is altogether unprepared for the battle of life; and so totally disorganised in mind and temper, that it would be difficult to determine whether he is more reprehensible as a subject or wavering and uncertain as a Christian. The overthrow of legitimate government brings joy to his morbid heart. The frenzied cry of the lawless mob is music to his unattuned ear. The altar and the throne must be desecrated, that his turgid and lawless imaginations may have free course. He exults in the misfortunes of a banished monarch, and gluts over the severed energies of a distracted nation. Wholesome respect for time-honoured and salutary law is called, in the jargon of the dissenter, "slaving these, is called "a glorious millenium." Asserting the majesty of the law against disturbers of the peace, is called governing "by brute force." Breaking through the time-honoured barriers of wholesome restraint, and causing a flood of anarchy to overflow nations and overwhelm communities, is represented as

governing "the world on the unalienable principles of

truth and justice." Such are the sentiments contained in an article headed "a spark in the distance," and copied from the "Montreal Register" of the 10th May, which "spark in the distance" is the amiable and Christian one of a fancied approach of destruction to the civil and ecclesiastical polity of England. The infamous and disgraceful language made use of by this truculent writer, points him out as a moral incendiary, totally unfit to ssociate with men calling themselves Christian. This demagogue deplores pathetically, that while the natives of other countries are howling at each other like wolves or tigers, England alone holds fast her integrity, and remains with crected head and calm brow amid the thunder of the political storms which surround her. And to what does this unprincipled journalist, thinkest thou, reader, attribute so extraordinary a share of public safety, and general tranquillity? Why, "to the destructive influence of the Established Church" There is logic for you. "The destructive influence of the Established Church" prevents radicals from sharing the spoil, and dissenters from desecrating the Altar! England, as she is political, stands as firmly on her pedestal as the rocks of her land oppose the storms of the ocean, -because she has an Established Church! England, as she is ecclesiastical, successfully restrains and sets bounds to the impure outpourings of fanaticism-because she has an Established Church!-England defies the demagogue, and scorns the leveller, -through the moral force of her Established Church. England abhors French fraud, and successfully rebuts Gallic turbulence-because she has an Established Church. England triumphs over Chartism, and sets

her armed heel upon the democratic serpent's headthrough the inherent and lofty power of her Estamust such an admission have been made by him. But lost; and here it is: "It will be worth while to inquire how it is that in England, the far-famed land of liberty and equality of rights, these great principles are as yet unknown, or, if thought of at all, are discarded as mere abstractions, impracticable, and useless. There are many reasons, and

we will endeavour to give a few of them. In the first place, we believe that the most powerful cause of this Irish Settlement, 2 P.M. insensible condition of our countrymen is the deadening and destructive influence of the Established Church. By Williams..... 4 P.M. all ideas of civil rights and religious the connexion be impaired; the maintenance of ecclesiastical privileges made the excuse for adherence to civil injustice; a man once get beyond this miserable system of expediency—let him take his stand on truth alone—and although

he may become a patriot, he is from that hour a bad Churchman." St. John, do. 3 P.M. Fas est et ab hoste doceri. Let us continue to cherish more and more this glorious Church, since we may forms of belief, beyond which it is heresy to venture," Meeting-house right. But till this can be shewn by as authority. measureless religious degeneracy.

But though our love for the Church and our respect for her "standards," be a grievous misdemeanour-a crime, worthy at least of cremation, in the to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual eyes of a Radical and a Dissenter, who would have all reference to talent, education, or merit-yet we have not by any means exhausted the "Nonconformist's," or his friend the Montreal Register's groans against state of quiescence she has contrived to maintain amid sinking thrones, falling dynasties, and popular cupidity on every side. Wealth, it seems, prevents people from feeling the influence of "intellect and genius;" which, by the bye, is a very comfortable doctrine for those who have nothing, and would fain find or make an opportunity of stealing from those who have something. But let us listen to this "intellectual genius."

the pride of wealth.

At gold's superior charms all freedom flies; The needy sell it, and the rich man buys,'

no excellence of character, can save him from the general | the day before arrival in Quarantine, when all hands are contumely and neglect; if he is rich, no stupidity, amounting to absolute brutality, no want of moral feeling, or even of moral life, will debar men from seeking after him, and offering their filthy adulation. Wealth is the god of Englishmen. Their idea of civil liberty is the liberty to buy and sell and get gain; their qualification to exercise the rights of citizens is synonimous with their capacity to pay the rent of a house of a certain value. Everything is estimated by gold, and gold is everything." The whole sentence is a libel almost too gross for

sceleratus habendi," which contemplates the plunder of the rich and the enriching of the servile and mean. In England, as in every other civilized country, wealth goes far; but it cannot do every thing with every body. A sycophant in any country will pander, as naturally as a Radical will plunder. A hypocrite in any language will fawn, as surely as a Dissenter will abuse the Church, revile her members, and ridicule her formularies. But that there is more sycophancy and fawning in England than in the model republic, or in any other country, is a deliberate lie. In the Church, at the Bar, and in the Medical profession, there are men of high standing who have been the artificers of their own fortunes-men who have had no adventitious means of getting into notice, but who, by their own unassisted talents, have gained for themselves a high standing and a noble character. Nor is there any reason, political or civil, any legal disability, to hinder hundreds of young men from following in their footsteps, and emulating their well-earned claim to distinction. In the army, also-a field of promotion proverbially exclusive—there is not a regiment throughout the whole service, in which there are not officers who have been promoted, or got a sup, as it is called, by merit alone, and irrespective of money. In fact, so much have the highest offices, even, been open to laudable and well-directed effort, that Engand has always been reproached, by the more exclusive Governments of the Continent, for the freedom of her Institutions, and the liberality with which her talented sons of every rank might obtain preferment or advancement in life. These statements are notorious: and yet this pestilent demagogue publishes, in a paper which he has the effrontery to call religious, and which he offers to the public as a model of saintship and holy liberality—that "wealth is the god of

Englishmen," and that "their idea of civil liberty, is the liberty to buy and sell! !" This man finishes his wretched lucubrations, by expressing a hope that what he calls "the sickly conventionalities of society,"-that is the elegant refinements of social life, and the thousand golden links which bind man to man in society-may be broken in pieces, and a base, unnatural equality substituted in its place-an equality which no possible condition of men in a social state, could either sanction or permit, and equally abhorrent to divine and human laws.

MR. DE VERE'S LETTER ON EMIGRATION.

It will be readily acknowledged that very few persons would venture, for the sake of acquiring information, to encounter the hazard and self-denial which Mr. De Vere, the author of the following Letter, was induced to undergo by the impulse of devoted and fearless benevolence. Not very many would be found blished Church. Oh, with what bitterness of heart, to distress and expose themselves as it is known that he hesitated not to do, even in search of experience let us have the whole sentence, it is too precious to be the most profitable and important; and a still smaller number would be prepared to enter upon the difficulties and dangers of his self-imposed mission of mercy, excited only by motives of humanity, and intent upon the single aim of doing good to the unfortunate and the poor. It is not necessary that all whose duty brings them under the obligation, or whose interest presses upon them the needfulness, of acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the subject of Emigration, should evince the same spirit of self-sacrifice; but it certainly is a benefit to mankind to meet now and then with some men who make it their concern to engage in great works of charity and compassion at any risk; and when such men speak and write concerning two have regulard the Prospector of a new Ecclethings of which they have been eye-witnesses, not siastical Journal, to be published in Halifax, Nova

presume—that it would not be a full discharge of his posed to carry on the undertaking: responsibilities as a Landlord, to hurry his peopledestitute or provided, weak or strong, sickly or in health, as the case may be-to a strange land, he adopted the most effectual, as well as the most generous plan which he could adopt for promoting their future well-being ;-he came with them himself, and he not only accompanied them in the same vessel; but as a steerage passenger like the rest, he shared the peculiar hardships of their situation. His presence and influence served, no doubt, to alleviate in a conperceive even by the admission of an enemy, how siderable degree those hardships; but still he was able powerful she is to protect, and how wise to save us to ascertain clearly what are the privations and the from the plotting machinations of Godless man. So dangers of the passage of the Atlantic to the infirm, long as we are "hedged round" with her "creeds and the diseased, and the poor. During the course of last summer-our grave sæculum-he visited Toronto, and we need have no fear for any thing that the baleful whilst he remained in this City, he both rendered great spirit of dissent may bring against us, or the Political assistance to the late Mr. McEldery-our active charlatanerie of the age invent among us. But then Emigrant Agent, who was one of the much-lamented says this unhappy creature, "In the Church the victims of the pestilence; and inspected the Emigrant which standard in common with his dissenting com- perseverance and determination, he gathered all the peers, he kicks and cavils. In the conventicle, there information within his reach, touching the condition of is certainly no "standard" of any kind by which to the unhappy Emigrants, and—we must add with sorrow measure either doctrine or belief. If to be consis- and pain-he had ample opportunities of knowing how tantly inconsistent, dogmatically irregular, and blown sorely this country was afflicted by its late disastrous about by every wind of doctrine, be any where taught visitation. We must believe that the opinion of such in the Gospel, then the Church is wrong, and the a man will carry weight with it at Home, and be quoted

better authority, than that of those who have avow- The Emigrant Act, passed during the last Session edly no fixed principles either of religious or politics, of our Provincial Parliament, has been called a stringent so long as men continue to rave against dignities, and arbitrary measure. As a Legislative proceeding it abet rebellion, encourage plunder, and fume about a may be considered, perhaps, imperative and severe; phantom which they call "political equality," so but regarded in the light of a protest-which is the long must the Church retain and cherish her salutary construction we are disposed to put upon it-we do formulas, and defend her time honoured "standards" not see that it could have been anything else than with so much the firmer temper, and more determined positive and strong. The evil which provoked it was tenacity. Nor will it be the "questionable character" one of no ordinary magnitude, and called for someof her enemies, however, unscrupulous-nor the more thing more than feeble remonstrance or indistinct than "questionable ability" of her opponents, that complaint. It was necessary, we conceive, to speak will be able to drive her from the even tenor of her in tones which the government, and the landlord, and sion on this subject should be made until after the way, or the steady screnity of her temper. The good the ship-owners might hear. Can anything be stronger Lordship most desirable that the utmost unanimity The characterless, the ignorant and the foolish have, State"—is the emphatic denunciation of the Times should prevail, with regard to a subject so important during the whole of her history been arrayed against "that watches unconcerned the spontaneous remedies as the settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund her; and could their puny artillery have prevailed, she and escapes of a miserable crowd!" The fate of that would not now, according to their own confession, be Provincial enactment is, we believe, still in suspense; standing like a strong tower in the face of reckless but if the Imperial Government, which is probable, innovation, and a safe bulwark against an age of refuse to ratify it, we hope that they will substitute something for it which will afford adequate protection, and render due justice to the British North Ameri-

