TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1847.

poetry.

(From the Banner of the Cross.) CHRISTIAN SONGS, No. VI.

"IT IS FINISHED." BY REV. JAMES GILBORN LYONS, LL.D. It is finish'd :- thy dwellings, O Salem, are strown; Thy daughters are weeping in exile alone; The lances of Judah lie wasted with rust,

And the ramparts of Zion are laid in the dust. The Cedron is dyed with thy gore as it runs, The torch in thy temple, the chain on thy sons;— The blood of THE GUILTLESS is red on thy brow, And the arm which upheld thee abandons thee now

It is finish'd :- the work of Redemption is done, The combat is ended, the victory won;—
The spoiler of Eden has fled from the field, The portals of glory stand brightly reveal'd :--

The toil of a sinless Redeemer is past, And the shout of the Gentile is loud on the blast; A luminous dayspring has dawn'd on his night, And the isles of the Heathen are waking in light.

LADY MARY WHARTON. (From "English Churchwomen of the Seventeenth Century.")

ber on

AN.

414-11

Henry Carey, Earl of Dover, and her mother was of the ancient family of the Pelhams; she was born No-vember, 1615; and having early lost her mother, she merits alone she wholly relied,—trampling under foot the ancient family of the Pelhams; she was born No-vember, 1615; and having early lost her mother, she wholly relied,—trampling under foot the converted of her own right conspiess." succeeded to the charge of her three sisters, the eldest all conceit of any worth of her own righteousness." of so fair a copy.'

grew to years of discretion, she was beloved by all ward) mercies received." those of her acquaintance, who had devoted themselves

the received one from Sir Thomas Wharton, "who ng allied to her family and well acquainted with it, took so much notice of her virtues and gracious conrsation, as gave him occasion to move her in order to marriage. Which motion she embraced on serious ideration, and on condition of her father's consent, oved as a second father." Her uncle's consent was first asked, as he was at hand, which he gave cheerfully; "her father was then at Oxford with the king, and his whole estate under sequestration, nor had she any farther expectation from him of any increase of that portion which was long before in her own hands and disposal; yet would she not marry till his assured consent was gained to her full satisfaction, which he onest and kind, and that his blessing should accompany them in their marriage."

It appears from Clarendon, that whilst Lord Dover Lord Wharton, the elder brother of the loyal Sir perseverance in the principles of her early life.

moved by any arguments, with which members of the only son. Church of Rome endeavoured to make an impression Some part of the paper to her husband, dated Feb-

She studied the Scriptures, and copied largely from them for her own use, increasing her knowledge by the writings of the best divines; and "when she would recreate her mind with any pleasant discourse, besides her reading of serious history, she took great delight in reading Mr. Herbert's verses, most of which she could repeat without book. Besides her diligent and unwearied reading, (which was not only part of her closet work, but usually her afternoon's employment, when not hindered by company, or not exercised in needlework, for she was never idle), she constantly observed her designed and stated time for secret prayer; in which, if she were at any time hindered by entertainment of friends, &c., yet would she redeem time even from her sleep, rather than shorten her accustomed devotions."

She once heard a sermon by Mr. John Hudson, afterwards bishop of Elphin, upon 1 Sam. i. 27: "For this child I prayed," &c.; where he observed, that mercies and blessings obtained by prayer will be sweet, and that we should especially record special mercies. She from that time resolved to keep a record of such special mercies as should be vouchsafed to her, especially such as were given after prayer; and in those Papers where they were found recorded, she makes

"O my God, I desire now to come before Thee, humbled in my soul for my own baseness and filthiness from head to foot: every member of my body being ready and inclined to every sin; every faculty of my soul being polluted and defiled with that foul and ugly sin, wherein I was conceived and born. And to aggravate this, having received, and still possessing more mercies and gracious dispensations from Thee, than (I think) ever any creature had. But it is Thy free grace, who canst as well give me a thankful heart as a receiving hand: which I beg for His sake, upon whose

Then after an enumeration of many general mercies, with you, which you may read, and remember your old she thus proceeds:

"Good God, give me Thy grace likewise, that all this. Thy goodness may not be in vain upon my poor and strive every day to increase more and more in the Thy blessed Spirit at all times, when I set myself be-I received much comfort," &c.

answerable to this goodness of Thine," &c.

particularly that of the king's restoration.

me." He resolved, upon this encouragement, to deal our neighbours. freely with her if occasion offered: but he observed

desired to be further informed in, "with some affectionate expressions acquiring self-application, and that seldom (if ever) without contrite tears. Her humble and contrite spirit would ever judge herself unworthy of offered comfort; yet would earnestly listen to it, desiring with David to hear the voice of joy and gladdesiring with David to hear the voice of joy and glad- they come from one that loves you, and wisheth your ness, admiring it, and not wilfully rejecting what she welfare, I assure you; by name your old mother, Lady Mary Wharton was the eldest daughter of was urged to receive; entertaining each argument with

whom was seven years younger than herself. Her She would often, with tears of joy, express "her diligence in fulfilling this charge was proved "by their deep apprehension of God's gracious providence, in early proficiency in all virtue, and gracious imitation | their outward prosperity, beyond her hopes; admiring His blessings, according to His holy promise, heaped She began without delay to perform her baptismal upon them she knew not how; owning His hand, and vow, finding those vanities in which her equals often disowning all their own care and endeavour, as of no took delight, only a burden and grievance. When she signification in reference to the greatness of (even out-

Mr. Watkinson, in describing her character, goes to the fear of God, and who therefore were most dear through all the parts of it in relation to her duty towards God and towards man, but to follow him She was in the thirtieth year of her age before she through these would only be to repeat such characgave way to any proposal of marriage, but at that time teristics as have been already described in former instances. Sincerity, modesty, simplicity in dress, temperance in food, hypothelity diligence charity evenness.

(From "Remarks on the Apology for Mr. Hume's Life," by
Bishop Horne.) perance in food, hospitality, diligence, charity, evenness of temper, willingness to ask pardon, attendance at public worship, attention to Scrmons, reverence to the ministers of God, and to His Holy Sacraments, so that whenever an infant was baptized, she rejoiced in seeing and that of her uncle Sir Thomas Pelham, whom she its admission to Christ's Church, and joining in prayer with the congregation; nor would she lose one opportunity of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when (at the Feast of Easter) it was more

frequently administered. The last time she ever received this Holy Sacrament was on June 9th, 1672, on which occasion she came out of the house after being long confined to it by want signified by divers letters from Oxford, wherein he deof strength, and from this time she never left the house clared that he was assured Sir Thomas would prove vate during her confinement, but had a longing desire to receive it in the public congregation. That morning she rose two hours earlier than for a long while she had done before; the day was rugged, and the air fought at Edgehill on the king's side, his son, Lord cold, so that she probably increased her disorder.— Rochfort, was on the opposite part, and that Philip Her husband having conducted her to the church, after the sermon she received the sacrament with more Thomas, was deeply engaged with the rebels; but than ordinary devotion; on her return home, she rewhatever differences Lady Mary may have witnessed tired to her chamber, which she never left again, but in her own and her husband's family, her marriage was died ten days after. She had been for many years Oue of unvarying happiness and union, and of steadfast subject to an asthmatic disorder, which ended in a hectic, and the care of the most expert physicians, She was never tainted with novel opinions and fancies, but well acquainted with, and tenacious of the not restore her to health. Apprehending as it should form of sound words contained in the Holy Scripture, seem, long before, that her strength might totally fail and as they are taught in the Charch of England, whereof she was a true and dutiful child, and was never death, two papers addressed to her husband and her

ruary, 1667.

and gracious God will be thy great support and com- cies of madness; but this is human nature. Let me fort in all conditions, and will make up all relations, conclude with a story. without which none could have given any contentment. We have by His mercies lived more happy days than ous disorder, part hereditary, and part the fruit of his almost any; but changes must come to us, as well as own industry. He sent for one of the best physicians to all others. Therefore let us be thankful for all our in the kingdom, who, having discoursed, greatly to his good we have enjoyed; and be willing and ready to satisfaction, on the excellency of medicine in general, give up what is dearest to us, when He calls, who will wrote his prescription, and took his leave. My friend, to live the life of faith and thanksgiving, and prepare them, concerning the style of the prescription, whether for His will, whether life or death. I am very infirm, it were classical or not. This and the virtues of the

but heart whole," &c. Then, making mention of her only son: "Of whom much as mine, and I know you love him," &c. "I guish under disease, when there was such a remedy to well as fear. I shall need to say nothing of his mar- leave to ask you one question: Have you taken the riage: for I think we both agree in desiring he may medicine? A summons to the bar of judgment could extraction. And if any wealth or beauty attend upon tion. He awoke as one out of a dream, and very well, than to covet more to spend ill."

The paper to her son was as follows:-

mother by.

account only I come before Thee, and have this confidence. you from many illnesses and weaknesses, raise your dence to approach unto Thee. And here, O Lord, mercies, and all others which I am not able to reckon perfectly irreproachable. through Thine assistance I desire to recount, as I am up. I am at this time, I praise God, well, and have some of those innumerable mercies that I daily no illness on me; but grown old, and often infirm; which makes me desire to leave something in charge

soul. I bless Thy name for the gracious presence of love and service of Him, in whom you live, move, and The bless I have a service of Him, in whom you live, move, and I have a service of Him, in whom you live, which is the service of Him, in whom you live a service of Him, in whom you live a ser fore Thee in earnest, to seek Thy face and favour in it. And the more you converse with God's Word and hering. Private: and especially at a fast I kept, and sacrament His people, the more you will find in it, and the better I received, when I was left all alone at Woborn, when I you will like it. For in His service is perfect freedom. Let me conjure you to let no day go without reading "Then again reckoning up many particular mercies the Holy Scriptures, and other good books, as you life, by a drowning man, and the very singular pecureceived at the Lord's band upon her prayers to Him, have leisure; you will find them excellent company. for her husband and her son; amongst which she for And do not only read, but consider what you read, to Rets. gets not affectionately to mention the good means of grace at the blessed body. grace and salvation they had lived under, and the conented, peaceable, plentiful, cheerful condition they and blood of Christ; not rashly because others do it, had enjoyed ever since they came together. 'But but advisedly; finding the want of it, and the preciousthese (saith she) are but one of thousands that I have and described and described are but one of thousands that I have ness of it; which may give you a true hunger and ness of it; which may give you a true hunger and ness of it; which may give you a true hunger and ness of it; which may give you a true hunger and ness of it; and do enjoy. O give me to live in some measure thirst after it, and all other ordinances of God; upon answers the control of which, I pray, attend very diligently. Next, honour After this manner she recorded the many special which, I pray, attend very ungerting and look upon rebellion as the single and love your king, and look upon rebellion as the single to this goodness of Thine, " &c. mercies, deliverances, and blessings, which she, her of witchcraft. Lastly, reverence, honour, obey and husband husband, son and family had received, noting the day love your father. Obey his commands, observe his and provided the received of the respective to prevent the need of and month of the year. And the whole contexture is in the in the same tenor of prayer and praises, ever desiring of the I of the Lord, that he would give her to live the life of company less, for it is his kindness. When he is company less, for it is his kindness. When he is faith and thanksgiving, which was her frequent expression. The Lord, that he would give her to live the life of company less, for it is his kinds. It is his kinds and discreet in your replies; angry, be you very mild, and discreet in your replies; pression. pression. But the particular mercies conferred upon lersels. But the particular mercies conferred upon and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, but own your fault, and do not expostulate with him, and do not expost the particular properties are also and the particular properties and the particular properties are also and the particu herself and her relations, were not the only subjects which will quickly obtain pardon; for he loves you of her. which will quickly obtain parton; for ne loves you do him. Be dearly, and so would I fain have you do him. Be careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his company. And always choose the best company, for there is no good got in ill, mean company. And always choose the best company at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the people on last Sunday. And the people on last Sunday. The people on last Sunday. And the people on last Sunday. The people on last Sunday. And the of her thankful praises. From her affection to the dearly, and so would I fain have you do him. Be Church of God, and to her dear native country, she careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness; love to be in his careful of him in age or sickness. also recorded in her secret devotions public blessings, company. And always choose the best company, for particularly the secret devotions public blessings,

She would often do this in conversing with Mr. Watkinson, who came to the rectory of Edlington in Yorkshire, whilst she was living there. Upon her first
acquaintance, when he was but newly settled in the some, which is seed and the set of the set o faithfully to reprove whatever you shall see amiss in the flesh, and the devil; and loving our good God, and in the water, and gave the alarm. The first lieute-

ment at all times, and towards all persons, that, during the rest of her life, he could find nothing in her worthy of reproof.

In religious conversations, the part which she usually bore, was of asking questions on such points as she desired to be further informed in, "with some affectionate expressions acquiring self-application, and the points as she tionate expressions acquiring self-application, and the points as she tionate expressions acquiring self-application, and the points as she tionate expressions acquiring self-application, and the points as she to she the flatterer and the backbiter, and of being either your face, be into a boat and pulled after them.

With the violent but vain attempts to make my self-application to take there are a present to afford her any assistance, or to tauth the range reached and probably because here the town greegrees, which are also anometed, are kept. It was a sickening spectacle, and unable longer to endure it, I started off in order to beg her from the headmen seated on one side, the delegation near them, and the older "Sedibo" next, and the people generally on the violent but vain attempts to make my yourself. And when any flatters you to your face, be not pleased with it, but have a more strict guard upon your behaviour and actions, and examine whether it belong to you or no; if it do, give God the glory; if the opposite side. The old men, as usual, offered me a leading man, who assured me reached me I had sunk below the surface—all hope had fled—all exertion ceased—and I felt that I was a sickening spectacle, and unable to make my yourself.