But we must not suffer our prefatory remarks to detain our readers any longer from Mr. De Vere's

"The fearful state of disease and debility in which the Irish emigrants reach this country, must undoubted attributed in the first place to the sickness and destinated in the sickness and destin prevailing in Ireland, but is, I have no reason to doubt, much increased by the want of due general arrangement

much increased by the want of due general arrangements for enforcing cleanliness, ventilation, and a general good state of social econony, during the passage,
"I can assert from experience that the present regulations are inefficient, and are not, or, perhaps, cannot be enforced. Before the Emigrant is a week at sea, he is an altered man. Hundreds of poor people, men, women, and children, of all ages, from the drivelling idiot of 90 to the babe just born, are huddled together without light, without air, wallowing in filth, and breathing a putrid atmosout air, wallowing in filth, and breathing a putrid atmosphere; sick in body; dispirited in heart; with none to relieve or encourage them. Their food is generally ill-selected, and seldom sufficiently cooked, in consequence of the insufficiency and mal-management of the cooking places. The supply of water, hardly enough for cooking, does not allow washing.

In many ships the filthy beds, teeming with all abominates the supply of the

In England a man is esteemed or despised according to

nables, are never required to be brought on deck and aired.

The narrow space in front of the berth is never washed his possessions. If he is poor, no superiority of mind, or scraped, but breathes up a damp and fetid stench, until

ount- required to scrub up and put on a fair face for the Doctor and Government Inspectors.

In the ship —, Captain —, of —, on board of which I came to this country, which left London, 29th April, and arrived at Quebec after 29 days passage, the April, and arrived at Quebec after 29 days passage, the great mass of the passengers were found in provisions by the owners. The supply of water shipped on board was abundant; but the quantity served out to the passengers, was so scanty that they were frequently obliged to throw overboard their salt provisions (which would have taken a polish like a chimney-piece.) and their rice, which formed a most important article of their food, from want of water to cook in, and to satisfy their raging thirst afterward. They could afford water to wash their persons only at the expense of food. refutation; and has been dictated solely by that "amor at the expense of food.

"I have known persons to remain in their close dark berths for days together, because they thus suffered less from hunger, whilst at the same time they were obliged, by want of water, to heave their salt provisions overboard. No cleanliness was enforced. The beds were never aired. The Master, during the whole voyage, never entered the Steerage. The dietary agreed for was nominally supplied, but false measures were used, (in which the water and several articles of dry food were served,) the gallon holding only three quarts. Once or twice a-week ardent spirits were sold indiscriminately to the passengers, and the scenes of blackguardism that ensued were beyond "I have known persons to remain in their close dark scenes of blackguardism that ensued were description; and no lights were allowed, because the ship with her open deck fire grates, her lucifer matches, and hundred lighted pipes, was freighted with Government Powder for the Garrison of Quebec. The provisions of the Passenger Act are insufficient to procure cleanliness and ventilation. The machinery of the Emigration Agen-cies is insufficient to eforce those provisions. A clerk comes on board on the arrival in port, questions the Captain, and ends by asking whether any one means to make a complaint. This is a mere face, for the Captain takes care to "keep away the crowd from the gentleman;" even were all to hear the questions, they would not venture to commence a prosecution, friendless, pennyless, ignorant,

I threatened my Captain with proceedings, and made I threatened my Captain with proceedings, and many him pay a considerable sum for the relief of destitute emigrants; and yet I believe from information which I of at least equal importance is given to the work of converting the Indians, as to the other branch of the Society's quainted, arriving this year, that my shir was one of the best victualled and most comfortable of those that arrived

Disease and death among the Emigrants, nay, even the propagation of infectious diseases in Canada, are not the worst results of this atrocious system of neglect and illusage. A far worse consequence of this atrocious system is the demoralization of the emigrants, both male and female-by the filth, disease and debasement of the two months so passed.

The enfeebled emigrant arriving in America has not the *heart*, has not the *will* to work. He has lost his self-respect, he no longer stands erect.

I have detailed facts seen by my own eyes, the remedies should be applied by the Government, who have al-ready admitted the principle that the due regulation of passenger ships is a duty of the state. I would suggest, however, the division of the ship into three separate places for the married, for single men, and for single women; the reservations of an hospital ward for the sick and in firm; and the appointment, at the expense of the Government to each ship carrying 50 passengers, of an experienced Doctor, who should be at the same time the Government Emigration Agent for the ship, with power to investigate all complaints, to institute in concern with the Emigration Agent at the landing port, and to observance of the amended provisions of the Passenger Act. One of the advantages to be derived from an improved

passage economy, would be a rapid advance in the colo-nization of Canada, by men of respectability and moderate capital, who are deterred from settling by the horrors of the voyage, and above all, by the debasement of the character of many of the newly arrived. "Toronto, July 20th, 1848."

It is reported that Pius IX, had revoked his declaation of war against Austria-and that in consequence the people had risen en masse and imprisoned him in the Castle of St. Angelo. The Journal des Debats gives credence to the rumours, and states that in all probability the Pontiff will be deposed as a temporal prince. If true, the event is peculiarly striking, as bearing upon the extract from Fleming's discourse in our last paper.

NEW CHURCH PAPER.

We have received the Prospectus of a ne without the surrender of personal comfort and even at Scotia, under the title of the Church Times. The the peril of their lives, their testimony is worthy of Lord Bishop of the Diocese has signified his intention being prominently recorded and attentively examined. of using the paper as a medium for communication Mr. De Vere left Ireland last year for Canada, with with his Clergy,-and the following extract from the a large number of his tenants. Believing-we may Prospectus will shew the manner in which it is pur-

"The Ecclesiastical Department will be one of some delicacy, and may require more time than can well be spared from the numerous duties which press upon the Clergy. If necessary, however, the superintendence of this Department may be committed to more than one this Department hay be committed to more than one Clergyman, who must be approved by the Bishop of the Diocese. The chief objects of this Department must be to supply useful information on all subjects which affect the welfare of the Church, and to afford her members an intelligent acquaintance with her principles and rites and ceremonies and authorized usages, all of which will be ound to have their foundation in the Word of God, and to be in happy accordance with the charity of the Gospel. Such instruction may be given without indulging any inclination for controversy; and to guard against temptations to the ill feeling which controversy is too apt to provoke, such information will generally be supplied by extracts from the Works of Standard Authors in the church, whose authority has been well established. All party feeling will be discouraged, as hostile to the objects of the paper, and a sincere and earnest desire to preserve 'the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace,' will be cherished, in full accordance with the Motto of the Paper -EVANGELICAL DOCTRINE-APOSTOLICAL ORDER. Due caution and firmness will enable the Editor or Editors in this Department, to give all necessary information on every important subject, without an attitude of controversy, as the object will be to teach and fortify the mem bers of the Church in her pure and holy principles, without hostility to those who differ from her. A proper regard for the Constitution of the Church may be upheld among the members of her Communion, without attacking those who do not belong to it. These are the principles on which it is desired and intended to conduct the paper, and it is hoped they will always be kept in view. Although pains will be taken to discourage correspondence that may directly interfere with these principles, the that may the property the Editor cannot be as responsible for correspondence as for selections by himself—and it is hoped that none who avour the Editor with their observations will fail to keep in their recollection the principles by which he desires to be governed. Considering the paper as a *Religious* undertaking, he earnestly desires the prayers of the whole Church, that the work may be so directed and controlled and blest, as to be instrumental in promoting the pros-perity of the Church, and the dearest interests of all her

Some time ago we called the attention of our readers to the claims of a Society whose object was the distribution of religious prints amongst "the poor, the middle class, and charity schools." We have just seen, in the Church Depository, a specimen of the pictures, with which we were much pleased. The subject is, the scourging of our blessed Redeemer, designed by Steinle, an artist of whom we had heard but little, and who has treated the mournful theme with feeling and judgment. Full justice has been done to the picture by the lithographer, Fanoli, and altogether it would do no discredit to the gallery or portfolio of the most fastidious collector. The subscription is astonishingly small, viz., one guinea for twelve prints, the one before us being alone worth nearly that sum. Mr. Champion, we believe, will transmit to Messrs. Hering and Remington, the managers of the Society, in London, the names of those who FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. may wish to secure this beautiful series.

LANDSCAPES.

We have been much gratified by an inspection of a erpool. She sailed on the 17th. few landscapes in sepia and water colours, which have been left for sale at "the Church Depository." They are from the pencils of a couple of young lads, who have adopted this plan of raising means to assist in paying for their education. The specimens of their praiseworthy exertions, now offered for sale, exhibit considerable skill and correctness of taste; which, taken in connection with the object the young artists have in view, will, we sincerely trust, ensure for their productions a speedy sale,

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-I would now make use of the kind permis Rev. Sir,—I would now make use of the kind permission given me, to occupy a portion of your columns with some observations on the importance of that portion of the Church Society's field of operations, to which I endeavoured in a former communication to draw the attention of your readers. And in doing so, I will at present confine myself to the task of showing that a sense of the great importance of extending the privileges of the Gospel to the heathen around us, is not peculiar to those individuals who are labouring as missionaries in that part of the Lord's vineyard, but has been felt and acted on by those who were no otherwise connected with that people. those who were no otherwise connected with that people, than as regarding them as part of the great trust committed by the Saviour to his Church, to cause that unto them also should be made known the unsearchable riches

The first example that I would adduce in confirmation of this point, is that of a Society, so closely connected with our very existence as a Colonial Church, that it may well require from us an almost filial respect,—I need scarcely name,—The Society for Propagating the Gospel

scarcely name,—The Society for Propagating the Gospein Foreign Parts.