The flatterer and the backbiter, and of being cither are to take them. "With the violent but vain attempts to make my yourself. It was a sickening spectacle, and unable to were sufferings! It was a sickening spectacle, and unable to make my yourself. The latterer and the backbiter, and of the leading name, who assured me reached me I had sunk below the surface—all hope had a provided to the provided in the provided in the pro

"MARY WHAT

"February 26, 1667."

These papers she had kept in her cabinet; and the day before she died, she gave them with her own hands to her husband and son, looking cheerfully as she was used to do, though very faint, and since the day when she last went to Church, unable to speak but in a whisper, and that with difficulty. But she was cheerful to the last, smiling even in the face of death, and showing no impatience in her faintness and want of breath. "And as she lived in prayer, with it she took leave of the world to go to her Saviour." She died at the age of fifty-seven, and was buried in the Church of Edlington, in Yorkshire, where is an inscription to

SPECULATIVE BELIEF.

To account for the opposition often so visible between the lives and opinions of Christians, one must merate all the various methods, by which, in matters of moral and spiritual concern, men are wont to impose upon themselves. Appetite and passion, sloth and interest, will work wonders in this way-wonders, of which he has no idea, who has not been accustomed, with this view, to contemplate the conduct of those ound him, and impartially to scrutinize his own.-The religion of many a person professing Christianity, is, by these means, laid by, like a best coat, for Sundays and holidays. Not a single thought occurs of and most holy precepts of religion, his own life still repeatedly, against a failing, to which he himself is and with the character of recent familiarity. part. He has some method of concealing himself from himself, or of excusing himself to himself. He does not see that he is the person against whom all his own arguments are pointed. He does not think of it. He stands in need of a friend, or an enemy, to tell "My dear heart, Sir Thomas Wharton-Our good him, thou art the man. This may seem to be a spe-

- A friend of mine was much afflicted with a dangerdo nothing to hart us, being our most loving Father who was a scholar, had a learned gentleman with him n Christ, who has bought us with His precious blood. at the time; and the doctor was hardly out of the This I believe; Lord, help my unbelief, and give me door, before a very warm controversy began between medicine were now the constant subject of my friend's conversation, and he inveighed with great zeal and in-I need not desire your taking care, for he is yours as dignation, against the folly of those, who would lanwould fain have him much in your company, or under be had. The distemper, meanwhile, increased upon your eye. Though I know, his youth and your gravity himself, and began to seize the vitals. The doctor will not altogether suit; yet I hope you will allow him was again sent for; and knowing his patient to be a grains, and he yield you all the obedience of love, as remarkably absent man, Pray, sir, said he, give me meet in the first place with piety, virtue, and a good hardly have astonished my friend more than this questhese, let it come; they are not ill servants, though honestly owned, he had been so occupied in talking unfit to be uppermost in our desires or esteem. If and writing about it, and recommending it to others, God give His blessing, a little will be enough; if not, that he had really quite forgotten that part of the preenough will be too little to satisfy the covetous desire; scription. He did indeed recollect to have once from which God deliver him. I had rather his educa- tasted the draught, but finding it rather bitter, a flation might instruct him to use that little he will have vour always disagreeable to him, he had set it by again, trusting, it seems, for his cure, to the virtues which might escape through the cork, as it stood upon "I pray God to bless you; and He who has raised the mantle-piece. You see how easy it is for him who possesses the medicine, to be like him who possesses it not; the medicine itself continuing all the while

SENSATIONS OF A DROWNING MAN.

letter, of the retrospective activity of the mind in from other wounds, I at length fainted. Now, as I The extraordinary effect related in the annexed death imminent, the past and not the future is alone present to the mind, seem to attest the ineffaceable powers of memory, and that nothing once impressed upon this faculty ever perishes, but becomes immortal as the spiritual essence of which memory is a part .-The power to recall at will these impressions may indeed perish, but the impressions themselves never .-The memory is for each one the true book of life, where every act done in the body, and every thought that has passed through the mind, has its undying record, which at the last day shall bear witness of the past life of each. This letter of Admiral Beaufort is full of interest for the suggestions which it so unavoidably awakens in every unthinking mind .- N. York

She was so much affected by the thought of God's avoid, as much as you can, all debauchery, and those loving kindness to her, that she could not forbear to speak of it in her private discourses with her fitteds.

She was so much affected by the thought of God's avoid, as much as you can, all debauchery, and those termined to none of the scuttle-rings; in foolish eagerness I stepped upon the sc nant instantly and gallantly jumped overboard, the so called from the fact that here the Bodia or chief officer about in agony, from ten o'clock in the morning until "I would give you warning of two sorts of people: carpenter followed his example, and the gunner has-

in any bodily pain. On the contrary, my sensations were now of rather a pleasurable cast, partaking of that dull but contented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep produced by fatigue. Though the senses were thus deadened, not so the mind; its activity seemed to be invigorated into a ratio which defies all description-for thought rose after thought with a rapidity of succession that is not only indescribable, but probably inconceivable, by any one who has not himself been in a similar situation. The course of these thoughts I can even now in a great measure retracethe event which had just taken place—the awkwardness which had produced it—the bustle it must have occasioned (for I had observed two persons jump from the chains) - the effect it would have on a most affectionate father—the manner in which he would disclose In our Sunday schools were sixty-five children. it to the rest of the family-and a thousand other circumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occurred. They took then a wider range-our last cruise-a former the necessity there is for its being brought into the voyage and shipwreck-my school-the progress I daily and hourly concerns of common life. It is a had made there, and the time I misspent—and even speculative belief, deposited in the understanding, to all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus travelwhich the owner recurs, when he has nothing else to ling backwards, every past incident of my life seemed do; he finds it where he has left it, and is fully satisfied with its being there, instead of bearing it always sion; not, however, in mere outline, as here stated, about him, in his heart and affections, as an active but the picture filled up with every minute and colprinciple, ready for use, to operate at all seasons, and lateral feature; in short the whole period of my exison all occasions. He will even spend his days in distence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of coursing and disputing upon the sublimest doctrines, panoramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompanied by some reflection on its cause, or its conntinuing unreformed. Nay, what is yet more strange, sequences; indeed, many trifling events which had he will preach seriously, earnestly, affectionately, and been long forgotten then crowded into my imagination,

toriously subject, and every one who hears him "May not all this be some indication of the almost briously subject, and every mot necessarily, that infinite power of memory which we may awaken in he is designedly playing the hypocrite and acting a another world and thus be compelled to contemplate classes. my hopes and fears of the next world had lost nothing of their early strength, and at any other period intense mere probability that I was floating on the threshold of eternity; yet at that inexplicable moment when I had a full conviction that I had already crossed the threshold, not a single thought wandered into the future—

I was precedently would have been excited by the mark a house is often built over his grave, and a little shed is in front of it, in which seats are placed, and a fire kindled at night for his comfort. Besides this, when any important matter is to be undertaken, as in case of war, or when a public calamity presses upon the people, these "Kwi" are propitiated by offerings and surface.

Wednesdan, Dec. 9th.—I have always held sarvised. I was wrapped entirely in the past.

ing hauled up.

The strength of the flood-tide made it expedient to pull the boat at once to another ship, where I underwent the usual vulgar process of emptying the water by letting my head hang downwards, then bleeding, chafing, and even administering gin; but my submersion had been really so brief, that, according to the account of the lookers on, I was very quickly restored

"My feelings while life was returning were the reverse in every point of those which have been described above. One single but confused idea—a miserable belief that I was drowning-dwelt upon my mind, instead of the many clear and infinite ideas which had recently rushed through it-a helpless anxicty-a kind of continuous nightmare—seemed to press heavily on every sense, and to prevent the formation of any one distinct thought-and it was with difficulty that I became convinced that I was really alive .-Again, instead of being absolutely free from all bodily pain, as in my drowning state, I was now tortured with pains all over me; and though I have since been wounded in several places, and have often submitted to severe surgical discipline, yet my sufferings were at ceased—is so curious, and yet, as we know, in a some-

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. (From the Spirit of Missions.)

AFRICA.

WEST AFRICA. Friday, Oct. 2d, 1847. - Went to town to attend a general

of the town is anointed, when first elected, and subsequently when public sacrifices are made, and probably her, but no one dared approach to afford her any assist-

much absorbed by alternate hope and despair, to mark the succession of events very accurately. Not so, the succession of events very accurately. Not so, however, with the facts which immediately ensued; my mind had then undergone the sudden revolution which appeared to you so remarkable—and all the circumstances of which are as vividly fresh in my memory as if they had occurred but yesterday.

"From the moment that every exertion had ceased—which I imagine was the immediate consequence of complete suffocation—a calm feeling of the most perfect tranquility superseded the previous tumultuous sensations—it might be called apathy—certainly not resignation, for drowning no longer appeared to be an evil—I no longer thought of being rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the contrary, my sensations of his people were assembled, delivered in the name of his associates, with great propriety, the views of those who had sent them. He declared in strong terms their sympathy with the Cavalla people, but at the same time, the pathy with the Cavalla people, but at the same time, the pathy with the Cavalla people, but at the same time, the pathy with the Cavalla people persevered in their resolution. Finally, he besonght them in the name of their fathers and brethren of Rocktown and Fishtown, to allow the Grahwayans to rebuild their town without molestation.

The Cavalla speaker, and walking up a staff which the appear around which and just been laid down by the Cavalla speaker, and walking to and from the open space around which the spot where she was shortly to close her wretched existence. The poison, when taken, soon produced its effect. In an hour she was beyond the reach of her miserable victim, tied by her hands and feet, towards the witch had just been laid down by the Cavalla speaker, and walking to and from the open space around which had just been laid down by the Cavalla speaker.

In an hour she was the miserable victim, tied by her hands and feet, towards the witch had law a staff which the name of his associates, with great propriety, the views of those who associates, with great propriety, the rise speaker.

T

of his people with Grahway for many years past, showing how grievously they had suffered from its people, and declared the embarrassment of his people in view of this, and their strong aversion to act contrary to the advice of those when the strong aversion to act contrary to the advice of those whom they reverenced as their fathers and brethren. After several speeches, in delivering which the same cane was held in the hand of each speaker successively, it

was finally agreed that, although express permission could not be given to the Grahwayans to rebuild, yet in deference to the advice of their friendly superiors, they would not molest them, should they attempt to build. Sunday, Oct. 4th.—This morning our congregation was quite full, 200 to 250 being present; many of them were women. In the afternoon Ladministered the Communion. women. In the afternoon Ladministered the Communion to twenty-three professing Christians. Our school-house, in which the services were held, was quite full, there being present, besides our own family and schools, cleven boys and the teacher from the River Cavalla Station.

Sanday, Oct. 11th.—Congregation this morning 200. In our Sunday shools were given five abilities.

Sunday, Oct. 18th. - The congregation this morning did

not exceed 150.

The children from River Cavalla Station did not come.

The children from River Cavalla Station did not come. up to-day as usual. The teacher there lately told me that their parents objected very much to their coming here, and he thought they would be compelled to discontinue. The reason assigned is the fear that the children may be bewitched by the Cavalla people! The belief in witcheraft is so implicit, that nothing would induce many natives, since the war, merely to pass by a town of those with whom they lately fought; and not only do they fear for themselves, but, as is seen in the present case, for their children also, being firmly persuaded that those who seek to be revenged on themselves, would gladly be so on their children. What a system of bondage and wretched-ness is heathenism! Literally, and wofully, are its victims all their life-time, through fear of death, subject to

Sunday, Oct. 25th. Our congregation this morning was about 200; a good proportion were women.

Sunday, Nov. 1st. - Four or five men and some forty women, with our own family, making in all about 100,

especially pay great attention to him. The greatest dis-play possible attends his funeral, with the view of pleasing him; and after he is buried, food continues to be taken to him at regular intervals; a house is often built over his

"The length of time that was occupied by this deluge of ideas, or rather the shortness of time into which they were condensed, I cannot now state with from almost every family, N. the warrior doctor, directed precision, yet certainly two minutes could not have elapsed from the moment of suffocation to that of beeach family sacrificing and eating apart, before the principal house of their Headman. When collected together, the bullocks numbered fourteen. The number of families or tribes is not so great as this, being twelve, but two extra bullocks were provided by those who had been the exercises.

Sunday, Dec. 13th.—Congregation this morning about Sunday, Dec. 13th.—Congregation this morning about

immediate occasion of the war.

This afternoon commemorated His death, who came to put an end to sacrifices of bulls and of goats, by the offering up of himself, once for all, upon the cross.

To-night, having heard in town the yell usually uttered

when one is apprehended for witchcraft, on making inquiry, I ascertained that two men had been seized on the

rge of having caused rain yesterday by withcraft! Alas for this poor people!

Saturday, Nov. 7th.—We witnessed to-day the closing scene of an exhibition of superstition and eruelty, exceeding any thing that has before come to our knowledge.

On last Sunday, as before related, fourteen bullocks to commemorate the close of that extraordinary and glo-rious struggle. It appears that in connexion with this, a greegree was made by N., the doctor, to cause general prosperity in the country, and especially to ensure a good supply of fish. But while all were anxiously waiting to see the effects of the greegree, behold a prodigy made its appearance! On Thursday morning at day-break, a species of crocodile was found in the centre of the town! This creature, although if taken in ordinary circumstances would have been killed and eaten as most accepto severe surgical discipline, yet my sufferings were at that time far greater; at least in general distress.—
On one occasion I was shot in the lungs, and after lying on the deck at night for some hours bleeding from other wounds, I at length fainted. Now, as I letter, of the retrospective activity of the mind in drowning persons—it is probably alike applicable to other cases of extremity when exertion to save life has other cases of extremity when exertion to extreme the case of extremity when exertion to save life has other cases of extremity when exertion to save life has other cases of extremity when exertion to save life has other cases of extremity when exertion to extreme the case of extremity and the case of extremity when exertion to exert has a save an extreme to extreme the case of extremity and the case of extreme to extreme the case o ceased—is so curious, and yet, as we know, in a somewhat analagous case, so entirely in conformity with the experience of others—that we transfer it to our columns from the Literary World of the 14th inst., in order to invite attention to it. The recalling, by a flash, and involuntarily, as it were, the whole of past life, by a drowning man, and the very singular peculiarity, that while consciousness is still active and death imminent, the past and not the future is alone powers, possesses that of curing witches. She had been long closeted with him, when suddenly the whole population of Cavalla where confounded by the witch's extraordinary disclosures. She now freely confessed her guilt, but said that K., and S., and M., and T., the most prominent, and some of the best men in town, were her accomplices!! Such an extraordinary turn of the affair called for a new consultation of the "deyabo," and no time was EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF REV. J. PAYNE, CAVALLA, lord a new consultation of the consultation of the people in extricating themselves from their unpleasant dilemma. What means were employed in order to procure an agreeable response from the oracle, meeting of the people, which had been called by delegates from Fishtown, and Rocktown, who had been sent down under the following circumstances. Since the Grahway from Fishtown, and Rocktown, who had been sent down under the following circumstances. Since the Grahway towns were burned, eighteen months ago, the people of that place have been living some miles distant, in a temporary town which they have built. In the meantime, however, they have been collecting materials to rebuild their old town. The Cayalla people have always declared.

Since the Grahway given, from the former. The "deya" now consulted, said, in many cases almost as thorough a knowledge of goography as taught in most common schools in the U.S. Christmas-day.—Held services on the Mission premises. Rev. Mr. Hening preached.

Sunday, Dec. 27th,—Our congregation this morning founder of their settlement, who had been greatly offended however, they have been collecting materials to rebuild their old town. The Cavalla people have always declared, that inasmuch as they have not complied with all that the receiving any part of the costly offering made by at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most of their settlement, who had been greatly offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the most offended at not received at the proposition of them were women.

ented.

All having at length assembled, the speaker of the wearied or ashamed of the murderous work, delivered her

house to sell some fruit, as if nothing had happened! Such

In making my usual visit through the town this afternoon, I inquired why such unprecedented cruelty had een practised towards the woman spoken of above. Four reasons were assigned: 1st, Her confession in full of the crime with which she was charged. 2nd, Her ingratitude and incorrigibleness. On a former occasion, when accused of witcheraft, she had been excused, on confessing her guilt, and promise of amendment, from drinking gidu. But now, by her own confession, she was guilty of the same offence. 3rd, Similar cruelty had been lately practised by the Grahwayans on a woman who was a native of this place. 4th, The old men had not anthorized, nor were they witnesses of, what had taken

Sunday, Nov. 15th .- Congregation this morning about two hundred and fifty.

Sunday, Nov. 22nd. -- Attendance at public worship this

morning about 200. Mr. Hening, who with his wife and child have been some time with us, preached.

Friday, Dec. 4th.—Returned home this morning, having

been absent since Monday, to receive supplies from New York, at Cape Palmas, and to make a pastoral visit to Fishtown. More than a year having elapsed since the arrival of the last shipment, the present one was peculiarly acceptable. At Fishtown I was thankful to find Dr. and Mrs. Perkins enjoying telerable health although arrival of the last snipmer.

liarly acceptable. At Fishtown I was thankful to much Dr. and Mrs. Perkins enjoying tolerable health, although both spoke of having been very feeble. The school here, in both departments, has suffered from the recent changes in both departments, has suffered from the recent changes are the parter for the latter of the latter. at the station, parents having made this the pretext for taking their children from school, and some of the latter

for their running away.

On my return home I passed through Rocktown, which appeared even more than ever desirable as a Missionary Station. May the Lord of the vineyard speedily send forth a laborer to this large heathen town!

Monday, Dec. 7th.—I has been often a source of regret to me, that so little interest in the spiritual welfare of

their people is manifested by the youthful members of our Church. A note, however, received to-day, from our "May not all this be some indication of the almost infinite power of memory which we may awaken in another world and thus be compelled to contemplate our past lives? Or night it not in some degree warrant the inference that death is only a change or modification of our existence, in which there is no real pause or interruption? But however that may be, one circumstance was highly remarkable; that the innumerable ideas which flashed into my mind were all retrospective—yet I had been religiously brought up—my here. I fears of the next read of the absence of the area. The following is an extract from it; Will you come down here to preach this week? There cause a great many people to me yesterday, to hear the cular places and possessed of particular powers, and to take the same interest in the affairs of their people as when alive, but with greatly increased power to injure or assist them. Whatever, therefore, may have been the feeling to the witten by him, prove that he is an excreption to the general rule. The following is an extract from it; Will you come down here to preach this week? There cause a great many people to see these people to me yesterday, to hear the cular places and possessed of particular powers, and to take the same interest in the affairs of their people as when alive, but with greatly increased power to injure or assist them. Whatever, therefore, may have been the feeling the world of Christ, and I told them as much as I knew-that the same interest in the affairs of their people as when alive, but with greatly increased power to injure or assist them. Whatever, therefore, may have been the feeling the world of Christ, and I told them as much as I knew-that the interest in the affairs of their people as when alive, but with greatly increased power to injure or assist them. Whatever, therefore, may have been the feeling the following in the Lord Jesus Christ, th native teacher at the River Cavalla station, with others blessed time of our Lord will come, as in the Sandwich Islands, when all these greboes will banish away all their greegrees, and come to their blessed Lord Jesus Christ! But the Lord will do his own will. We poor creatures

> The offering to-day was made to those who were killed the evening of this day, in the chapel in the large native town. As however the attendance, though large enough to justify my continuing the service, has been variable, I have determined to convert it into something like a Bible class. Being now engaged in revising and correcting the "Bible History" in Grebo, published nine years ago by the A. B. C. F. M. press, I adopt the plan of reading a chapter in this, and then of inviting those in attendance to ask questions or to make remarks. The class this evening numbered twelve or fifteen, most of them influ ential young kroomen. They appeared interested in the

> > Sunday, Dec. 13th.—Congregation this morning about 230. Mrs. Payne having been prevented, by protracted illness, from visiting the women lately, fewer of them were in attendance than usual.
> >
> > Sunday, Dec. 20th.—Attendance at public worship this

morning smaller than usual, not exceeding one hundred and fifty. This I attribute to my having been prevented by pressing engagements, from visiting them yesterday afternoon. Alas! it appears that there is not yet interest enough felt by the people in the gospel, to lead them to go hear it. The Missionary must still go out and "compel them to gome in."

pel them to come in."

Wednesday, Dec. 23rd.—While the general indifference with which the glad tidings of salvation are received, is a trial of our faith, there are sometimes developments, full trial of our faith, there are sometimes developments. The of hopeful encouragement. I met to-night, for the third time, my Bible class. The subject for the evening was Abraham's history. It naturally suggested my speaking of the blessedness of trusting in God, in opposition to greegrees. This drew forth a free and full expression of opinion from all present, on the merits of the greegree system, and nearly all of them declared their disbelief in it, either in whole or in part. They related many facts coming under their own observation, showing the falsehood of the system. The relative of one had been taken ill, and he went to consult a doctor. He was told to kill a fowl to the "kwi," which he did; but the patient continued ill. By the direction of another doctor, he repeated the sacrifice, but the woman was no better. A third doctor told le said it event the He also expired!

Wednesday, Dec. 23rd.-To-day preached the annua sermon before the brethren of the mission, from Eph. iii.
8. I trust all hearts were as much encouraged as my own, as we contemplated the character of " Paul the Mis

own, as we contemplated the characters sionary."

Thursday, Dec. 24th.—To-day the quarterly examination for this station was held. Ten children from Lime Grove or River Cavalla were present. Including these, the number examined was fifty-six, of whom sixteen were girls. Three of our own, and four of the River Cavalla boys were absent, the former on account of sickness. Had all connected with these two stations been present, we should have had sixty-three children in attendance. The examination was the most satisfactory which I have witnessed during the year. The progress of the children in their various studies has been considerable, children in their various studies has been considerable and the advance of most in actual intelligence, most manifest. It certainly is a state of things for which I ought, as I do, thank God, that young men, women, and children, who six years ago were in heathen ignorance, now read intelligently and correctly God's holy word, both English and in their native tongue, answer questions in natural philosophy, recite rules and parse in the English grammar, show a familiarity with most rules of arithmetic,

TORONTO

com.

Y & Co.

MPANT

Y, Esq.

ION.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY IN TORONTO.

On Wednesday last the Lord Bishop of Toronto, under circumstances of the most auspicious and encouraging kind, consecrated and set apart to the worship of Almighty God, the Church of the Holy Trinity in this City. This sacred and beautiful edifice is now well-known to Church-people in this Province, as being appropriated entirely to free sittings, and erected for this pious purpose by the thoughtful and remarkable munificence of a benefactor whose name has remained unknown up to this time, ever since the first intimation received from the Lord Bishop of Ripon relative to the generous design.

We may justly regard the happy completion of this benevolent undertaking as a memorable epoch in the Ecclesiastical history of our Colony. Such an illustrious example of unobtrusive munificence-looking for acceptance altogether to the favor and blessing of God-is a case of singular piety which Churchmen have reason to hold in lasting remembrance; and evinced as it has been—in supplying the ministrations of the Church without money and without price more particularly for the benefit of the poor-it will be productive-no one can doubt-of spiritual blessings the most extensive from generation to generation.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Clergy assembled in the Sacristy of the Church, and, after due preparations had been made, they passed out of the Church—habited in surplices—and proceeded round the northern enclosure of the churchyard to the western entrance, in the following order :-

The Bishop, (Preceded by his Verger.)

The other Clergy present, in the order of seniority. At the western entrance his Lordship and the accompanying Clergy were met by a procession down the centre aisle, which was ranged in the following under the direction of J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., assisted very few men; and a majority of treble voices would

Two Sacristans. The Minister and Churchwarden. The Architect and Builder.

The Building Committee. When the Bishop had reached the western porch the procession halted, whilst the subjoined Petition for Consecration was being read by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson :--

To the Right Reverend JOHN STRACHAN, D.D. LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto. The humble petition of the persons whose names are

bereunto subscribed, inhabitants of the city of Toronto, Sheweth-That a Church has lately been erected within the limits

That a Church has lately been erected within the limits of the said city of Toronto by the munificence of an individual in the Diocese of Ripon, whose name is unknown, upon a site generously given by the Honourable John Simcoe Macaulay duly conveyed for this purpose to your Lordship and your Lordship's successors for ever.

That the said Church has, through the munificence of

the said church has, through the minimence of the said individual, been also in some measure endowed. That the said Church is now fitted up and furnished with all things needful and necessary for the due perfor-mance of divine service therein, and is fit for consecra-

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordship of "The Church of the Holy Trinity," at Toronto, for observed:—

conditions therein expressed have been latitudely of "The Church of the Holy Trinity," at Toronto, for observed:—

conditions therein expressed have been latitudely observed:—

conditions the latitud And your Lordship's petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, HY. SCADDING, CI'k, J. JONES,
Members of the Building Committee.

Architect.

HY. B. LANE,

THOS, CHAMPION, Churchwarden SIMON LEE. James Nation.
John C. Bettridge.
Jas. Moore.

THOS. PATTMAN. After the request made in the petition had been acceded to, the procession-followed by that from the interior of the building -moved up the centre aisle of the Church to the Altar, repeating—the Bishop and his Clergy alternately—the 24th Psalm.

Upon arriving at the chancel-rails the Bishop and positions: his Lordship's episcopal chair stood on the north side of the altar; the Clergy appointed to officiate proceeded to the Reading-desk; and the rest of then in the chancel. The following Clergy—sixteen fore admitted that there were cases in which even appeared in surplices :- The Venerable Archdeacon assemblage of the laity, to the number, as we should suppose, of six or seven hundred. Amongst the congregation it gave us pleasure to notice the poor children of the "Ragged School," recently established in this city, through the laudable exertions of some divine service (i. e., chants and psalm tunes), which permanent attractiveness. Hear them as often as we

few piously-disposed people. The Consecration Service and Morning Prayer were then proceeded with. As our readers generally may be desirous of seeing the Form of the Sentence of Consecration, we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to publish it in full:-

Toronto, setting forth—I hat a Church bath lately been erected and built in the said City, through the munificence of an individual unknown, of the Diocese of Ripon, in England, on an eligible site, granted and given by the Honourable John Simeoe Macaulay—That the said Church has been in some measure, by the aforesaid municipal of the melody, as they do not sing the melody itself, they nificent individual, also endowed and That the same is now fitted up and furnished with all things needful and necessary for the performance of Divine Service therein necessary for the performance of Divine Service therein and praying that we would be pleased to consecrate and dedicate the said Church, and to set apart and separate

far as in us lies, and by law we can, separate and set apart the said new erected Church from all common and profane uses whatsoever, and to dedicate the same to Almighty God and Divine Worship, and consecrate it for the celebration thereof, and do openly and publicly pronounce, decree and declare that the same ought to remain separated, dedicated, and consecrated, and we do pronounce and appoint the said Church by name or title of "The Church of the Holy Trinity" at Toronto, by this our definitive sentence and final decree, which we read and promulge by these presents.