That venerable body, in one of its earliest publications, bearing date A. D. 1704, three years after its incorporation, re-printed by the Society, October 1843, having stated the principles on which, and the high patronage under which, it was brought into existence as a Society, goes on to say what steps had been taken to forward the two great objects for which it had been founded, in the following words: "Correspondences are begun abroad, denutations settling at home, many subscriptions made, deputations settling at home, many subscriptions made, and divers prudential ways and means taken for the consion of the Indians, and settling the state of religion in and good ministers the natives as well as the English.

Again in the same publication, in a table setting forth what had been done and what the still required to be done as soon as possible, the first place is given to "The five nations of Iroquois, commonly called praying In-dians;" and in the statement of what had been done for them, we find the following: "To Mr. Thoroughgood Moore, £100 per annum, Mr. — , £100 per annum; besides which they are allowed £20 towards furnishing which must have been a very large portion of its then very limited means; and under the head of demands on the Society for Ministers, Schools, Libraries, the first mentioned are, "For the Mohawks, for the Oneydas, for the Onondages, for the Cavugas, for the Singekes or Singeles the Onondages, for the Cayugas, for the Sinnekes or Sinnontowans, for the River Indians at the Sharkook a little above Albany." I will not trespass so far on your columns as to quote more on this subject from this very nteresting document, but would refer your readers to the publication itself, which is doubtless to be had at the Depository of the Church Society in Toronto, especially to the fourth page, Section I, which will, I think, clearly show that, as a brother missionary said at a meeting for the Society in the north of England, "The Red man may be said to have been that venerable body's first love," A love manifested not only by the prayers of the Society when they met, and the proportion of its funds devoted when they met, and the proportion of its funds devoted to his benefit, but also by the prominent place given to that object in all publications put forth for the purpose of interesting the clergy and laity of England in the welfare of the then infant Association.

But, to come nearer home, I beg the indulgence of your readure while I are the First

readers while I give one or two extracts from the First Annual Report of the Society for Converting and Civi-lizing the Indians, and Propagating the Gospel among Destitute Settlers in Upper Canada, for the year ending October, 1831.

October, 1831.

In the introductory account, the following passage occurs: "Alive, however, to the importance of keeping the conversion of the natives still in view, the Clergy and laity of the Church of England in this Province began to think of other means of affecting an object so desirable, and accordingly projected a society under which Christian teachers should be provided expressly for the Indians." At the first or preliminary meeting of that society, an address was delivered by the late Bishop of Quebec, whose name will ever be had in remembrance, and his opinion reverenced by sound Churchmen in this Province; among other excellent remarks in which, I find the following:—"The funds of the Society might also, (i. e. besides send-"The funds of the Society might also, (i. e. besides sending missionaries among the Indians,) he continued, be profitably applied in printing Tracts in the various languages of the sending tracts in the various languages. guages of the native tribes, in the establishment of schools among the Indians, and the education of some of their youth for the office of Catachiete, or even for Holy Orders.

I extract the following eloquent appeal: "We stand charged with his commission to penetrate the haunts of the aboriginal idolators, and where superstition, by he dim tapers, is performing her gloomy rites, to pour the full light of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ; or, to speak in plainer terms, to evangelize the children of hea-then darkness, as the light of day excluded for ages, tho for ages watching to enter, breaks exultingly into the re-cesses of the dark and tangled forest, as it falls singly and sullenly beneath the settler's axe." Again, the heading of a subscription for the objects of the Society, circulated sullenly beneath the settler's axe." in Great Britain, commences with the following truth:
"The aboriginal inhabitants of our North American Colonies, who, in most instances, have been rather corrupted than improved by their intercourse with Europeans, seem to have a stronger claim than most other uncivilized tribes on the benevolence of the members of the Church." And as a further and substantial proof of the importance at tached by the originators and conductors of that Society to the work of propagating the Gospel among the Indians, I would remark that, out of £192 13s., the amount at its disposal for the first year of its operations, £152 10s. was laid out directly for that object; and in the seventh year of its existence, out of an expenditure of £365 8s. 4d., no less a portion than £302 10s. 2d. was laid out in the same

In aiding the present Church Society, which has entered into the field so well opened up by its predecesso to carry out the important trust thus bequeathed to it, the Clergy and laity of the Diocese will find an excellent example in their Diocesan, who never lets slip an oppor-tunity, whether in Episcopal Charge or Journal of Visitation, of declaring his deep interest in, and strong sense of the importance of the the evangelization and christian-ization of the Indians of his extensive diocese; and I can-not better conclude this communication than by quoting His Lordship's word in referring to one of our Church Missions in the diocese:—"I administered the rite of confirmation to 44 Indians and 5 whites; I confess that I was nearly overcome by the bright promise of this day's service, and I felt, with becoming gratitude to God, that the miserable condition of the long neglected Indians of this country would now be ameliorated through the medium of our Holy Catholic Church." I remain, Rev. Sir.

Yours' truly, May 22nd, 1848. A MISSIONARY.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Rev. F. A. O'Meara desires to acknowledge the following sums, received during the year 1847, within the Diocese of Toronto, in aid of the Church now in ourse of erection at the Mission of Mahnetooahneng, Lake Huron; and would take this opportunity to solicit further aid towards the same object from the friends of

Missions in the Province:-John Burkitt, Esq., £2 17s.; Joseph Becket, Esq., Toronto, £2 10s.; Rev. — Winstanley, Toronto, one sovereign; John Ballendon, Esq., Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, Sault St. Marie, (a baptismal offering,) two sovereigns; John Livingstone, Esq., Sault St. Marie, (a

paptismal offering,) one half-eagle.

Donations in aid of the above object will be thankfully

received at the Church Depository by Thos. Champion, Esq., and by the Rev. the Rector of Toronto.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

Arrival of the United States.

(From the Globe Extra) New York, 31st May-7 P.M.

The Steamer United States arrived this afternoon from Liv-PIVERPOOL MARKETS. Tuesday, May 16th

The supplies of Grain, Meal, and Flour since last Tuesday have been small, while the export of Indian Corn and Corn Meal to Ireland continued to increase. Corn.—The last quotation for American White Corn was 28s. @ 30s., and Yellow, 31s. @ 32s. for 480 lbs.

Meal.—Indian Corn Meal brings 13s. @ 13s. 8d. p bbl.
Wheat—Per 70 lbs., 7s. 6d. @ 8s.; Canada and American White and Red 6s. 6d. @ 7s.

Flour.—Per 280 fbs., 38s. @ 40s. Western Canal and Richmond Flour 38s. @ 40s. Richmond & bbl. of 196 fbs.

O'Co Irela

on the A which Meagl most House Merli crop, At 8th, t acts o

lence

well as Beef and Pork for shipping stores.

Cotton.—Improving and in request. A fair business is being transacted in lower qualities of American, an advance of a of a penny per lb. has been obtained. The sales of the week up to last night were about 17,000 bales of which 2,000 to 3,000 were taken for export. The imports are to a fair extent.

MONEY MARKET. Consols opened at $82\frac{7}{8}$ @ 83 and advanced to $83\frac{1}{8}$ @ $83\frac{1}{4}$.

Consols opened at 82½ @ 85 and advanced to 50½ @ 50½. Bank stock is worth 189½ @ 191.

The money market remains nearly as last reported. Cash is obtained on good security, at easy rates—say from 3 @ 3½ per cent. Bankers exercise great caution, however, and Capitalists 60 not invest or lend freely, on any article.

The English funds fluctuate according to the tenor of the advice.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Lord Ashburton is dead.

Mr. Mitchell of the *United Irishman* has been sent to New-gate to await his trial for felony, in publishing certain articles

The Jury in the case of Smith O'Brien did not agree.

The trial of Meagher was going on with no prospect of any agreement among the Jury.

The latest advices from Rome state, that the new ministry had not moved satisfactorily to the people, and that all was doubt and uncertainty. The Cardinals had all been released

A battle was fought on the 6th inst. between the Piedmon esse and the Austrians, before Verona. After a sanguinary engagement, the troops of Charles Albert were obliged to withdraw. 98 men were killed and a very large number wounded in the engagement. The loss of the Austrians was not known. The Province of Belluno has surrendered to the Austrians. NEW YORK MARKET.

Rye.—Heavy, and 5000 to 6000 bushels sold at 67c. @ 68c.

Oats. — Without change, but heavy.

Pork. — More firmness, but sales smaller; sales 6 or 700 bbls. at 8D. @ 8D. 25c., and 9D. 87½c. @ 10D. There was a bid made for 2000 bbls. good Pork at 7D. 87c. and 9D. 87½c. Beef.—Some 600 or 700 bbls. sold at previous prices.

Hams.—Beef hams are scarce, and sold at yesterday's rates;

about 500 or 600 bbls. sold at 6c. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Cut Meats are quiet and steady. A sale of 200 tierces, shoulders, to be delivered at Boston, was made at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and a small parcel of shoulders and Hams, packed together, at 31/2c. Cheese .- Rather dull.

Butter.—There being a moderate supply, is firm.

Whisky is firm. Sales of 300 or 400 bbls. at 21c. to 21½c.

4shes are quiet but firm. The sales are limited to 4D. 37½ Sugars.—About 400 hhds. P.R. sold to-day at 4D. @ 5D. The markets is a little better.

lasses-Very heavy.

ExchangeSterling is 11 @ 11½ for best Bills.

Money—is very easy, and Treasury Notes can be had at 25s. BY TELEGRAPH FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 31, 1848. Flour.—Previous to the news by the steamer United States, the market was firm. Fall wheat was 25s., with a disposition to purchase. Sales Spring Wheat Flour at 24s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. On recipt of the news this afternoon, large sales were effected at an advanced to the control of the sales of t vance of 6d. per bbl. Holders appear confident.

Wheat.—A sale of 600 bbls. Red, at 5s. 6d.