Given under our hand this Twenty seventh Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, and of our Consecration the

Hundred and Forty-seven, and of our Consecration the

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO. The sentence of Consecration was read by the Ven Archdeaeon Bethune, acting as the Bishop's Chancel-

lor, and was then signed by the Bishop.

D.D., Chaplains to the Bishop.

subject of parochial visitation was likewise introduced; and some very feeling remarks were made

The Offertory after the Sermon was received by the four junior Clergy present. The amount collected—exclusive of the £50 forwarded for the same by Greatorex, organist of the Queen's chapel. In the with the Chants, because in them care should be purpose by the Donor—was £15. The Holy Comformer, from the same number of psalm tunes we find taken that the reciting note shall be never higher than munion was then administered by his Lordship the five rise as high as D, nine to E, five more to F, and B. But let only so many chants be chosen, as shall

tor-in contributing so piously to the salvation of

the Clergy and a considerable number of the Laity. The singing, which was very good and of a purely

The Clergy, we must not forget to state, were hospitably entertained by his Lordship in the evening, after Our people will never sing until it is made easy and the services of the day.

We were particularly attracted by the exquisite beauty and richness of the silver plate for the public them from bawling and straining their voices in the celebration of the Holy Communion, as also of a miniature set after the same models for the administration of the Communion to the sick. The Flagon is surmounted by a small cross; and the inscription upon the sacred vessels, in antique characters, are as or edifying to hear the female voice (for example) follow :--

On the Flagon:

"PASCHA NOSTRUM IMMOLATUS EST CHRISTUS." On the Chalice: "CALICEM SALUTARIS ACCIPIAM ET NOMEN DOMINI

INVOCABO,"

On the Paten and Plate:

"AGNUS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MUNDI DA NOBIS TUAM PACEM."

We beg, in conclusion, to recal the attention of our that you will be pleased to consecrate and dedicate, and to set apart and separate it from all common and profane of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, and, in republishreaders to the following extract from the late Charge uses, and dedicate the same solemnly to the service of Almighty God, to be and remain a Church by the name conditions therein expressed have been faithfully

presented at the Offertory on the day of the consecration of the Church of the Holy Truity, should the Holy Communion be then administered; if not, on the first occasion on which there is a Communion. Second, —That the same sum be offered to supply gifts and rejoicings for the poor on the day of consecration. Third,—That the sum of fifty pounds sterling be offered and appropriated for an Altar Cloth for the Church of the Holy Trinity. Fourth,—That the like sum of fifty pounds sterling be offered for the beautifying of the Font; or should that be completed, for any internal decoration for the more devo-tional observance of Divine Service."

CHURCH MUSIC.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that we have already, in two papers on this subject, endeavoured, first, to establish the point that we ought to have in the Church both congregational singing and his Clergy entered and proceeded to their respective choral singing, -and that for the first the music should be simple and easy, whilst for the second it may be more difficult and complex; and secondly, to shew the Clergy occupied the seats and stalls prepared for their part duly in congregational singing. We therein number, were all, so far as we can remember—who persons capable and desirous of taking their proper share in this portion of divine service were improperly Bethune; the Rev. Messrs Lundy, Harding, Ripley, debarred from so doing; and we shall now proceed to Stennett, M'Kenzie, Brent, Dr. Bethune (of Christ illustrate our meaning by specifying various methods Church, Montreal), Pentland, Darling, Shortt, Creen, adopted by those who conduct the musical portion Pyne, Scadding, Blake, Bourne. We observed a large of the services, which have the effect of which we have spoken; and we beg to add that we shall specify

nothing which we have not ourselves witnessed. We apprehend the most general impediment is the selection of tunes for the congregational portion of most devotional character, and possesses the most the majority of voices either cannot sing at all, or can may, those melodies and harmonies are ever attraconly sing with difficulty. For congregational purposes tive,—ever new. But our friend will excuse us, if we the voices which are to be expected to take part in say that we think that Gregorian music is but little divine service may be divided into treble and tenor, the understood; that if not sung correctly, it would be the men. We use these terms to express the quality and that, un'il shewn to the contrary, we doubt if of the voice, and not the part of the harmony which TALLIS himself is practically well acquainted with it. Whereas it hath been represented unto us, John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, by a Petition under the hands of the Honourable John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice, and divers others, of the City of Toronto, in our Diocese of Toronto, setting forth—That a Church bath lately been doubt bass and counter-tenor voices, but they cannot be understood, viz., by hearing it habitually sung by a greated and built in the said City through the manufeenes. cannot be primarily looked at, when we come to speak a "tone" and such an "ending," which are nothing more of congregational singing. The air of every chant or nor less than travesties of the true Gregorians. psalm tune must therefore be such, that the greater wish to see Gregorian chants fairly tried, under the portion of men's voices can sing it with tolerable ease. direction of some one who understands the subject, This is a point in which we are anxious our readers who is not rash enough to denounce such music as it from all common and profane uses and dedicate the same solemnly to the service of Almighty God, to be and should go along with us, for, until this principle be "barbarous and antiquated,"—and who, on the other are persuaded, from the very nature of the human able sense,—and we wish to ascertain the practicawe must render congregational singing perfectly easy fore we recommend them for general adoption. but also of the other. It so happens that the female need to understand it better, before we presume to voice can on the average go a note or two higher than bring it forward to any considerable extent for general The Morning Prayer, as far as the Litany, was said by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope; the average go several notes lower than the female; We must beg, moreover, to express our entire disby the Rev. Jonathan Short, Rev. D. E. Blake, the First Lesson was read by the Rev. D. E. Blake, the First Lesson was read by the Rev. D. E. Blake, are locally appointed to sing together: but tunes that are locally appointed to sing together.

and Gospel being read severally by the Rev. Henry voice ranges from C below to D or E above, and the music possible were provided for them. Nor do we Scadding, M. A., and the Veu. Archdeacon Bethune, average male voice from B below to B or C above: think that mere unisonous singing would at all accomevery chant or psalm tune therefore, which is intended plish the purpose. We are not ignorant that the The Sermon upon this occasion was preached by to be sung by the whole congregation, should have its His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and was founded air ranging from C to C; not higher than one, nor one day in each year, is heard with wonder and admiupon Luke iv. 16-20. His Lordship, after recapitu- lower than the other; and as a large portion of both ration; but we cannot but believe that the continued lating the prominent particulars of our blessed Lord's male and female voices will lack something even of use of it would become tedious and insipid. We personal history, dwelt in forcible terms upon his deep that compass, the mass of every tune should not go believe that even those who themselves could only sympathy for the poor, his solicitude for the unin-structed, his compassion for the unfortunate. His preaching the Gospel to the poor was alleged by Him generally observed; but how is it in the former? in zeal, until we were driven back to the meagre, as a proof of His Divinity. To bring within the reach of the poor the ministrations of the Church,—

Take up any collection of chants (Hullah's for inuncongregational performances which most of our churches exhibit. We are quite aware that unison to provide them with religious instruction—to raise a two which did not go above B,—only five which did singing is strongly recommended by parties in Eng-House of Prayer specially for their advantage,—this not rise above C; there were eleven which were car- land who have revived the taste for Gregorian music; is, in its way, a manifestation of the Saviour's spirit. ried up to D, three of which had the reciting note on but until we have more experience in it, we must be But we are not to restrict the privileges of this Temple D in one portion of the chant; and two more, having allowed to doubt the practicability of making it perof the Lord of Hosts merely to the necessitous,—to D as the reciting note, rose to E and F respectively; manently pleasing; and if not pleasing, it would fail those who labour under temporal poverty,—but we two others, having a lower reciting note, went up as of one of its main ends. must look upon them as embracing likewise the spirit- high as E. Out of twenty chants therefore, taken as What then do we recommend? Nothing so violent ually poor,—that is, the lowly and humble in disposition. His Lordship then discoursed in earnest lan- gregational use. But Mr. Hullah's is much better psalm-tunes, and the adoption of unison singing and guage touching the ordinances of the Sanctuary, and than a collection published by Bennett, organist of Gregorian tones instead. What we have we know; the authority of those accredited Ministers of Christ Canterbury Cathedral, in which out of twenty chants who are commissioned to dispense them. He ad- twelve rise as high as E, one as high as F, five to D, (with slight exceptions) upon the opinion of others, verted also to the utility of that valuable Institution and three to C. In a collection published not long its merits, great as we doubt not they are, must be -the Sunday School-of the intended establish- since for use in churches in this country the case is theoretical. ment of which in connexion with the Church of rather worse; there being one chant which actually the Holy Trinity notice had been given. The rises to G, and thirteen to E. Of the twenty chants nine contain a reciting note on D, and eight on E. The explanation of course is, that these compositions upon the consolations which it afforded to the afflicted, have been made or arranged to suit choirs, in which -the counsel it imparted to the erring, and the the treble part is restricted to women and boys, and various beneficial effects known to be attendant upon in which, as the voices are a select few, the compass of provement which might easily be made. Let a selec-His Lordship concluded with a fervent aspiration, all is considerably above the average. But still we tion be made of such chants and psalm tunes as are in the warm breathings of which, we are sure, the must ask, what possible chance could a congregation not of too high a pitch for the ordinary run, of men's

hearts of all present united, that God would be have of singing such tunes? But perhaps it will be thought that as chants in pleased to grant that the munificence of our benefacsouls—may answer the end desired to be attained by where boys alone sing the melody, it may be otherwise imagined; for of the fifteen psalm-tunes in Greatorex, for congregational use. We will therefore take two popular collections, one already mentioned, the other make D the highest note. There is greater difficulty The Archdeacon of York and the Bishop's Chaplains. | munion was then administered by his Dishop, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon of York, to | one to G. In the latter, three rise to D, fifteen to E, | be sufficient for the portions of the service which are

and two to F. Now here we ask again, what congregation can sing by Mrs. Gilkison, and members of various choirs in have a difficulty, to say the least, in singing nearly the city; some of the band of the Rifles were also half the tunes. Is not this fact, if it stood alone, sufkindly permitted by Major Esten to give their services. ficient to account for the small share taken by our congregations in the musical services of the sanctuary? pleasant for them to sing. There is a degree of good taste in many of our congregations which will prevent service of God, and we for our part do not wish that good taste destroyed, even for the sake of congregational singing, much as we have it at heart.

We confess that we do not think it either pleasing at its highest pitch and greatest degree of loudness, as we do in the choirs of some churches; we do not feel it at all conduce to devotion; and much as we admire the voluntary zeal of those who devote their powers zealously to the service of God, we must frankly say that we fear their own devotional feeling, and the dignity and sobriety of divine service, must be much impaired by such a style of performance.

The point then to which we come is, that a great, and we may say radical change is required in regard to the kind of music in use in our congregations,-in our chants and psalm tunes,-before we can expect our people to unite in congregational singing. We to them. But here let us not be mistaken. We do nous singing as can be needed for any practical purnot say to such a pitch that the majority of male pose; and it will reserve to the lovers of harmony the pear to be well adapted to the use of country churches, where there is often much difficulty in procuring a comvoices will immediately be able to join in them. The pleasure they are accustomed to derive from it. greater part of our people have been so usac to sing, that they have never discovered the compass of the success of this plan, some of which we will notice of their own voices. We have ourselves, in training at a future day. Meanwhile we have one remark to

others to sing, discovered that the compass of their make; viz., that we shall be far from being sanguine voice was much greater than they or we ever suspected. of success, if the choir which leads the congregation is GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CHURCH IN And so it will be found whenever times are chosen with a direct view to the capabilities of those who are people. Something of this kind was done at the conto sing them. It will be found that many, whose present compass of voice does not reach higher than trust that it will be persevered in G., can easily ascend to B. and C. But then they must be led on from one degree to another; and for that reason some of the melodies in most frequent use should be such as range from D to G.

the Gregorians, and you will have precisely the thing required; a chant which never rises beyond the ordinary pitch of a man's voice, and goes no lower than the compass of a female voice. I will engage that if in Toronto, you will find the mass of the people ready

We honour the good taste of our respected friend. if he has really heard the Gregorian music sung as it ought to be sung. We have only to become acquainted with the small portion of it sung in the chapel of King's College, in the versicles before the psalms, after with the following list of successful candidates:the creed, and before the collect for the day, to 'ecome convinced that it is by far the most beautiful music in existence; or rather perhaps that its beauty is of the remain a Church by the name and title of "The Church of the Holy Trinity" at Toronto, for ever.

Therefore We, John, by Divine permission, Bishop of Toronto, do by our authority, ordinary and Episcopal, so far as in us lies, and by law we can, separate and set apart as in us lies, and by law we can, separate and set apart as in us lies, and by law we can, separate and set apart walue harmony, as we shall presently show: but we voice, and the ordinary operation of human nature, that bility of using Gregorian chants on a large scale, beto the majority, or we shall never engage them to take their share in it. It is well known that the voices of ing the ancient music. So far as we are acquainted men and women are pitched at the distance of an with it, it appears to harmonize much better than octave from each other; so that when they both sup- most modern music with the solemnity, impressivepose or feel that they are singing the same note, they ness, and humble reverential tone of mind which ought are in fact singing an exact octave from each other: chiefly to prevail in divine worship; we have heard at for convenience, therefore, they may be spoken of as least one Gregorian psalm chant, which, sung by a full singing the same note; and to procure their singing choir and a good congregation, accompanied by an in a body in the congregation, the air of every tune organ, was much more grand and solemn than the must suit the vocal register of both; not of one only, ordinary run of church music: but we think we all

B.A., Rector of Thornhill; the Second Lesson by the Rev. W. S. Darling, Missionary at Scarborough; and the average the Litany was said by the Litany was said by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector of Niagara. His Lordship the Bishop officiated in the Aute-Communion Service; the Epistle Rev. Second Lesson by the Rector of Thornhill; the Second Lesson by the Rev. Gentleman from Connecticut.

Rev. Gentleman from Connect

but as (to us at least) the ancient music is only known

We are not fond of violent changes; and we like to feel our way, and keep possession of what we have, until we are sure that the new thing is better. Nay, we feel sure that we shall never be willing to resign our present stock of music, as a whole, for any other.

But still we have a determinate view as to an imvoices, adding to these any which may be reduced to that standard, by transposition to a lower key. modern days were mostly written for cathedral choirs, This will be much less difficult than might be at first in the psalm tunes, which were indisputably intended mentioned by us as rising to E, there is only one customarily sung in that way,-and let the number of psalm tunes be at first so small that a congregation congregational character, was performed by two choirs such tunes? Clearly none but women and boys with a may easily become accustomed to them. Let the choir be placed in such a position that the congregation can feel that they are singing with them, and intend to lead them. Let the choir so divide themselves (at least at the commencement) that the larger por-tion of the voices shall, in those portions of the service in which the congregation is expected to take a part, sing the melody,-leaving the other parts less prominent. Let them sing in this manner in all the chants, and in all psalm tunes in which the congregation is expected to join. Let them reserve the proper place of the anthem, either for an anthem proper, or for psalm tunes of a character suited only for a practiced choir. Let this plan be adopted, and we fully believe that, if the people be encouraged by exhortation from the pulpit to take part in this portion of divine service, we shall find a body of voices rise up throughout the congregation, singing the melody in a strain which will give us a much clearer notion of the grandeur and devotional propriety of congregational singing, than the inhabitants of this part of Canada have ever yet attained. When that is accomplished, and the congregation is become accustomed to the tunes, the choir may by degrees withdraw each to his proper portion of the harmony, and thus join the additional beauty of harmonized music to the power of a well sustained melody.

This we think will be a good beginning. It will must have the melody of all these brought down to not be a violent departure from any thing we have at such a pitch, that the majority of male voices can rise present. It will make as near an approach to uniso-

There are, however, many things which may mar the success of this plan, some of which we will notice not placed on the floor of the church, in the midst of the secration of the new Church of the Holy Trinity: we

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The highly interesting Examinations of Candidates And here our friend Tallis will come in, and say, for these valuable Scholarships were closed on Thurs-That is precisely what I have been advising. Adopt day, the 15th October. It was a great disappointment to us that absence from the city prevented our attendance; but we have heard from an eye-witness, whose opinion in such matters is excellent authority that the spirit of the examination was well maintained you will try them on any Sunday in any congregation the competition very animated; and that all the arrangements were perfectly unexceptionable. In the portion conducted vivâ voce, as well as in the written papers, the candidates were examined separately, and precisely the same classical selections and questions were given to each; so that nothing could be more equitable and impartial. We have been furnished

1. Evans, (University.)

2. Armour, (University.)

3. Palmer, (Wellington District.)

4. Barber, (Upper Canada College.) 5. Hutton, (Victoria District.)

In connexion with this subject, we beg to apprise our readers that a small pamphlet will be ready next week, for sale in the Church Depository, containing a perfectly authentic copy of the Classical and Mathematical Questions put to the Candidates, both viva voce and on paper. Those parents and teachers who have these scholarships in view for their children or pupils would do well, we conceive, to secure this pamphlet in time. Applications made by letter to be

We have been assured, by the very best authority that copies of the University and College Addresses &c., on the occasion of the Governor General's visit were sent to the Herald with the understanding that, in the usual course of publication, they should appear in that journal in time for the other city papers to make use of them conveniently, and without the necessity of incurring a special obligation. If the Herald nanaged matters in such a way as to interfere with the intentions of those by whom the documents were furnished, and constrained—though unavoidably it may be-his cotemporaries to solicit at his office, at a late hour on Thursday afternoon, slips of a paper the ordinary issue of which commonly appears early on Thursday morning; this, of course, was not our fault; neither are we able to understand how this irregularity places us under an obligation which, otherwise, it would have been very singular indeed for the Herald, or any other paper-knowing the expressed intentions of the University,-to claim as its due.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, October 27. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 1 ... 543 morning of 28th Oct. In the Convalescent Hospital..... 204 Died during week ending Monday Morning,] ... 19

Communications.

Rev. Sir,-I recollect observing in "The Church" some time since, the remark, that of the perverts to Romanism the large majority had begun life as Dissenters, or with a strong attachment to Dissenting bodies. I have observed, too, (I think in Bishop Gleig's letters to his son) the remark, that more perverts are made to Romanism within one year in the single town of Edinburgh, than have occurred in all England for the last 15 years—not one of whom, for upwards of a century, have been Episcopalians. Permit me, then, to ask the question of you, if Mr. Burns, who lately joined the Romanist sect in England, is a son of Dr. Burns, the Presbyterian Divine in Toronto. So it is reported here—and if true I leave the inference to be made by your readers.

J. B. W. nference to be made by your readers. Cobourg, 19th Oct., 1847.

[Mr. Burns, the Publisher, we are informed, is not the son a nephew of Dr. Burns. He was a Presbyterian before he professed Church principles; and has published many works the very reverse of "Tractarian" in their character and tenden-cy; so that his course may be traced from a Puritan education. cy; so that his course may be traced from a Puritan education, through the Church of England, in transitu, to the Church of Rome. His principles have been, doubtless, fluctuating; and if at any stage of his progressive moment, he was a sound Churchman, it certainly is to be regretted that he did not rest there; but if, having reached, he went by impulse, as it were, beyond the truth, his unfaithfulness is not to be imputed to the maintenance of correct Church views; and we think that rrespondent's argument may be fairly applied to his case. -ED. CHURCH 7

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO:

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and

| Missionary Stations throughout the D | 100 | ese | of I | 0 |
|--|--------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | · Iuu | 113 |
| and Orphans of the Clergy in this Dioc | ces | | a in | 10 |
| minute (special and see a see and see | Contra | £ | 8. | D. 7 |
| Preeviously announced in No. 15, amount | | 148 | | |
| St. John's Church, Port Hope £3 4 | 0 | | | |
| St. Paul's " Perrytown 0 6 | 0 | | | |
| -per Rev. J. Shortt | | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Queenston£1 8 | 9 | | | |
| Eight Mile Creek 1 11 | 3 | | | |
| -per Rev. F. J. Lundy | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional Trinity Church Toronto | ! | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| C. D. C. C. C. C. C. | | | | |
| -ner Ven Archdencon Bethune | och | 13 | 6 | 9 |
| St. John's Church, York Mills £2 16 6 | | IR A | sinto | 3153 |
| N. W. Station, York 0 15 | 1 | | | |
| A. W. Siktion, Lork | '2 | 3 | 19 | 01 |
| -per Rev. A. Sanson | | 0 | 12 | 03 |
| St. John's Church, Cavan £1 16 6 | 1 | | | |
| St. Paul's " " 0 10 2 | 2 | | and the same | - |
| -per Rev. S. Armour | | 2 | | |
| Additional, Cathedral Church of St. James | | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| St. Mark's Church, Niagara, | | | | |
| -per Rev. Thomas Green | | 7 | 19 | 9 |
| Trinity Church, Cornwall £11 10 |) | | | |
| Christ's " Moulinette 4 5 |) | | | |
| -Per Rev. H. Patton | 1945 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Church at Franktown, | | | | mile. |
| Par Ray I Pulfield | | 0 | 15 | |
| —per Rev. J. Padfield | | | | |
| Carada A da Carada | 0 | | | |
| Caradoc Academy 1 0 | U | | 20 | |
| -per Church Warden | | | | |
| Binbrook£1 10 | 65 | | | |
| Stoney Creek 0 9 | 5 | | | |
| | | | 0 | 0 |
| St. James' Church, Perth, | | | | |
| -per Rev. M. Harris | de la | 3 | . 0 | 0 |
| St. George's Church, Goderich, | | | | |
| -per Church Warden | | 1 | 10 | .0 |
| | | | | |
| -per Church Warden | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Per Charles water was the said a selection | 10 | and s | Buch | 1 |
| 35 collections, amounting to | | | 12 | 4 |
| T. W. Birc | FEA | I.I. | | - |
| | | Tree | | oge |
| Toronto, Oct. 28, 1847. | | 2100 | tout (| |

(For The Church)

We were much gratified in witnessing the pleasing effects of the barrel organ lately put up in St. John's Church, York Mills, Yonge Street; the tones were full

UNITED STATES.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

Fourth Day, Saturday, Oct. 9. For the following particulars extracted from the proceed-For the following particulars extracted from the proceedings of the Fourth Day's Session of the Convention, we are indebted to the full and apparently accurate Report of the Protestant Churchman. The N. Y. Churchman containing the minutes of that day's Session did not reach us from some accident or other. The number of the 23rd inst. has arrived, and it will be seen that we have made use of it.—ED. Cit.]

Rev. J. R. Walker, of S.C., offered a resolution that the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to express to this House their opinion as to the expediency of providing among the occasional prayers of the Prayer Book, one for safety against the perils of travelling by land; and also a form of thanksgiving for the recovery of a sick child. At present, he said, there was no prayer for those who travel by land, though there is for persons going to sea; and he thought that in this extended country the former should be included as well as the latter. So, also, though there is a prayer for the recovery of a sick child. there is no form of thanksgiving adapted to it. The necessity of these amendments, he thought, therefore, was

ry obvious. Rev. Dr. Jarvis said, that when the Prayer Book was framed, that in the general prayer for all conditions of men, there were inserted, after the general petition, the words "especially those who desire," &c., and also in the general form of thanksgiving, the words "especially those who desire to return thanks," &c. These clauses were who desire to return thanks, &c. These clauses were omitted; and he thought it would answer every purpose if these were to be restored. He hoped it would be done, rather than have special clauses for the special cases mentioned. He moved their restoration, as a substitute for the motion which had been made.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, of La., said it was very obvious to

every one that there had been an omission in the general prayers of the Church. Whether it were better to remedy the omission by general or by special clauses he was not prepared to say. No change could be made in the Prayer Book except upon certain conditions set forth in the Constitution of the Church; and these conditions required that the suggestions, after being made and adopted by the two Houses, should be sent forth to the several Dioceses of the Church for their action, so that it would require a period of three years before the propositions could be acted on. He admired especially the mode suggested by the gentleman from South Carolina, of applying in the first instance to the House of Bishops for their ing in the first instance to the House of Bisnops for their opinion and advice; because it was respectful to them, and, as a precedent, would have great value. Instead of proposing a change here, he suggests that a message be sent to the House of Bishops asking their opinion as to the expediency or necessity of making the particular changes suggested. When it reaches the House of Bishops then will come up the appetite started by the Rev. shops, then will come up the question started by the Rev. gentleman from Connecticut, whether it is desirable to supply the omission by general or by special clauses. He thought that the mode should also be left to them. He believed it was known to most of the members present that he was not an advocate for tampering with the Prayer Book. He regarded it as one of the greatest safeguards of the Church for the preservation of the or-thodoxy of its faith, and therefore he would never approve of unnecessary or hasty changes. For this reason also, he thought it desirable that the subject should be

referred to the House of Bishops.

A message from the House of Bishops here informed the House that they had concurred in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee on the memorial from the Diocese of Georgia, asking for the establishment of an Endsity of the Stablishment of an Endsity of the Stablishment of the Biocese of Georgia, asking for the establishment of an Endsity of the Stablishment of an Endsity of the Stablishment of the Stablis Ecclesiastical Gazette, and that they had appointed the following Committee on their part: Bishop Ives, of North Carolina; Elliott, of Georgia; Potter, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Jarvis concurred entirely in the sentiments of his brother of Louisiana. All he wished was, that the whole matter should be referred to the House of Bishops, and yet he thought it might be well to intimate to them a desire for the restoration of what had been inadvertently omitted at the commencement, which would enable us to meet all the cases alluded to, without making any additions to the occasional prayers. He had no objection to the proposition, and only desired to add his suggestion to the original resolution.

Rev. Dr. Hawks said he concurred fully in the remarks

3 of the Rev. gentleman from Connecticut. Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of New Jersey, moved to amend the

was very general, that it was desirable for the Church present herself constantly as an intercessor for peace, in the time of war. She does so in general, but it seems proper that there should be some specific prayer of the Church, for the preservation of peace on earth, as well as for the attainment hereafter of that peace which shall en-

dure for ever.