Ashes .- No. sales, and prices unsettled. BY TELEGRAPH FROM BUFFALO.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Money Murket, heavy. Brown's Circular says the market for Breadstuffs remains without material change, and though in parts of the Corn Market Wheat has declined, yet Indian Corn is again in better demand, and selling freely at 26s. @ 28s. Meal is 12s. 3d. British Rresh American Flour is scarce, and the quotations are 27s. @ British Stresh Sour 24s. @ 25s. The duty 7s. on Wheat, 4s. 2½d.

Liverpool Provision Market .- There is a steady business doing in Beef and Pork, and they are without change. There is not so much disposition to purchase. Nearly the whole of the wheat offered was taken at the full rates of the previous week. Hams have been dull of sale. The small quantity of

week. Hams have been dull of sale. The small quantity of Cheese in port is held for higher prices.

The demand for Lard is quite as great as on the previous Tuesday. The whole of the large quantity brought forward was sold at prices ranging at SOs. @ 39s 9d. p brl.; 27s. 3d. was sold at prices ranging at Als. @ 27s. 6d. p tce., and 40s. 6d. @ 41s. 9d. for kegs. At the commencement of the sale, prices were about 1s. 6d. lower, but before the close the full rates of the former were established.

London Provision Market, May 13th .- The demand for Bacon has been to a moderate extent only, at 50s. and 60s. for Western and Eastern. Middles are freely offered, but prices are not so firm. We quote Pork middling, in tierces, at

Foreign Affairs,—Bustide; War,—Chase; Finance,— Druclere; Justice,—Cremieux; Instruction,—Carnot; Com-merce,—Flocon; Religion,—Bethmont; Public Works,—Tre-lat; Marine,—Cazy; Interior,—Recusat; Under Secretary

of Foreign Affairs, - Fabre. The German Legion is returning in scattered bands into France. It is said that the total separation of Church and State will be one of the first measures adopted by the National

Assembly.

An official order has been announced to put the whole line of coast in the District of Boulogne in a state of defence, and It was reported in Paris that Ledru Rollin has tendered his fortify the town.

Order has not yet been restored in the Provinces. IRELAND.

Nothing very startling from Ireland. Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continuing their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the Roman Catholic Priests. The potatoe crop is believed to be very abundant. A blight has appeared on only a few very limited places. ENGLAND.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, on the 16th inst., by which four persons were killed, and a large number wounded.

(From the Colonist.)

The Right Hon. Edward John Stanley has been called to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, in the County Palatine of Chester. On the 8th instant, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Ba-

varia was introduced to her Majesty, on the abdication of King Louis of Bavaria, and the accession of King Maximilian. Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, in a letter to the Times, denies that he attended Mr. Hume's meeting, at the Reform Club, which took place before the Easter Recess.

The sequel to the correspondence, between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, was laid before Parliament, and gave rise to some conversation in both Houses. We must postpone giving particulars till Friday.

Lord Chancellor Brady has removed the name of Mr. W. S. O'Brien from the Roll of Magistrates for Limerick, for having signed a document, published in the newspapers, entitled "Pro-clamation by the Council of the Irish Confederation." The correspondence between the Lord Chancellor and Mr. O'Brien on the subject has been published.

A Soiree took place at Waterford, on Sunday, 7th instant which was attended by 700 persons. They were addressed by Meagher and Duffy. Perfect harmony prevailed, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The Wolfe Tone Club House was illuminated. Her Majesty's steamers Medusa and Merlin, took their departure before the commencement of the

Extensive failures have been already discovered in the potato crop, in the West of Ireland.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, of the Sth, the rent was announced to be £28. Resolutions of regret and sympathy were passed, in regard to the recent shameful acts of violence at Limerick. They declared they would rather abandon the struggle altogether, than consent to remain connected with it, if its progress is to be marked by any vioconnected with it. connected with it, it its progress is to be marked by any violence or outrage, to any party or parties whatsoever. Mr. J.
O'Connell expressed fears that the present British Ministry
had some intention of infringing the liberties of the people of
Ireland. If such an attempt was made, he would be found, as
on a former occasion, at his post. Then it would be seen whether those who shunned big and high-sounding words were
Throne, and esteem for her Majesty's person.

27s. 6d. @ 28s. 6d. United States and Canada Flour, Sour, 24s. 6d. @ 25s.

Provisions.—Bacon, Ham, and Lard are in retail demand, as well as Beef and Pork for shipping stores.

Cotton.—Improving and in request. A fair business is being transacted in lower qualities of American, an advance of the province of the control of the control

The Association adjourned to Wednesday week, as the Repealers of Dublin would be engaged on Monday, in attending the Chapels, for the purpose of rendering a tribute of homage to the memory of the late Mr. O'Connell.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Times, under date May 7,

The week, which opened with a perfect hurricane, has "The week, which opened with a perfect hurricane, has closed in a dead calm. The excitement has apparently worn itself out; and the open split in the ranks of the Confederates has led to the not unnatural conclusion that the 'rebellion' is postponed sine die—in fact, that the growing harvest will be reaped for more legitimate uses, than the supplying a commissariat for the rebel army in buckram, which was to take the field as soon as the husbandman's sickle had left a clear space for the contending forces of Queen Victoria, and the hero of the battle of Limerick. Altered indeed is the tone of the last intelligence from the provinces. Instead of flaming paragraphs touching the progress of the armament, manufacture of pikes, rifle practice, &c., the country papers are engaged pell-mell in rifle practice, &c., the country papers are engaged pell-mell in a washy controversy upon the merits of the 'leaders' of the war a washy controversy upon the merits of the 'leaders' of the war party, the gist of which seems to be that, upon the whole, Mr. John Mitchell has palpably lost ground among his quondam admirers, and it is suspected that the man of many 'pleas' is not the chosen instrument to carry out the bold design of smashing the Castle gates and driving the 'butcher-general' (Lord Clarendon) to seek refuge on board a mail steamer, before the Provisional Government in esse should set a price on his head, dead or alive."

There has been an insurrection in Rome. THE POPE YIELDED !- WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA DECLA-RED, &c. - The Piedmontaise Gazette, of the 5th instant, con-New York, May 31—7 P.M.

Flour.—Firm, with good demand. Sales 5000 bbls. at 5D.

50 @ 6D.

Corn.—Same as yesterday. There is a difference in views of buyers and sellers, and transactions to-day are light. Holders have put up the price of Round Northern to 59c. @ 60c.—

Sales 3000 bushels Orleans, good at 49c., and 8 10,000 Western Mixed 48c. @ 50c. ence of the Cardinals, which had been seized, were read to the public on the Capital by a Senator. Mauriani, after haranguing the people, made the following declaration: 1st. No priest shall be appointed to fill any public employment. 2nd. War shall be formally declared. 3rd. Pius IX. is the head of the Government. 4th. A daily official bulletin shall be published of the great war. 5th. Encouragement shall be afforded to the Roman youth to arm and to proceed to drive the barbarians from Italy. Some arrests have been made, and amongst others the Commander of the Fort of Acona. The Romans are perfectly and the Condingle are grathering round the Pope feetly united, and the Cardinals are gathering round the Pope now that they see his departure is impossible, for which they had made every preparation. The Ministers have promised to press the war, and to co-operate with the other powers of the State to drive out the Austrians. The Austrian Minister shall be expelled from Rome. The Austrian Government, in con-junction with the Jesuits, had concerted a cabal, in consequence of which all the Germen Bishops menaced the Pope with a schism if he declared war against Austria.

Colonial.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

From our contemporaries, the London Times and Galt Re-porter, we learn that her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated in a way that does honour to that splendid portion of the Pro-

At London, a procession consisting of the London Volunteer Artillery, the London Rifle Corps, the Odd-Fellows, and the inhabitants generally, were formed and marched across Westminister bridge to the eminence which commands the town, when the Volunteers fired a Royal salute, which was responded to by nine deafening cheers from the multitude. They afterwards removed to the flats, where the following address was adopted .-

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Globe Extra.)

Toronto, Monday Morning, 9 o'clock.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on Saturday, at 2 P.M.

MARKETS.

Flour.—26s. @ 27s.

Corn.—26s. @ 27s. for white, 28s. @ 29s. for yellow.—

Meal 11s. 6d. @ 12s. 3d.; demand moderate.

Cotton down \(\frac{1}{3} \).

May 17 Please Your Majesty.

We, the Mayor, Council and Inhabitants of the Town of London, in the Province of Canada, humbly approach your Majesty on this the anniversary of your Majesty's Birth-day, to congratulate your Majesty on the exalted position which, in the Government of the British Empire. And while we reflect on the momentous events which have changed the aspect of almost every State of Europe, it is with the deepest gratitude that we express to your Majesty our gratification at the recent triumphs which the time honoured institutions of Great Britain have achieved over those principles which are ever productive of anarchy and confusion. And we assure your Majesty that it is with proud satisfaction, in this distant por-MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,-Majesty that it is with proud satisfaction, in this distant portion of your Majesty's dominions, that we hail the loyalty and devotion of your Majesty's subjects around your Majesty's most gracious person, and which demonstrates to the world the value of those Institutions by which the liberty and happiness of British subjects are so effectually secured.

And in these views and feelings, we beg to assure your Ma-esty we warmly participate, and we fervently pray that your Majesty we warmy participate, and we letterly play that your Majesty may long continue to rule over a happy and devoted people, with that wisdom and consideration for their welfare which have hitherto distinguished your Majesty's reign.

which have intherto distinguished your Majesty's reign.
Subsequently the party formed themselves into gipsy groups
the band playing appropriate music.
The commemoration terminated at night with the ascent o
balloons, the blazing of bonfires, and the exhibition of fire

At Galt, like enthusiasm was displayed—early in the morn ing every house and atore was decorated with ever-green; a noon the stores closed, and at the appointed hour the whol noon the stores closed, and at the appointed hour the whole population of the village and neighbourhood assembled near the Township Hall, and were soon marshalled into order of procession, which comprised the two marshals, Dr. Moffatt in the costume of the Lancers, the Galt Band, the Artillery Company the Fire Company, the Hook and Ladder Company, the Odt Fellows, the St. George's Band, the gentry, tradesmen, farmer and mechanics of Galt, and lastly the scholars of the public

ces are not so firm. We quote 1 or. Lard is bought freely, 45s. @ 50s., for Western and Eastern. Lard is bought freely, 45s. @ 50s., for Western and Eastern. Lard is bought freely, 40s. @ 50s., and in barrels 42s. @ 48s. Cheese has met with 50s. @ 50s., and in barrels 42s. @ 48s. Cheese has met with 61s much reduced, chiefly the inferior qualities. Good and inferior qualities. Good and inferior 48s. @ 52s., and inferior to middling 40s. @ 44s.