A gentleman from Virginia made some remarks which

Rev. Dr. Ogilby explained, that he supposed there was not in any quarter any objection to the present prayer, except that it fails to make petition for a restoration of peace. To the prayer in time of war, there is no objection whatever—it only needs an addition. He, therefore, in-stead of modifying, would propose to add to the prayer for time of war and tumult, a provision for prayer for the

restoration of peace.

Rev. Dr. Forbes, of New York, said he had a substitute to offer for the various motions and amendmenthat had been submitted. He agreed with the remark of the different gentlemen, particularly upon the propriety of the very respectful mode which had been proposed, in asking the opinion of the House of Bishops upon the subject; and he was desirous of maintaining that respect to the utmost. He, therefore, proposed as a substitute for the whole, a proposition to the House of Bishops, whether they thought it desirable or expedient, at the present time, to make any alterations in the Prayer Book, and if so, what ones. He thought that would be the most respectful.

respectful.

Rev. Dr. Morton, of Pa., moved to refer the whole subject to the Standing Committee on the Prayer Book, as the question was evidently one for their consideration. as the question was evidently one for their consideration Rev. Dr. Hawks remarked that this was a proposition to send a message to the House of Bishops; and he say no necessity for referring that to the Standing Committee.

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, said, that before the Convention should act upon this question in the form in which it is presented, both in the original motion and in the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered before the modifications which had been offered, it would be as the modifications which had been offered before the modifications which we will be a second will be a seco

well to reflect on the consequences of the step it was proposed to take. By a formal vote it is proposed, that his body shall ask the opinion of the House of Bishops upon a particular subject; and this is urged on the ground of respect to the Bishops. That respect would be but illy shown it, after their opinion and advice had been comminicated to this House, it should hesitate to adopt them.

We could not, after passing this vote, reject their opinion, unless we should depart from the respect which we pro-We could not, after passing this vote, reject their opinion unless we should depart from the respect which we profess for them. If we should act consistently and in conformity with the requirements of courtesy, we should find ourselves completely manacled;—we should not be at liberty to act freely and independently after having asked and obtained the opinion of the House of Bishops as to the course we ought to adopt. For one he was not prepared, and he hoped the Convention were not prepared the course we ought to adopt. For one ne was pared, and he hoped the Convention were not prepared to make any change in the Prayer Book which the House of Bishops might say they approved. He said so on the hypothesis, which he trusted would prove true, that he House was not in favour of any change. they would not consent to commence making changes in the Prayer Book. He saw many gentlemen, each having a distinct idea of some particular change which he thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt there there is not a supplied to the did not doubt there there is not a supplied to the did not doubt the doubt the did not doubt the a distinct idea of some particular change which thought it desirable to have made; he did not doubt ther were at least a score of gentlemen present each of whom had some distinct perception of a way in which the Prayer Book might be improved. Now, if we begin such a system of improvement, we shall find no end to changes that will be proposed. As the Church hither has forborne to enter upon a change, for reasons which seemed so manifest and plain, so he hoped the Convention would not now throw open the door to changes and improvements of the Prayer Book. In regard to the cessity of particular changes, he could not entirely concerning the proposed of the constant with the remarks that had been made. We have any own among the occasional prayers one for sick persons and for a sick child; and we have also a thanksgiving for recovery from sickness, which he thought met the case suggested.

oase suggested.

Dr. Hawks desired to explain. We have now a prayer for the recovery of a sick child, but no form of thanks giving for such recovery. This is the point: we have no thanksgiving corresponding to the prayer.

Judge Chambers.—But the thanksgiving for the recovery of sick persons certainly includes that case.

very of sick persons certainly includes that case.

Dr. Hawks.—Will the gentleman read that part of the thanksgiving referred to?

Judge Chambers.—I will read the whole if it will gf³

br. Hawks.—Certainly. It always gratifies me to heat prayers and thanksgivings read.

Judge Chambers read the thanksgiving: "God, who bless we bless with the second se

art the giver of life, of health, and of safety:—We bless thy name, that thou hast been pleased to deliver from his bodily sickness thy servant who desireth to return thanks.—" Dr. Hawks.—That's it;—that shows it does not include

a child, because children cannot prefer their requests.
It is only for those persons who desire to return thanks. Judge Chambers said that children were always sup-Judge Chambers said that children were all possed to act by their sponsors, and that their desire stood for that of the child himself:—and if we had an occasion and the specific case, no cognizance should be all prayer for the specific case, no cognizance should be act by sponsors. In regard to the other subject, we have already in the Litany a prayer "to preserve all who travel by land or by water," and this, he thought, was a prayer against the perils of travelling by land. There was no cause here for making inroads upon the established principle that the Prayer Book should be regarded as well book—that it should become sacred and venerable as the cipie that the Prayer Book should be regarded and be be be be it should become sacred and venerable as well by its age as by its positive merits. It is dear vene-heart of every Churchman. Let that affection and heave ration be cultivated by every possible means. We have not many things ancient among us. Let us allow this to become ancient, to continue from generation to generation the same—untouched by any alteration, except upon an emergency strong enough to instify almost any change an emergency strong enough to justify almost any change that could be proposed. He hoped the House proventiate before it consented to an act which must so unacceptable to a large portion of the Church enced by these views, if the gentleman from S. C. not regard it as an offensive mode of taking the sense the House, and if it would be acceptable to him, he would

move to lay it on the table.

Rev. Mr. Walker said it was simply a motion to refe the whole matter to the Standing Committee.

Judge Chambers said he had been able to hear purimperfectly, and he did not before understand the more port of the resolution. He therefore withdrew the more tion to lay it on the table.

Rev. Dr. Mead thought that there would be a gross to the table.

Rev. Dr. Mead thought that there would be a B' this impropriety in the motion to send the matter to House of Bishops rather than to our own Committee Let our Committee first report;—then if it is judged expedient, let it go to the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Hawks rose, not to oppose the reference, Matto correct a mistake into which the gentleman from ryland had fallen. He did not understand by any means that by requesting the opinion of the House of Bishops he should bind himself to the adoption of whatever suggestions they might make. He did not believe it who be so. But it is better that all cases of change in the Prayer Book should be suggested by the other House No alterations, moreover, had been proposed—but med additions—the addition of matter that had been inade. ently omitted. As to preserving the Prayer Book in its integrity, he had in former times stood shoulder to should der with his friend from Maryland in its defence, and whenever it was attacked he should be found so standing again. He was not prepared to say that amendments were necessary; but he was prepared to say there were omissions: but the two things were entirely distinct. As to the latter he was clear:—as to the former he wished the opinion of the House of Bishops.

the opinion of the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Ohio, did not agree with the opinion and agree with the opinion and the opinion of the opinion the opinion of the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Ohio, did not agree with the opinion of the gentleman from Maryland, that if upon an occasion we ask the opinion of the House of Bishops, the therefore commit ourselves to follow and abide by opinion. He hoped that sentiment had made no impression on the minds of the House; that the House would sion on the minds of the House; that the House would be deterred from obtaining the wise opinion of Bishops from any apprehension that they would be bound by it. That would be assuming a sort of infallibility not only of their decrees, but also of their opinions. thought it peculiarly desirable that the opinion of the Bishops should be had upon the subject, because from the care which they would bring to its examination, their the perience, prudence and wisdom, and, we might add, applications. perience, prudence and wisdom, and, we might add, smallness of their numbers, they were the body best qui fied to act upon the subject. It could not be considered to the subject of the s fied to act upon the subject. It could not be considered is respectful to the Standing Committee to pass them be and consult the other House, since it would simply giving them their proper position, which, he held, always secondary to the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, of Western New York, said the made of the secondary to the made of the said secondary to the said seco

with reference to the amendments sought to be me there were two methods of reaching them; 1st, by ference with the Bishops individually; and 2nd, by bring the sentiments of this House to bear on the House of Bishops. Now when this subject, supposing the not pass and the opinion of the House of Bishops asked, comes before the Bishops, their first inquiry be—what is the temper of the other House? Will of any avail for us to recommend changes? of any avail for us to recommend changes? Will listen to them if we do? One might rise up and say, is House have already committed themselves:—they already promised to give favorable reception to the gestions of the Bishops. He doubted whether the H would be willing to go as far as this,—and so he should be against committee the state of t vote against committing themselves in any way, as it seemed to be the general sense that the opinion the Bishops should be asked, he preferred that I als who desired change should ask their own Bishobing the matter before the House of Bishops. Other point he desired to say a few words. Every knows that in extempore prayer things are introductional transfer of the same o by particularity, so to speak; and so the prayers gowly into detail. He had known long prayers exclusive devoted to two or three subjects-repeated, and rail

that this particularity belongs to the closet and private prayer, and that the prayers of the Church should be general in their terms. This must of necessity be so, else prayers must be five or ten hours long. The same ten-dency is evident in regard to hymns. We hear hymns them seem right and proper, open the way for his relief from the operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, sions. This method of praying for special things in our public prayers is not consistent with our scheme—it belongs to another system.

Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Pa., said that although the discussion was, properly, on the expediency of sending a message of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, operation of the sentence of suspension from the operation of the sentence of suspension from

sion was, properly, on the expediency of sending a mesage to the House of Bishops, gentlemen were going into
the merits of the case and discussing the Prayer Book.—
He should expect entire seclusion from the He should expect soon to hear the legitimacy of war de-

The question was called for, and the resolution, amend-Rev. Dr. Forbes withdrew the substitute he had offer

louse of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby asked if the gentleman from Pennsylvania was willing to accept as a substitute a resolution to refer to the Standing Committee on the Prayer Book to report on the expediency of asking the opinion of the House of Bishops on the subject.

Rev. Dr. Morton said he preferred the whole subject

Rev. Dr. Ogilby had no objection, but it seemed to him

better that the single topic of touching the thing at all should be before the Committee. There was evidently areat diversity of opinion as to the propriety of making any changes. In this general principle he entirely agreed; still if serious deficiencies were discovered, he thought they should be remedied. If the gentleman from nsylvania did not accept his amendment, however, he

Dr. Morton preferred that his motion should stand in its present form.

Mr. —, of Michigan, asked if the whole matter could

not lie on the table until the Committee should report upon it.

The President said he had been informed that there was nothing before the Committee that would lead to ac-

tion upon the subject. It was suggested that this debate would bring it before them, and so lead to some action. Mr. Page, of N. C., moved to lay the whole subject on

Mr. Williams, of Va., rose to speak to this motion, when he was called to order by Judge Chambers; but he said he only wished to remark that, in his judgment, that motion did not take precedence of all others.

The President said that a motion to lay on the table was always in order, and was to be decided without debate. The question was then put, and the subject was laid on

the table without a division. CANONS.

Rev. Dr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Canons, made the following report, in part, on the business assigned to them by the Convention:—

1st. On the resolution to repeal Canon I., of 1789,

declaring that "in this Church there shall always be three orders in the Ministry, viz.: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," the Committee report that it is inexpedient to 2d. On the resolution to provide a Canon, enacting that

no diocese shall have more than one representative in the House of Bishops, the same not to apply to any Diocese having already an assistant Bishop, the Committee report that it is inexpedient to enact such a canon, because it would violate Article 3 of the Constitution, which states that the Bishops hold their seats, not as representatives of their Dioceses, but by virtue of their office.

3d. Upon the subject of providing a canon excluding the Assistant Bishop of any Diocese from any judicial tribunal of the Church, of which his principal shall be already a member, the Committee report that it is inexpedient to enact such a provision, inasmuch as the whole subject of the canon, on the trial of a Bishop, had already been referred to the Committee on which it is the committee of the canon, on the trial of a Bishop, had already been referred to the Committee on which it is the committee of the canon. been referred to the Committee, on which it was not yet prepared to report.

Canon 1. of 1844, in regard to the expenses of the General Convention, the Committee report that it is inexpedient to adopt the substitute. ese are all the points on which the Committee was

prepared to report.

THE BISHOP'S CASE. The Secretary read the following memorial:

e reco

t of the

ill gra-

to hear

d, who we bless or from

mittee.

To the Bishops, the Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. of America in General Convention Assembled, the undersigned, the Bishop of the Diocese
of New York, respectfully presents this memorial:

It is known to your venerable body that your memorialist

was on the 30th day of June, in the year 1845, declared by a Court of Bishops, organized under a canon of the General Conrention, and holding its sessions in the city of New York, to be suspended from all Episcopal and Ministerial functions, as appended from the control of the contr Pears by the printed record of the proceedings of said court, to which (the same having been published and extensively circulated) your memorialist respectfully refers your venerable body for the details of his trial by the said court.

Firmly persuaded that the estaid court.

for the details of his trial by the said court.

Firmly persuaded that the sentence then passed on him was not justified by the laws of the Church, and that the privations not justified by the laws of the Church, and that the privations to which he has been and is thereby subjected, are at variance with the principles which lie at the foundation of the rights and liberties of American citizens, and with those which, by the Protestant Reformation, effected the deliverence of both Clergy and Laity from the tyranny of unjust and anomalous judicial Proceedings—vour memorialist appeals for relief to your record.

Of the penalty of Suspension.

When, hereafter, the penalty of suspension is inflicted on the bishop, priest or deacon, in this church, the sentence shall specify on what terms, or at what time said penalty shall cease.

NO. III. OF PROPOSED CANONS.