In France the following government adinterim has been appointed by a Committee of the National Assembly:—
appointed by a Committee of the National Assembly:—
appointed by a Committee of the National Assembly:—
bruelere; Justice,—Cremieux; Instruction,—Carnot; Combreal Committee of the National Assembly:—
bruelere; Justice,—Cremieux; Instruction,—Carnot; Combreal Committee of the National Assembly:—
been very generally illuminated. In the evening several gentlemen met at the Queen's Arms Hotel, to give a parting expression over a social glass, of the pleasure and gratification they

The Chairman, Vice, and many others of the guests did not fail to enliven the company with many choice selections from the ancient gems of melody and minstrelsy, and on a call from Mr. James Paris, for a song in point, Mr. James Ainslie, after prefacing that the effusion, such as it was, had only been composed in the "heat of the day," sang the following lines:—

THE BRITISH QUEEN. Air-" A Man's a Man for a' That." What tho' in France they have a dance! In Germany, an' a' that, Though Prussia, too, look e'er so blue, We've still our Queen for a' that! For a' that, an' a' that, Still staunch, unchanged, an' a' that! Long may she reign, without a stain, The British Queen for a' that!

The warlt shakes frae end to end, In revolution, a' that, But Britain's power will truth defend, Her constitution, laws, that! For a' that, an' a' that, In these kittle times, an' a' that, We'll drink our honoured native land, Our bonnie Queen, an' a' that !

Tho' storms arise on every hand, Tho' nations fa', an' a' that, Aboon them a' one flag wilt stand, Britannia's flag they ca' that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
The plotting rogues, an' a' that,
Victoria's independent mind
Can look an' laugh at a' that!

Justice and Order, Freedom's guard, Shall flourish on for a' that, Millions o' loyal hearts shall sing Around her throne for a' that! For a' that, an' a' that!
Was like e'er seen for a' that! There's "merit" blazon'd on the name, The British Queen for a' that!

In Kingston the day was celebrated in various ways, the In Kingston the day was celebrated in various ways, the most important feature, however, was the meeting at the City Hall, where the draft of a congratulatory address to her Majesty was read and approved, in which the Kingstonians took occasion to express their sense of the blessings we enjoy under a wise and just government. At Picton the display of banners, and the discharge of light and heavy field-pieces, greeted the natal day of the Sovereign.

The Warder says, that notwithstanding the attractions at Hamilton yet, that Dundas was all alive on the occasion.

Hamilton, yet, that Dundas was all alive on the occasion. loyal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Dundas Artillery, and in the evening the inhabitants dined together at the

gin House. Robert Spence, Esq., filled the chair, faced by Dr. Mitchell.

At Woodstock, the loyal town of Woodstock, the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies turned out in their uniforms, with flags and banners, and perambulated the streets, and in the evening fire-works were set off, and festive meetings held.

At Niagara, there being no guns available, Colonel Newton drew the troops up on the ramparts, and then fired a feu de

Cobourg bestirred herself, and in the evening the town was Altogether the demonstrations in the several towns bave

given ample evidence of the deep-rooted loyalty of Canadians, who will shout with their brethren of the white cliffs—

"Our passport to fame's
Fair VICTORIA'S name,
A British-built seventy-four." And the sons of the Fair Isle will respond, as Britons should "Unquench'd is the spirit for monarchy born,
Darkly though clouds may hang o'er us awhile,
The crown shall not pass from the Beautiful Isle."

And anon Canada shall be heard chanting-

"Fair pastures and still waters Are ours, withal to bless The thronging sons and daughters Of exile and distress. For who so free as British hearts Are, shall be, and have been? Then Gop be thank'd on our parts

And-God preserve the QUEEN!"

On Monday evening, the 8th instant, nearly one hundred persons, comprising the most intelligent and respectable part of the inhabitants of this county, sat down to an excellent dinner at Matson's Hotel, Woodstock, given to John G. Vansittart, Esq., as a testimony of their disbelief of the calumnious charges made seguent the chargest of their goallament as Returning DINNER TO J. G. VANSITTART, ESQUIRE. officer at the late election for the County.

Gratifying it must be to Mr. V., to have the support of such men at the present crisis: and that their opinions should go forth to the world, as a testimony of their faith in his integrity. It will, we trust, be the means of adding renewed energy and fortitude to the man, already persecuted in a manner, and with a maliciousness unheard of perhaps, in the annals of British

GROSSE ISLE INTELLIGENCE.—The passengers of the Jessy were re-embarked yesterday, after purifying, and it was ex-

peeted she would leave the station to day.

The brig Governor, Hugill, from Limerick on the 14th of April, arrived at Quarantine on Monday last, the 15th instant. She had one cabin and 174 steerage passengers; ten sick, and eighteen deaths on the voyage. Of the ten who were sent to Hospital, one died the night before last. The Jessy and the Governor were the only two vessels not discharged from Quar-

antine yesterday.

The bark Envoy, Patton, from Londonderry, on the 10th of April, arrived at Grosse Isle on the 14th instant. She had one cabin and 214 steerage passengers—one death on the voyage. She has since arrived in port. The Ayrshire, aground on her way up, had 214 passengers—three deaths on the voyage, and only one sick when she arrived. The schooner Eliza Ann, from Kilrush, likewise on her way up, had five cabin and ninetythree steerage passengers—one death on the voyage, and one sick on reaching Grosse Isle.—Quebec Chronicle.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW CHURCH IN THIS CITY. A Special Vestry Meeting was held in the Sunday School Room of Christ's Church, on Tuesday evening last, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to enquire for a suitable site on which to erect a second Church, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this Parish. The meeting was numerously attended, and the Report presented by the Committee, recommending a piece of ground in Upper John Street, between that street and the residence of R. P. Street, Esq., was unanimously adopted. The site is a most commanding one, and is certainly adopted. tainly the best we have heard of. R. Juson, Esq., most liberally offered to purchase the ground, at an outlay of £200, and subscribed £100 in addition, towards the erection of a Church thereon. N. Merritt, Esquire, erection of a Church thereon. N. Merritt, Esquire, we believe, contributes £150 to the same purpose.—
This is an excellent beginning, and it was followed by the appointment of twenty-two gentlemen, selected from the different Wards of the City, to ascertain what amount of subscriptions can be obtained, and we hope and believe that they will be liberal, as every one must desire to see so good and conspicuous a site occupied by a durable and appropriate structure. As it will require fifteen or eighteen months to complete a Church, those who subscribe will not be called upon for their donations except by instalments, at perhaps three or four months interval, and as we hope to see more prosperous times shortly, we would urge upon our fellow Churchmen to contribute liberally, not without the expectation that liberality in such a cause may bring to us the blessing of increased prosperity, for we know that it is written, "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things he shall stand."—Hamilton Gazette, 1st June. stand."-Hamilton Gazette, 1st June.

TORONTO	, M	ay 18	tn,	1040	
	8	d		8	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	4	4	a	4	6
Fall Wheat, per 60 108.	3	9	a	4	(
Spring do. do.	1	10	a	2	(
Oats, per 34lbs	2	6	a	0	(
Barley, per 48lbs	3	0	a	3	-
Peas	2	6	a	2	
Peas	22	6	a	0	
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	0	a	21	
Do. fine	20	0	a	0	K
Oatmeal, per parrel	0	3	a	0	53
Beet, per lb	20	0	a	25	
Do. per 100 10s	15	0	a	20	
Pork, per 100 lbs. Veal, per lb.	0	21	4	0	
Veal, per lb	0	3	a	0	
Veal, per lb. Mutton per lb. Hams, per 100 lbs.	31	6	a	37	
Hams per 100 108. ************************************	27	6	a	32	ed.
Bacon do. do.	4	0	a	5	
Potatoes, per busher	1	6	a	0	
Turnips, do. do.	0	61	a	0	
Butter, fresh, per lb Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	
Do. salt, do	0	4	a	0	
Lard, per lb	0	54	a	0	
Lard, per lb Eggs, per doz.,	3	9	a	4	
Turkeys, each	1	6	a	2	
Ducks, per pair	1	4	a		1
Fowls, do.,	22	6	a	30	
Straw ner toll	42		a	47	
Straw, per ton Hay, do. Fire Wood per cord	9	41	a	11	
Fire Wood per cord			a	0	
Fire Wood per cord Bread, per loaf	6	7-19			

On England-Bank 14 @ 15 per cent. Private ... 12 @ On New York-Bank ... On Montreal-Bank

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY First Loan Meeting.

INSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First Instalment will be Due on the 1st June. A LOAN MEETING Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, or

the FIRST TUESDAY in JULY, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds rectors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Founds of (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer.

By Order,

E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

Albany Chambers, Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

CORPORATION SALE.

HE following Lots on the MARKET BLOCK, the proon MONDAY the 5th day of JUNE next: On East Side of Church Street :

Nos. 4 and 6. ON FRONT STREET: Lots A, B, C, D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. On Colborne Street: Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

The Leases will be for a period of 42 years; afterwards renewable for terms of 21 years, continually, otherwise the Lessees to be paid for terms of 21 years, continuity, otherwise the Essects to be paid for their improvements.

Buildings to be erected according to Plans adopted by the Common Council, before the 1st day of November, 1849.

Any further information may be obtained, upon application at the Chamberlain's Office.

The Sale will take place upon the Lots at 12 o'clock noon. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain, R. McCLURE, Auctioneer. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, May 23rd, 1848. THE SALE, as Advertised above, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 13th JUNE, at the same Time and Place.

GOVERNESS. LADY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident

Governess, where the usual branches of an English lucation would be required. Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper. 562-82-3

CORPORATION SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, will be Let by Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder, for One Year from the First Day of July next, the

MARKET FEES OF BOTH THE

OLD AND NEW MARKETS,

and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. Sd.