Of performance of Episcopal duties in vacant Dioceses, or in Proceedings—your memorialist appeals for relief to your yenerable body as representing the wi-dom, righteousness and authority of the Church which is under disability.

able body as representing the wisdom, righteousness and authority of the Church which has constituted it, as well for remedy of illegal proceedings, had under the supposed sanction of its laws, as for providing just and wholesome ecclesiastical legislation. Without adverting to other existing grounds for relief, but specifying one which concerned the future as well as the past, and the Church and every Bishop and Minister of the Church as much as it does bimself, and which has equal substance and validity in every supposeable state of facts, your memorialist objects to the said sentence, which is suspension without any period or condition of limitation as follows:—

Our Canons clearly distinguish between suspension and deposition. The former, therefore, cannot be justly so regarded or inflicted as to be rendered practically the same with the latter, in points in which, according to the established meaning of words, there is between them essential difference. Functions, Powers or rights, personal or official, cannot be destroyed by the same law which only suspends them. When the 39th Canno of the General Convention of 1832 declares "no degraded Minister," (or which the canon makes the same thing, no deposed Minister," (or which the canon makes the same thing, no deposed Minister, which is ease of persons. Suspension cannot deprive a Minister, of a claim to restoration, except upon the principle which would subject the kind and degree of judicial punishment without restraint of law to the will and discretion of a court. Hence your memorialist argues, that if the of a claim to restoration, except upon the principle which would subject the kind and degree of judicial punishment without restraint of law to the will and discretion of a court. Hence your memorialist argues, that if there is no power appointed by law to terminate a scutence of suspension and if there is no your memorialist argues, that if there is no power appointed by law to terminate a sentence of suspension, and if there is no general law regulating the term of suspensions, and if such suspension passed by any Court does not contain within itself provision for its termination, either at a prescribed time or on prescribed conditions, it is passed contrary to law and equity, or at least independently of law: either of which must be cor d to make it null and void; while its tendency cannot but be

to tyranny and oppression.

Your memorialist, therefore, respectfully pleads that he is now suffering under the shame and reproach, and under the Drivations and Missions of an illegal sentence passed upon him that too was ordered to be printed.

to this subject, your memorialist will not pretend to indepen-dence of the personal considerations connected with himself in-dividually, with his domestic and social relations, and with the happiness he has experienced in many years of honest and cor-dial efforts to be faithful and useful in the several grades of the Christian ministry. Still deeper, however, he trusts, is the solicitude with which the occasion fills him, for the cause of truth and justice, and for the Christian reputation and interests of our portion of the Church of Christ. Other branches of that Church and the church of the Church and the world will now have an opportunity of judging of our character for deference to law and order and for equitable regard to the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of man in the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of the rights. en in our communion. Nor in judging of this will they for get our peculiar responsibility as a Protestant branch of the Church, and one established amidst the free institutions and the just and acceptable.

just and equal laws of the North American Republic.
Your memorialist confidently trusts that he will be understood. Your memorialist confidently trusts that he will be understood to raise no question respecting his Right Rev. Brethren who pronounced sentence upon him, excepting in regard to their judgments. These, it is well known, are often erroneous, in entire consistency with general intelligence, and with purity and uprightness in motive and intent. The questioning of the legality or equity, of judicial proceedings and decisions, he regards as the sacred right of every christian freeman—which, when exertised respectfully and contemply, cannot be justly impeached eised respectfully and courteously, cannot be justly impeached on the ground of any of its personal relations and bearings. Its Sercise, in the present instance, your memorialist regards as an ndispensible requirement of a conscientious sense of what is an and of which with the number of study and right. It is a duty, in the honest discharge of which, at the face of the state o

in the fear of God, he throws himself upon the Christian principles and feelings of your venerable body.

That in this, and all other matters that may came before you, you may be guided by the Holy Spirit of wisdom, understanding, council og, counsel, and the fear of God, your memorialist devoutly rays.

BENJ. T. ONDERDONK.

New York, October 11, 1847. On motion of Rev. Dr. Forbes, the paper just read was referred to the Joint Committee on the resolutions from the Dio-

The following letter was sent to the house of Bishops on

To the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Protestant Epis. copal Church, in the United States of America, their suffering brother, the Bishop of New York, respectfully and earnestly tenders this his request, that they will, by such act as may to them seem right and proper, open the way for his relief from the operation of the sentence of specagion from the ministry

of my present heavy trial, has not been, and will not be, without a blessing. In a state of almost entire seclusion from the
world, I have earnestly endeavoured, in reliance on the Holy
Ghost, and with constant prayer for his influences to keep a
perpetual guard over my heart, to detect its evil tendencies, to
discover, for greater future watchfulness, wherein these have
led me astray, and to cultivate the spirit of humble penitence,
meek submission, and examplical faith, devotion and charity. ed, saying he desired no alteration, but if any were to be made he thought it should be under advice from the meek submission, and evangelical faith, devotion and charity. meek submission, and evangelical faith, devotion and charity.

I trust I am not presumptuous in hoping that hence, as well as from the sacred studies and meditations to which I have applied myself, God will graciously allow fruit to grow, both in my personal devotion to a godly life, and in earnest and faithful pastoral labour, should I, in His merciful providence, again be applied to minister among his people. permitted to minister among his people.

Praying that the Lord will so incline your hearts, and direct

your counsels, in a matter fraught to me with such deep and painful solicitude such momentous interest, as will most accord with His glory and your duty, I am, brethren, your's, in the bonds of Christian respect and love. BENJ. T. ONDERDONK.

New York, Oct. 6, 1847. NINTH DAY'S SESSION.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1847 .- the house met pursuant to adjourn

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Nathan B. Crocker, B.D., Rector of St. John's Church, Providence, Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Charles Goodrich, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, La., reading the Lessons. The minutes of the preceding day were read by the Assistant Secretary and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Joint Committee, to The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Joint Committee, to:
whom were referred the Resolutions from the Diocese of New
York presented on the
Dr. Forbes, together with the Memorial of the Right Reverend
Benj. T. Onderdonk, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York,
informed the Chair that said Committee were ready to report;
that they had unanimously agreed upon the report which he
held in his hands, and with permission, requested the member
from Maryland, who was also a member of the Committee, to

Judge Chambers then read the following Report :-

The Joint Committee, to whom were referred the Resolu tions of the Diocese of New York, the Memorial of the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, respectfully beg leave to report,
That they have had under their most serious and deliberate consideration, the various subjects alluded to in the said resolutions and memorial, and have unanimously agreed to recommend the adoption of the canons herewith reported, in the full belief that they are calculated to promote the peace, the harmony, and the interests of the Church, as well in the diocese of New York, as alear here.

New York, as elsewhere. Although aware that there are questions of deep interest to the feelings of those who are immediately affected, which they would anxiously desire to have brought into discussion, and to have decided by this Convention, yet the Committee, after the most mature and careful deliberation, have found that they could not

mature and careful deliberation, have found that they could not agree with entire unanimity, in recommending any additional measure, and they have come to the conclusion to recommend nothing in respect to which they are not unanimous.

A great and intrinsic difficulty in dealing with these questions is, that the measures proposed must become precedents for future proceedings, and that it is all-important that, in disposing of these, we should keep constantly in view the general principles of sound legislation, and should act as far as possible by general provisions.

by general provisions.

It is believed that the adoption of the proposed canons will prevent the recurrence of difficulties similar to those which are now experienced, and that they will also afford to the parties now asking for relief, a remedy more full and more satisfactory than may be hoped or expected in the first instance. The Committee therefore unanimously recommend the adop-

tion of the following resolution, to wit :-Resolved-That, the House of Bishops concurring, the following Canons be passed :-

NO. I. OF PROPOSED CANONS. Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences of the House of Bishops.

The House of Bishops may, at a triennial or special meeting, altogether remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed, or may hereafter be approved, by the bishops, or any of them acting as a judicial tribunal, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which, such sentence shall utterly cease and be of no further force or effect. Provided, that he such remission or modification shall be made except at that no such remission or modification shall be made, except a meeting of the House of Bishops during the session of som General Convention, or at a meeting of the House of Bishop

> NO. II. OF PROPOSED CANONS. Of the penalty of Suspension.

Chairman on the Committee on the part of the House of Bishops. S. FARMAR JARVIS, Chairman on the part of the House of Clerical

and Lay Deputies. New York, Oct. 14th, 1847. The resolution offered by Judge Chambers, that the report

of the Committee be printed immediately, and that it be made the special order of the day for Monday next, was then submit-

privations and affictions of an illegal sentence passed upon him by a court constituted under the authority of your venerable hody, and that in the absence of any canonically appointed court of appeals, he has an equitable claim upon the Supreme Council of the American Church, for redress of the grievous injury and wrong thus done unto him.

In respectfully calling the attention of your venerable body to this subject, your memorialist will not pretend to independ on the first near the request of the Bishop, and that in the absence of any canonically appointed court of appeals, he has an equitable claim upon the Supreme Council of the American Church, for redress of the grievous injury soin, by a refusal of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to sign the testimonials of the Rev. Mr. Britton. On the day receding, a motion was made, at the request of the Bishop. Elect, by one of his personal friends, for the House to allow the subject to lie over, or he returned to the Diocese of Illinois; but despite the wishes of the reverend gentleman, the question was forced to a vote, which resulted thus: Clergy, 26 dioceses, ayes 9, noes, 12, divided 5; Laity, 24 dioceses, ayes 11, noes 11, divided 2. When, on the following day, the motion was renewed for proceeding to sign the testimonals, which stood as follows: Clergy, 28 dioceses, ayes 11, noes 16, divided 1; Laity, 23 dioceses, ayes 7, noes 10, divided 6. Thus not until Wednesday at noon, did the House actually approach, in good earnest the all spectrics question of the present anomalous connesday at noon, did the House actually approach, in good estnest, the all absorbing question of the present anomalous condition of our own diocese; when a resolution was brought forward which is, and must continue to be, for some days at least,
a fruitful subject of debate, and will preclude, until our next
issue, our entering upon any portion of this discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Rives has come out, it would seem, as the
leader of the opposition, and the Hon. Mr. Ingersoll as the advocate of the claims of the Diocese of New York, and a consideration of her legitimate rights and interests in the matter

sideration of her legitimate rights and interests in the matter

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION. (From the N. Y. Churchman-extracted and abridged.)

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Dr. Hanckel submitted the Triennial report of the trustees of the Theological Seminary, which was read by the Secretary, and of which we give an abstract.

The report shows that the number of students during the

June, 1845 1846 In 1846 In 1847 leaving the present number of students, exclusive of the class

just entering, about 40.

To the library there had been added 689 volumes. The present number being 9.784.

A temporary chapel had been erected for the accommod of the institution by individual enterprise,

committee of June last, the property of the \$76.130 11 Seminary amounted to From which deduct endowments 61,096 72 There remains of capital, the income of which is The expenses of the current year, as far as they can be estimated, are To meet which there are interest and dividends..... \$4.672 00 Rents and real estate 1,365 00 - 6.037 00

Rev. Dr. Hawks, at the request of the deputies from Wisconsin, moved that the House consent to the election of Dr. Jackson Kemper, as Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, which motion being put was carried. ASSISTANT BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

Rev. Dr. Croswell, Chairman of the Committee, presented a report from the Committee of Consecration of Bishops, against the election of the Rev. Mr. Britton as an Assistant Bishop of Illinois, with a resolution that the testimonials in the case be laid on the table, to be taken up at the pleasure of the House, and the Committee discharged. The Committee had not found that the constitutional "disabilities" existed in the case of the

We are under obligation to a kind friend for the following pecuniary Statement of the Irish Relief Association. It cannot fail of affording our readers interesting information .- ED. CHURCH] :-IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY,

Being a Re-organization of the Association formed during the Period of Famine in the West of Ireland in 1831. OFFICE: 16, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

PATRONS: THE HON. CHARLES GORE, THE HON. THOMAS VESEY, M.P. GRORGE A. HAMILTON, ESQ. M.P. EDWARD GROGAN, ESQ. M.P. THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE, THE EARL OF DEVON, THE EARL OF RODEN, THE VISCOUNT LORION, LORD FARNHAM,
LORD GEORGE A. HILL,
THE HON. SOMERSET MAXWELL, TRUSTEES: GEO. A. HAMILTON, Esq., M.P. WM. D. LA TOUCHE, Esq. LORD FARNHAM, LORD GEORGE A. HILL. THE EARL OF RODEN, COMMITTEE: JAMES FERRIER, ESQ.
ROBERT R. GUINNESS, ESQ.
R. S. GUINNESS, ESQ.
HERNY C. HORR, ESQ.
W. D. HULL, ESQ.
SIE JOHN K. LIMES, RAFE
R. JOHN S. LIMES, RAFE
R. JOHNSTONE, ESQ. JAMES IRVINE, ESQ.
WILLIAM D. LA TOUCHE, ESQ.
PHILIP J. MARJORIBANKS, ESQ.
THOMAS PARNELL, ESQ.
WILLIAM TRAIL, ESQ.
WILLIAM WATSON, ESQ.
ROBERT WILSON, ESQ. MAJOR ADAMS.
RICHARD ARMIT, ESQ.
ALEXANDER BOYLE, ESQ.
HENRY BEWLEY ESQ.
RICHARD CANE, ESQ.
W. H. CARROLL, ESQ.
WILLIAM EDITOUTOR, ESQ. HONORARY SECRETARIES :