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of all the conditions and governments in the League. formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.— The said Sureties to be approved of by the Market Committee The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE

> A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 30th May, 1848.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and do-M ENGLISH GENTLE WOMAN of retired and domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be bereaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, she is fully qualified to fulfil the duties of such a responsible situation. She being fond of Children, she would ensure a Happy and Comfortable Home to any Child placed under her

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Postpaid,) to A. B. C., at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEPOSI A TORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, have just been received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, including the following NEW PUBLI-

PERMANENT CATALOGUE.

NEW TRACTS. SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE.

If Steps in General Knowledge—
I. The Starry Heavens ...
II. The Surface of the Earth
st Steps to Scottish History, by Miss Rodwell ...
torical Maps—
No. 1. Assyrian Empire.
2. Persian Empire.
3. Macedonian do.
4. Roman do.
5. Christian do.
6. Mahometan do.
(colored)

Pottery Nos. 1 to 12, ctoth boards
Useful Arts employed in Production of Food.
Clothing
Construction of Dwelling-houses
View of the various Methods employed in representation of Plano-spheres, on a Sheet, coloured
View of the varions Conical and Cylindrical Projections
employed in Maps, on a Sheet, coloured.
Reward Books in Packets, No. 8, containing 12, 32 mo.
books Lessons derived from the Animal World-the Rook. the Dog the Spider the Lark the Rein Deer, the Horse, the Camel the Elephant the Dove the Act

A fine Edition, in 2 vols., with additional cuts
Life of Alfred the Great (Sketches of)
Eastern or Western Hemispheres (from Cruchley's
Atlas), on a Sheet, 14 in. by 14 in., plain
on Millboard, both sides, 14 in. by 14 in., coloured
one side, 27 in. by 14 in., coloured
Educational Maps for the use of Schoolmasters, in 3
Parts Parts
Ditto. Introduction from ditto., 18mo. cloth
Alice Forester, or the Old Nurse.
Country Walks in the Seasons
British Colonies, (Canada, with Maps)
Forest Trees of Great Britain, Parts 1 @ 5
Do.
do.
Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth Do. do. Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth
Wonders of the Sea Shore.

Do. Animal Kingdom
A Peep at St. Petersburgh
Do. Constantinople
Arthur Granville, or the Gifts of God, (addressed to

Astro Theology.

Bracken Burners, a Tale by Lady Calcott.

The Water Course
Widow Gray and her Son Harry
Wilmott's Life of Jeremy Taylor
Scripture Natural History

The present Stock of BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS, is very JAMES ENGLISH EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina He had Two Boys—John, 15 years old, Joshua 13.—
Both the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.—
Both the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.—

Both the boys fell sick, and were lett by him at Grosse Isse.

As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hospital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and buried, and that the other must have died immediately on reaching the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that he was the form of Brown stated in a letter that he that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington.

Our Exchanges will oblige by copying.

19th May, 1848.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET.

To Millers, Merchants, and others. POR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON, and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for millers or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers.

Price, £57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved

security. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON. 96-565-3in To Market-Gardeners and others. TO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon

SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head of Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and is worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession given 1st September. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON.

Yonge Street, Toronto. 97-565-4in,

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this Ctry 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-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. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
Belleville. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lesson in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, ESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that she has made arra rive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the

FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance. Mas. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

NEW DICTIONARY,

ILLUSTRATED. OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 11d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d. each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY: English, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the presen-state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising all words purely English; and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymolo-gies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities.

BLACKIE & SON.
London, Eninburgh, and Glasgow.
THOMAS MACLEAR,
45, Yonge Street, Toronto,
Sole Agent for Canada

N. B .- Delivered at the residence of Subscribers throughout

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, corresponding to Seven Years.

The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

THE BONUS, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Pre-

mium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling: and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assyremance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been appreciated these

eciated there. preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it is necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next. By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

Office:-19, Great St. James Street, Montreal AGENT AT TORONTO: JAMES HENDERSON.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW HATS. JOHN SALT, (LATE ROGERS,)

OFFICE: -4, Duke-Street.

HATTER, &c., THANKS the Clergy and Gentry of Toronto for the Liberal Patronage afforded him for the last Twelve Months, and would now inform them that he is unpacking his

SPLENDID VELVET NAP HATS.

Light, Elegant, and Durable, Imported this Spring, Direct

London Hat Warehouse, Toronto, 25th May, 1848. 101-566-4

A LIVING, WORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty attached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other Permanent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper

Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin. CHURCH REVIEW

AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops. has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first num-

ber has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office.

Toronto, May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufacturers Prices.

A number of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap,

or Let on Hire.

Toronto, May 8, 1848. NEW MUSIC. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

NEW MUSIC. Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848. EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, COBOURG. RS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING

MRS. AND THE MISSES DOOR AM SPECIAL AND DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next.

TERMS: Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, Music,.....

April 12th, 1848. EDUCATION.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving iato his Family three or four additional BCARDERS, 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.

T. HAWORTH.

IMPORTER OF 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 general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plats g and Fancy Stores, Liver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. 92-563.

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in Off. and Water-Colours, Drawings, Sculpture, Models, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, Toronto, on the first Monday in June next. CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in Jane next.

Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously mentioned.

he Committee. PEFER MARCH, Secretary, 79-561

Toronto, April, 1848. Ring's College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. WINTER SESSION.

October, 1818, to April, 1819. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry. Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. Fiae Lec-JOHN KINO, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five Lectures in the week.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice

of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.
W. B. NICOL, ESQ., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week HENRY SELLIVAN, M. R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five

The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Discases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4. LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lectures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry .- Three Lectures in

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848.

H. BOYS, M.D., W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)

AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & wascanted. Accordeons and Stusical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Accordens and Brusical Boxes tutted.

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

27-546 Gold and Silver bought.

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

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

superior style.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

Toronto, May, 1848.

ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Carristers' Rones, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of PUPILS attending COLLEGE, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

GOVERNESS WANTED. R EQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education.

Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES'S CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Church Street, South of King Street. THESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this Market, at the well known Establishment of J. M. WILLIAMS, HAMILTON, and will be found to be the best as-

will liams, Hamilton, and will be found to be the best assortment of Carriages ever offered for sale in this City.

The above will continue to be supplied from the same source, until materials can be obtained for manufacturing the same here. For the durability of this work, reference will be given to those in this City, who have previously purchased of him at Hamilton.

Toronto, April, 1848. T. BILTON BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

ment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, 29-546 Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U. C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the Rev. W. H. RIPGEY, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church,

Toronto, April, 1848.

At Williamsburg, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. E. J. Boswell, Mr. William Snyder, of Peterborough, to Catherine, second daughter of Christ. Hilliard, Esq.
On the 31st May. by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada West, A. Thornton Todd, Esq., youngest son of the late William Thornton Todd, Esq., of Buncrana Castle, County Donegal, Ireland, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Thomas Butler Pitzgerald, of Kingston, Canada West.

MARRIED.

ston, Canada West. On the 24th inst., at Christ's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq. Cobourg.

78-560-tf

78-560-tf Josias Bray, Royal Navy. In Kingston, on Monday morning, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, E. M. Yarwood, Esq, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Henry Murney, Esq, all of Kingsten.

DIED. At the Parsonage, Galt, on the morning of the 30th instant, Helen, the wife of the Rev. M. Boomer, deeply regretted.

LETTERS received to Thursday, June 1 .-

E. E. Warren, Esq., add. sub. rem.; Geo. Irvine Esq. rem.; plication.

D. Burn, Esq.; Mrs. Mountain; Mr. Reford, rem; Alex. David son, Esq. rem; John Holgate, Esq. rem; W. H. Lee, Esq. rem.

ARTHUR GARNVILLE; OR, THE GIFTS OF GOD. ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

"Unnumbered comforts to my soul Thy tender care bestow'd Before my infant heart conceived From whence these comforts flowed."

such a way as to make him happy, wise, and, above field, as the case might be. all, good. His brothers and sisters were very fond of Shortly after breakfast, on the morning alluded to to each other, when seated around the fire in the long to make for his ball.

twilight of the winter evenings. Now I think I have told you enough of the circum- come and talk to me a little," said his mother. by and bye. Well would it have been for him had he France, nor-" all the day, except at such times as the weather al- my work." her and amusing her, still they were all more or less true one." engaged in their own studies, so that Agnes often "Perfectly true, my dear; and I hope you will lisdrawing-room. Yet with all these deprivations, never some parts of it as I go on." Agnes. To have seen her patiently lying there day said Arthur. more in number than the sand."

are you thinking about, Arthur?"

was my birthday."

"Every day your birthday? And why?" "Because," said Arthur, "I should then have presents every day." "But do you not know," returned Edward, "that

"I know that," said Arthur, "but I was wishing

that it were possible."

more liberal than they are now, for if your birthday and every thing to make him comfortable. And now, came every day, I fear you would stand but a poor Arthur, I must stop for a moment, to ask you if you chance of birthday-presents." "If it were of any use wishing," continued Arthur, breakfast."

"I am sure I should begin to wish, and go on at it for "At breakfast, mamma?" said Arthur, considering. a long time, too, for there are a great many things "Do you mean about the birth-day presents?" that I want."

you seem to have forgotten, and that is some more Charles had the same wish as yourself, and that it might look dark, for his meditations were gloomy, and bread and butter," said his eldest sister, handing him was gratified too?"

There was but one piece left, and this Arthur eyed, birthday every day?" apparently without much inclination to take it. "Do you not wish for any more?" said his slster.

"Yes," murmured Arthur, as with no pleasant ex- but that was not the whole of your wish, was it?" pression of countenance he conveyed the bread and butter to his own plate, "but I do wish Catherine," birthday every day, is that I might have presents every enough that several additional articles of wearing apcontinued he, "that you would not cut such thick day." pieces."

"Sometimes I cannot cut them thick enough," said | care for ?" Catherine, smiling.

"Arthur," said Mrs. Granville, "if you wish for

any more breakfast, you will cat that piece of bread exclaimed Arthur. be cut for you."

its mother One sin seldom stands alone, it is almost to pour in upon him all day, till the time he went to that the last barrel of flour had not yet been paid for sure to lead those who indulge it into other sins; bed at night." and thus it was with Arthur. By giving way to dis- "And who sent them, mamma? I suppose a great D- s store which had been running some time. content, when any thing which did not quite agree many people," said Arthur.

character of Arthur Granville, and have given you a that he was not ready to bestow on him. Now tell neighbouring parishes, I cannot have the face to ask specimen of the frame of mind which he not unfre- me, Arthur, should you think Charles was a happy for more. Shall I then seek another field of labour? quently indulged, you will be ready to set him down boy?" in your own minds as a most disagreeable little child, "Oh, yes, yes, mamma; very happy, I am sure. — has been gradually increasing under my ministry—the one that you would not like to number among your Only think, mamma, of being able to say to yourself church seems united and prosperous. I cannot doubt list of companions; and yet if you had gone to pay a every night when you went to bed, 'To-morrow I that providence has assigned me this post. I have visit to his mamma, and Arthur had come into the shall be sure to find a new present; and then, when every reason to believe, from the kind expressions of drawing-room while you were there, and had chatted you awoke, you could say, 'I wonder what new pre- the people, and their regular attendance on my minisa little while with you, I think your feelings and your sents I shall have to-day?' Oh! would it not be de- try, that it would be a grief to them for me to leave. words, when you left the house, would have been, lightful, mamma.' "What a very nice little boy Arthur Granville is, and how I should like to know more of him!" And I think, Arthur, that this little boy loved his kind than formerly. While there is no apparent diminuwill not say that you have had no cause to like him, Friend?" even if you had known him intimately. He was a "Yes, he must have loved Him very much indeed, has been a great diminution in such marks of their most intelligent child, and the affection which shone mamma. Why, I think half his days must have been favour as called forth the gratitude of my pockets as out of his merry brown eyes, and shewed itself in his taken up in thanking Him." out of his merry brown eyes, and shewed itself in his words and actions, justly endeared him to those who words and actions, justly endeared him to those who words and actions, justly endeared him to those who words and actions, justly endeared him to those who well as my heart. Year before last, we had butter also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low knew him. He was also remarkably fond of his bro- that Charles, so far from loving his Friend as he ought winter. This year we have received but one small prices. thers and sisters, and particularly of Agnes, whose to have done, scarcely ever thought about Him, and, box as a gift. And what makes it still worse, one ill-health, and consequent exclusion from those though he enjoyed his gifts, hardly thanked Him for pound costs now nearly as much as two did then. amusements which most delighted himself, were a one. never-ending source of lamentation to Arthur .-Sometimes, indeed, his sad inclination to discontent "can this story be true? And yet you said it was. anxiety was to know what we should do with it. Our led him to treat even her in a selfish and unkind Oh, mamma, what an ungrateful boy! manner, and then the remembrance of these unhappy "It is, indeed, too true," said Mrs. Granville, outbreaks of ill-humour would fill him with bitter gravely; "and, what is still worse, Charles often ligation to continue such favours, and that he had no

ther, "that something had been tied over my mouth ships. Yes, Arthur, the story is true," added she, was not a gratuity in the necessaries of life must be Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. this morning when I was angry with Agnes, because seeing the child look doubtfully at her as she spoke, paid for; and that a bushel of neighbour E's chenanshe said she could not help me with my French lesson, "and, what is more, the little boy of whom I speak is goes, with the best wishes of the donor, would go I was in such a hurry, because I was afraid papa now living." would be calling me, that I would not wait for her to "Did you ever see him, mamma?" inquired Arthur; tell me why she could not read over my exercise, and "and have I ever seen him?" I said some very unkind things to her; and afterwards, "Yes, I know him well, and so do you, my child," mamma, I found that it was because she had one of said Mrs. Granville. her bad headaches, and you had told her not to read "Let me think of all the boys I know of the name the parish. But it was useless to think of these at all, for fear of making it worse. Oh, how I do of Charles. There is cousin Charles, but he has no things now. Something must be done to meet prewish that I could have stopped my mouth!"

"My dear child," said Mrs. Granville, "it is out of has not so many." the abundance of the heart that the mouth speaketh; "Do you not recollect, my love, that when you Could he, with a clear conscience, ask Mr. D --- for and so long as the selfish discontent, which now too asked me the name of the little boy, I only said I another barrel, while the last remained unpaid for, often lurks within your heart, remains there, so long should call him Charles; had I told you his real and while he had but small hopes of being able to will you be constantly liable to utter with your mouth name you would have known immediately whom I meet his present debts at the close of the year? that which will give pain to others, and sorrow to meant, and I wished you should find it out by your-

CHAPTER II.

Arthur was accustomed to spend his days much in the same way as most other little boys of his age and part of breakfast this morning?" station. His chief companion and playfellow was Edward, who was about a year and a half older than himself. The two little boys were engaged every then we were settling when we should fly the kite." morning for some time after breakfast with their papa, who taught them Latin, and several other things be-Arthur Granville was a little boy of eight years of sides, such as French, geography, and arithmetic .age; he was the youngest but one of a family of six Twelve o'clock was the usual hour at which he dischildren, a lively, healthy, and intelligent fellow .- missed them from his study, and the rest of the morn-His father and mother loved him with great affection, ing they spent as they liked. After dinner they and were always endeavouring to act towards him in walked out, or worked in the garden, or played in the gives me them; and I am the little boy that grumbles heavy heart.

him, and he of them; and many were the pleasant in the former chapter, as soon as lessons were over, meant. games they enjoyed together in the garden and fields, Arthur came into the drawing-room, to consult with and many the funny stories they would relate by turns Agnes on the subject of a new cover she had promised

"Suppose you leave your ball now, Arthur, and

enjoyed by children of her age, and deprived, in a ments more to blow his nose, to push his hair from do you feel that you have this spirit of discontent?" great measure, of the society of her young companions. his forehead, and to arrange his pinafore smoothly For though her brothers and sisters were exceedingly over his knees. "And now, mamma," said he "I "And do you wish that it should remain with you a half cents—now twenty and twenty-two cents per fond of her, and took great pleasure in sitting beside am quite ready to hear your story. I hope it is a all your life?"

passed long silent hours on her couch in the back ten very attentively, for I shall ask your opinion on

was there a more cheerful and contented child than "Oh! thank you, mamma, that is just what I like,"

made to amuse her; to have heard the cheerful tone the birds sang, and the flowers opened their little cups, still lifting up your heart to Him to assist you in the of her voice, one would have thought the words of the and every thing was pleasant and gay. And even in work." Psalmist were ever upon her mind, "How precious winter it was not a gloomy country. There were "Mamma, I think if I could always remember that also are Thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is bright, clear, frosty days; and days when every thing God sends me all I have, I should not be so apt to be the sum of them! If I should count them, they are was white as snow; and though sometimes a storm discontented." Arthur paused; and then, suddenly came, it only made the fine days appear more lovely." turning towards Agnes, he said, "Mamma, I think

breakfast-table, and for a wonder Arthur's was for "The other day, when John cleaned my silver pencil- about a little girl who had not nearly so many presents some minutes the most silent tongue of all present: case with plate-powder, I thought it looked more as the little boy, and yet was very thankful, and never so rare an occurrence could not fail of being noticed, beautiful than when it was first new. But papa said complained of any thing." and at length his brother Edward exclaimed, "What it was not really so, only the dirt that had been on it before made me fancy it brighter, because there was to know how far she agreed with Arthur's plan. "Oh, I was wishing," replied he, "that every day such a difference, and I could not help being glad it had got so dirty and dull."

it is quite impossible that every day should be your "Mamma, you have not told me the little boy's

name," said Arthur. "I shall call him Charles," replied Mrs. Granville. "He lived in a very pleasant part of the country, "He lived in a very preasant part of the country "While you are wishing," said his brother, "you which had been given him by a most kind Friend. may as well wish that all people were richer, and This Friend had also given him a house to live in, remember what you were saying this morning at

"That is what I am alluding to," answered his "There is one thing you want, which all this time mother; "and what will you say when I tell you that it one Friday evening, not long since. And well it

"No," said Mrs. Granville, smiling; that, as Ed- ing and immediate wants of the family. There was ward this morning observed, would be impossible; not flour enough to make another loaf of bread, the "No, mamma; the reason I should like to have a thing of other necessaries in this line, it was plain

"And so it is the presents, not the birthdays, you

"Yes, mamma."

thin pieces, and I am sure such a thick piece of bread whose history I am relating to you, had presents every day,"

"Oh, mamma, how very happy he must have been!"

and butter, for I shall certainly not allow any more to "He certainly had every thing about him calculated to make him so, my dear. Every morning when he Arthur obeyed, but it was not with a cheerful obe- awoke he was sure to find some new present prepared tracing distinctly the outlines of an empty pocket; dience, such as a child ought always to show towards for him. Nor was this all: these presents continued not so dark as to obscure the record on his memory

with his inclinations happened to cross his humour, he suffered himself to be led into disobedience to his kind Friend, who loved this little boy most tenderly, and encouraged in himself that fretful, imparient spirit, which is so displeasing in the sight of the si with his inclinations happened to cross his humour, "No, my dear Arthur, they were all sent by one ther B—, who just then passed in his wagon, on cines, and many pleasant things to comfort and re- means of support? And yet, with my limited con-And now that I have shown you thus much of the fresh him. Indeed, there was nothing he needed gregation, and the usual amount of salary paid in

help me to guess, mamma?"

"They are new every morning."-Lamentations iii. 23.

"I am sure I can't remember. Oh, Edward was but in what way he was utterly ignorant. telling us about the new houses on the common, and Just as he was leaving the study to go out on his Something about bread and butter?"

he looked up, and said, almost in a whisper, "Mamma, the circumstances, than that the bill of the village I have found it all out. I am the little boy who has store was sent in for payment. No wonder that his presents every day, and God is the kind Friend who faith wavered, and that he went to the door with a at what He sends me, and scarcely ever thanks Him. We have already mentioned that farmer B., a mem But I did not understand those were the presents you ber of the church, and a true friend of the pastor, had

ville, taking the hand of her child within her own, versation that took place at the fireside that evening. "that they were not the presents that you meant when to account for the call of Mr. D---'s clerk on the you uttered that wish this morning at breakfast .- afflicted pastor. Neither do I mean you to imagine, that I am dis- Not long after Mr. B.'s return, Mr. A., another stances in which it had pleased God to place this little "Oh, yes!" answered he, joyfully; "I have not pleased with you for having uttered it. It was a member of the church, called in to hear the news, and boy, to make you think to yourselves, "Surely Arthur had one of my little chats with you for a long time, childish wish, and a silly one, and as you grow older especially to enquire about the state of the markets. must have been a most happy, contented child!"- mamma, you have been so busy lately. It will be you will grow wiser. But, my dear boy, with regard After Mr. B. had named the prices at which he had Happy indeed he was, though he often fancied him- quite a treat to have one again," added he, seating to your discontent, I cannot say the same. I am disposed of the different articles of his load, Mr. A. self the contrary; and contented he ought to have himself as close as he could to his mother's side. grieved to see it in you, neither can I believe that you remarked, that whatever other folks might say about been, for he had every thing around him to be thank- "Have you a nice story to tell me about the little will outgrow that. The little things which please hard times, the farmers had certainly no cause of comful for. But I am sorry to say, contentment did not German boy, nor about the good old clergyman that and displease you as a child, will many of them cease plaint. Seventy cents for potatoes, twenty-two cents find a place in Arthur's heart, as you will see better lived in the mountains, no, I mean the valley, in to have the same effect on you when you are a man; for butter, nine and ten cents for pork, &c., didn't but other things will succeed to them, and hundreds sound much like the prices at which these things followed the example of his quiet, but afflicted sister "I am glad you don't forget them, Arthur; but of trifling circumstances fall in our way each day we ranged a few years ago. Agnes. This little girl was three years older than now, if you wish to hear another, you must allow me live, which the spirit of discontent may and does turn Arthur; not strong and healthy like him but weak a little more room to breathe; and besides, if you sit into so many causes of misery both to ourselves and have introduced the subject, I will give you some of and delicate; so weak that she could scarcely walk so very close to me, you will run the risk of having across the room, and was accustomed to lie on the sofa your eyes put out, every time I draw my needle from not a thing which can be outgrown. Unless it is checked while you are a child, it will grow up with lowed of her being wheeled out in a bed-carriage. A few moments sufficed Arthur to seat himself to you as you increase in years. Like every other sinful fruits or rewards of his labours the past year, with Thus she was cut off from the amusements commonly his own and his mother's satisfaction, and a few mo- habit, it is strengthened by being indulged. Arthur, those of some former years. Three or four years ago,

"Yes, mamma.'

"No, mamma." "And how do you think it may be prevented from doing so?" "God can take it out of my heart mamma; so I must pray to Ilim to take it out," said Arthur.

"Yes, Arthur, you must indeed pray to Him to

One morning the family were seated round the "Oh, yes; I can understand that," said Arthur .- you ought to make another story, and it should be

Mrs. Granville glanced towards her sick child, as it

"Arthur, if I were to tell you the history of that little girl, as she would tell it to me, it would be the "In this land," continued Mrs. Granville, "there history of a heart which comes far short of that conwere of course, many inhabitants besides the little boy stant and lively gratitude which God's precious gifts I have mentioned; and each family had a certain portion of the land allotted to it."

demand. Believe me, my child, those who are the me into another secret, which most sensible of the mercies of their God, are the you as well as me to know." most sensible also of the smallness of their returns of gratitude to Him. Yes, they feel how ungrateful they still are, even in the midst of their thanksgivings." (To be continued.)

OUR PASTOR.

(From the Banner of the Cross.) [As the Banner is received in many country par-

ishes, we hope the following homely, but most practi- mer years. No, no, his heart could not deceive him cal and useful lesson will not be lost upon our readers.

It looked dark in the pastor's study as he entered he saw no star of hope to cheer him in the distance. "Oh, mamma, do you mean to say that he had a The truth was his scanty supper had been closed with a conversation between himself and wife on the presslast piece of butter was on the table, and, to say noparel were loudly called for, to render the family even comfortable for the winter.

The pastor did not reproach his wife for calling his attention to these things. Neither could he accuse "And you never put half enough butter, even to "Well," continued his mother, "the little boy, her of ignorance or insensibility in regard to their true condition. No, for she had just told him of her resolution to appropriate her ten dollars of "wedding fees" to the unavoidable wants of the family, and fix up her old cloak for another year's service.

But still it was dark in the pastor's study. And yet not so dark, literally, as to prevent him from and that this formed only one item in a bill at Mr. Nor was it so dark that he could not recognize bro-

This I dare not think of doing. The congregation

And yet there is one thing that I cannot account His mother smiled, and said, "And should you for. I have received far less in presents this year tion in the confidence and love of my people, there CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-has been a great diminution in such marks of their INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best One year I recollect we had so much fresh meat sent "Oh, really, mamina," said Arthur, astonished, in about Thanksgiving time, that our chief source of

anxiety this year has been of a nature entirely different. The pastor felt that the people were under no obabused the gifts of his Friend, and even frequently reason to complain. He did not complain. Still he PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, "I wish," said he, one day, mournfully to his mo- complained of them, as if they were the greatest hard- could not conceal from himself the fact, that what quite as far in his family as a bushel for which he had to pay a round half dollar. The chine of pork for which he paid 48 cents that very day, was no sweeter No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Terento. -no more nourishing than those that came in during the year of plenty almost as often as a porker died in more presents than I have; and then Charles Milwood sent emergencies. There must be some flour, or before Monday the family must be destitute of bread.

> In his perplexity he fell on his knees and commended himself and family anew to Him who hears the

"But will you not tell me something which will young ravens when they cry. Long and fervently he prayed, until his feelings were calmed, his faith was "I will ask you a question first, Arthur," said his invigorated, and a cluster of rich promises told him mother. "What did you talk about at the latter to cast all his care on the Lord, and go forward. He seemed to feel an assurance that God would provide

trying mission he was summoned by the announcement "But was there not something else, Arthur? - that the clerk of Mr. D - wished to speak with him at the door. He had long been expecting such Arthur sat silently for some minutes. At length a call, and no inference could be more natural under

returned from the city in the early part of the evening. "And I knew very well, Arthur," said Mrs. Gran- It is only necessary to relate the substance of a con-

"Very true," replied farmer B., "and now as you

He then stated that he had been comparing the he sold his potatoes for twenty or twenty-five cents per bushel. The butter was ten and twelve and pound. Pork then brought six or seven cents-now it was quick at eight and nine. "And this same pro portion held in most articles. It had cost him but little, if any more to cultivate his farm this year than formerly. And now look at the result :-

100 bushels of potatoes, at 70 cts. \$70 00 75 lbs. butter, at 20 cts...... 15 00

According to the prices of some former years, the following result would appear :-100 bushels of potatoes, at 25 cts. \$25 00 75 lbs. butter, at 12½ cts..... 9 37 150 lbs. cheese, at 7 cts..... 10 50

Now, said Mr. B., add to these beef, hay, grain, apples, poultry, &c. &c., and I think with you, brother A., that we farmers ought not to complain of hard

375 lbs. pork, at 7 cts...... 26 25

"But." he continued, "these calculations have let me into another secret, which it may be important for

He then mentioned that with the same number of cows as formerly, and the same family to provide for as in former years, he found that his butter and cheese not only commanded a larger price, but there was the superior economy of his wife, when it flashed upon him that he had sold the whole and given none to the minister. He could hardly account for it-certainly it was not that he prized him less highly than in forhere. But why was it? Could it he possible tha because every thing was quick in the market, he had forgotten to save a cheese and a few pounds of butter for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. for their good pastor? Such a thing had never been known with him before. Perhaps others in the parish had done the same thing. And then, to think that their pastor must not only buy, but buy at a high price also. No wonder Mr. D- refused to pay his subscription for preaching the other day, because, as he intimated, "Ministers are not over punctual in paying their debts." He saw also that his pastor meant something when in a late conversation he said that "Salaried men fared worse than any other class

in these times." The result was, Mr. B. said his mind was made up at once, and passing Mr. D-s store on his way home, he left an X., with instructions to send a barrel of flour, and the remainder in groceries to their pastor. "And now," said he, "brother A., you may have

the benefit of my example, and before the first of January, we will see to it that the whole parish are prepared to wish their minister a 'happy new year,'

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Sixlinesand under, 2s.6d. first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequen insertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

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S. takes this opportunity of returning extended to him friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROADstyle, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfa Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Copital of the Toronto Dry Doc.
Stock thereof to £40,000.
WM. VYNNE BACON,
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COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

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Toronto, July 1, 1841. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-

itors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Anna ities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteed in the control of the cost teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annurries, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of page 1999. position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM baving been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Assurances can be effected either with or without partici-

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 15 1 13 1 1 6 5 1 17 4 1 9 11 2 2 9 1 14 7 1 17 6 25 2 2 3 1 14 7 1 17 30 2 9 3 2 0 2 2 2 35 2 16 7 2 6 4 2 9 40 3 6 2 2 14 8 2 17 45 3 17 1 3 4 0 3 7 50 4 13 1 3 17 11 4 1 55 | 5 17 8 | 4 19 11 | 5 3 4 60 | 7 10 10 | 6 9 11 | 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, he found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business

pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead

Cobourg James Cameron...

Colborne Robert M. Boucher Dundas Dr. Jas. Hamilton.

London George Scott. Dr. Alex. AndersonMontreal Frederick A. Willson. Dr. S. C. Sewell. Paris David Buchan Quebec Welch and Davies.....
St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell
Woodstock William Lapenoticre ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West. Medical Referec-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board,

er of the Board,
THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton. OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.;

111. WATER STREET, NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Old Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on

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

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

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

West of Murontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being casily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.—A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £260 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads. PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken it will be seed to the property. taken, it will be sold separately. Also-

Adjoining the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and as Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. PPICE £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest is



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manus factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel. James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith J. Rains, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must ba July 5, 1843. post-paid.

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TERMS:—FITTEEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Post Masters, TEN HILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least half-carly, in advance. In Father Receives The Briti As long a By certai His count Not so th No such To save ! No hospi To his o

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