LORD GEORGE A. HILL,
SIR EDMUND WALLER, BART. | REV. C. H. MINCHIN,
HENRY JOHN PORTER, E.Q. TREASURERS: MESSES. LA TOUCHE AND Co., Dublin.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, M THE COMMENCEMENT, TO THE 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1847.

| inheath. | FROM THE CO | MMENCEM | EN1, 10 | 101 | E 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, | | | | - |
|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-----|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| AL THE | RECEIPTS. | | | | EXPENI | TIUR | E. A. | | |
| To Cash—A | mount of Contributions received of October, 1846, to 11th of Au as per Subscription Book, viz | gust, 1847, | £ s. d. | | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | No. of Boilers | Amount of Provisions to each | Gener | |
| 1 44 x 17 F | AND | | 7732 7 4 5151 4 10 76 15 0 | 100 | As the control of the stand | to each County. | County. | Pola | |
| From FRA Par Mai Bot | TLAND NCE, viz :— is rseilles alogne | | 1390 12 10 | | Cash—Amount of Grants paid to the following Counties for the purchase of Pro- | 1 1010 10 010 | £ s. d. | £ s. | d. |
| From ITAI | | 181 8 2 | | 100 | visions, viz : | risit i | is equil-as | | MALE . |
| Nic | ce | | | 1 | ULSTER. | 12 | 325 0 0 | | lu. |
| Pis | ghorn | 25 0 0 1 24 10 1 | 2708 5 3 | | Armagh | 24 | 768 18 3 1516 0 0 1538 0 0 | | |
| From SW1 | TZERLAND, viz:- | description In | 110 11 6 | | Fermanagh | 14 | 455 0 0 600 0 0 340 0 0 | | He |
| From AUS Vienna | TRIA, viz:- | detactions total_m2 | 25 8 0 | | Monaghan | 6 17 ——124 | 590 0 0 905 0 0 | 7037 1 | 8 3 |
| Di Li | ege | 69 13 4 9 0 0 5 0 0 | | | LEINSTER. | tro be | near grant | | |
| M | anheim and Heidelburg | 41 13 4 | 125 6 8 | 8 | Carlow | 5 | 490 0 0 20 0 0 151 0 0 | | THOM: |
| H | amilton, Upper Canada anada rockville, Upper Canada | 505 12 7 300 0 0 336 9 0 | | | Kilkenny | 21 | 365.12 0 686 1 0 110 0 0 | | |
| V | ictoria do mcoe, Talbot, do | 26 14 7 100 0 0 6 0 0 | | | Longford | 18 25 | 537 14 0 431 9 0 660 0 0 | e die | |
| Top Street | hristieville East do | 47 13.11 18 0 0 70 0 0 | and the tile | | Westmeath | 14 28 | 407 2 0 825 0 0 513 18 3 | | |
| e Q | uebec | 1165 3 1 | doller, Eleb | | Wicklow | 188 | side and T | 5197 | 6 3 |
| 20. 10.5 | | | 2785 13 | 2 | MUNSTER. | 18 | 930 0 0 5335 14 8 | lido , | |
| e N | ITED STATES, viz:— lew York lew Jersey lirginia laryland outh Carolina | 189 9 7 117 3 10 104 11 9 | GRA KIN | 0.5 | Cork Kerry Limerick Tipperary | . 36 | 1780 0 0 1179 17 5 2260 0 0 | 100 BL 4 | |
| 11 人名斯拉 二十年 年 | outh Carolina | 114 9 0 | 847 13 | 2 | Materford., | 14 259 | 754 13 0 | 11740 | 5 1 |
| it C | ape Town | 1731 15 11 | 20 0 | 0 | CONNAUGHT. | AL ELE | ominds | ind a | |
| b- wasten | fadras | 262 16 8 122 9 11 492 13 6 | SAVE IE | | Galway | 40 | 1383 13 3 560 8 0 2532 16 0 | 20.5 | essing. |
| in From W | EST INDIES, viz :- | 444 12 3 | 2599 15 | 9 | Roscommon | 30 | 11×6 0 5 | | 2 11 |
| a demand of | Dominica | 203 10 1 | | No. | By Cash—Cost, with freight, &c | of 719 | Boilers | 2062 | 3 7 |
| A STORY TO | famaica. St. Croix | | | | Cost of cargoes purcha freight, insurance, &c Less by amount of sales | | | 3 | |
| e- From Al | USTRALIA, viz:- | 1383 5 0 | 1048 7 | 9 | Loss by sale under e | ost price, | 2 2316 9 1 | 0 2316 | 9 10 |
| 100 | Melbourne | 500 0 0 431 8 7 | the Table State of the State of | 7 | Sums transmitted to pa | rticular p | laces by speci | | 5 0 |
| * 1 10000 | he MILITARY, viz.— 2nd Royal North Br. Dragoons 2rd Regiment Buffs | 38 8 6 35 11 8 | 100 | | Paid Agents' travelling Rent. fires, and use of t | urniture | | 244 | 5 0 6 1 16 11 0 14 (|
| ha | 24th "Cameronians | 107 6 0 28 0 0 | asid re | | Advertisements | | | 253 | 3 14 10 |
| ny se. | 82nd " | 53 14 3 23 17 8 | | | Stationery | | | 16 | 9 15 6 5 8 3 5 |
| ry, | Pensioners of Brigton District . Chelsea Pensioners, 1st Dublin do | 5 6 6 | | | Balance in Treasurers | hands . | | 1968 | 9 9 8 8 |
| for or der From C | CONSTABULARY Depot, at | State of the state | 419 16 | | and courses and there | | | 17 241 | |
| of | Phoenix Park | TARE STATE | £ 38415 6 | | Andread all had a sensored | | | £ 3841 | 5 6 |

£ 38415 6 5 We have examined the above Account, with the vouchers, and find it correct, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Eight Pounds Eight Shillings and Six Pence. ALEXANDER FERRIER, L. BICKERSTAFF, JOHN BARTON,

£3463 18 9

They have also to acknowledge the receipt of the following Cargoes of Corn. Flour, &c., from Canada and the United States, a large tion of which has been already distributed, viz:—

portion of which has been already distributed, viz:—

From Mobile, Alabama, through W. B. Crawford, Esq., per the Champion, Columbus, and Emigrant. 607 bags of Indian Corn.
From St. Catharines, Canada West, through Alexander Chitwood Hamilton, Esq., per the Charles Richard, 1583 barrels of Flor fourth of which has been forwarded to the Relief Association for the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, agreeably to instruct the Scotland Meal, 205 bags of Pease, and 2 bales of Clothing.

The total amount of Subscriptions to the present date is £41,879 5s. 2d. The sums received since the 11th of August, toget the balance as above, amount to £5,432 7s. 3d., from which is to be deducted a sum of £1,076 6s. 9d., being the amount of out grants not previously claimed, but which have since been paid; of expenses on the above cargoes, independently of the Transatlantic grants are paid by Government; and of other current expenses. The balance in hands, subject to further deductions, and £4,356 0s. 6d.

ch was re-paid by Government, and of the committee have not yet come to a decision, but the subject is under consideration.

356 08. 6d.

As to the disposal of this balance, the Committee acknowledge with thankfulness the hand of a long-suffering God, who, by a mercifu in submitting the above Account, the Committee acknowledge with thankfulness the hand of a long-suffering God, who, by a mercifu in submitting the above Account, the penetrolete persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit to their trus widence, prompted the hearts of so many benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit the prompted the hearts of the supplement persons in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries to commit the prompted the hearts of the hearts of the GEORGE A. HILL,
EDMUND WALLER,
C. H. MINCHIN,
HENRY J. PORTER,

Dublin, 1st October, 1847.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. Kingston, Oct. 21.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin and suite, disembarked from the steamer Cherokee this day at 12 o'clock. They were received at the wharf by his Worship the Mayor and city were received at the wharf by his Worship the Mayor and city authorities, and national and other societies; accompanied by these his Excellency proceeded to the City Hall, where addresses were presented, to which he returned suitable verbal replies; afterwards a number of the civil and military authorities and citizens were presented. About two o'clock, Lord and Lady Elgin and Lady Alice Lambton took seats in the Mayor's carriage, and, accompanied by their suite, proceeded to his Worship's residence. Of their movements I know nothing, but it is expected they will leave here to-morrow morning in the Passport for Montreal.

Passport for Montreal. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. - Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived in Montreal, from their tour in the Upper Province, on Saturday morning Oct. 23, and immediately proceeded to Monklands; ond on Tuesday, Lord and Lady Alexander Russel, started from Toronto for England. mtreal Gazette.

PHONOGHRAPHY.—The following very flattering testimonial the Phonographic system of short hand has been received by Mr. Dyer.

Government House, Montreal, Oct. 1847. Sir,-I am directed by his Excellency the Governor General to inform you, that from your reports of speeches delivered in your hearing, he has been induced to form a high opinion of the

method of Phonography practiced by you.

I have the honour to be, sir, Oliver Dyer, Esq., Your most obed't. serv't. MARK KERR. Secretary's Office, Montreal, Oct. 9, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-

The Rev. Wm. Macaulay, the Rev. James Rogers, Archibald McFaul, Henry White, Cecil Mortimer, Jacob Howell, Reuben J. Chapman, John P. Roblin, and Archelaus Southard, Toronto, October 25th, 1847.

Bequires, to be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the District of Prince Edward.

King's College, Toronto. NOTICE is hereby given, that the commencement, appointed for Thursday the 28th, is POSTPONED Tuesday, November 16th. H. BOYS, M D., Registrar

Toronto, Oct 25th, 1847. Ring's College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF LAW.

MR. JUSTICE DRAPER will deliver a course of Lectures on LAW, beginning on Wednesday November 3.
H. BOYS, M.D. Registrar.

Toronto, Oct. 25, 1847. NOTICE TO JOHN FREEMAN. F JOHN FREEMAN, a Baker by Trade, who came out Newman, from the County of Wilts, who gave his Address as Post Office, Belleville, Victoria District, will apply to the Rev. BOURN of this City, he will hear of something greatly to

85, Bay Street, Toronto, ? Oct. 25th, 1847. TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c.

THREE or FOUR Licensed Medical Practitioners are WANTED immediately at the TORONTO EMIGRANT HOSPITAL. Each Medical attendent-with the assistance of a Medical Student, as Clinical Clerk and Assistant Dispenser—will be required to take charge of 200 Patients; and will receive 25s.

THE ALLEGHANIANS

WILL GIVE A CONCERT,

IN THE OLD CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, A T which they will sing many of their new and most popular SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETTS, &c., with PIANO FORTE accompaniment. Tickets, 2s. 6d., to be had at Nordheimer's Music Store, Rowsell's and Scobie's Book Stores,

and at the door.

Doors open at Seven, Concert begins at Eight o'clock. Oct. 29, 1847.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, INCUMBERT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desirous of receiving into his family a few PUPILS attending, or purposing to attend, either the University of King's College, or Upper Canada College.
Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

> CARD. EDUCATION.

BOARD, with instruction in English, Literary Composition,
Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography
with the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic, French, Music,
Drawing, and Fancy Work, £50 per annum.
In accordance with the Modern European System, MASTERS,
thoroughly qualified, are employed in all the above-mentioned
Branches, without any additional charge, except in Music.

EXTRA:-The Harp, Italian and German Languages,

MRS. COATES, from the desire to have her Establish the most efficient and complete, has deemed it requisite to add to her resident Teachers a FRENCH GOVERNESS, solely to facilitate conversation in a language now become indispensable to a Finished Education. Toronto, Oct. 29; 1847.

- FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING.

THIRD LOAN MEETING. THE THIRD LOAN MEETING of the above Society, THE THIRD LOAN MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the HALL of the MECHANICS NSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3rd November, 1847, at Seven o'clock, p.m., when the Directors will Loan or Advance £800, (eight shares), or such further ums as they may have at their disposal.

The shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition, one at a time, in the shares will be put up to competition. will be held in the HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3rd November, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will Loan or Advance £800, (eight shares), or such further sums as they may have at their disposal.

By Order of the Directors, A. B. TOWNLEY,

Toronto, 26th October, 1847. 536 1 N.B .- Shareholders who have not hitherto applied for their Scrip, are requested to do so immediately.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan. EmpowereD by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE,

George Street, Hanover Square, London,

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman. WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire. Dr. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff. LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE. CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUINE.

HOS. JAMES, E. SMALL, Standing Counsel DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the W. C. ROSS,

Managing Agent. Toronto, 39th October, 1847. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOR UPPER CANADA, BEG to direct the attention of Teachers and Trustees of Common Schools to the following notice:-The NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper Canada will be OPENED at the late Government House, at Toronto, on MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next. For TERMS, apply to any of the DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS, and for ADMISSION, to the CHIEF SUPERINTEN-

DENT OF SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

By order of the Board,
J. GEORGE HODGINS, Recording Secretary.

Toronto, October 4, 1847.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES W. BRENT, HAVING made arrangements for assuming the busi ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

will in a few days be prepared to transact any business of that description, on the same premises, in Nelson Street.

Toronto, October 21, 1847.

535-tf.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY

FOURTEENTH LOAN MEETING.

THE FOURTEENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 1st November, 1847, at Seven o'clock, p.m., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, which will

be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in man-ner already provided for by them.

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

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Oct. 21, 1847.

Ring's College, Toronto.

COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects:-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Croft. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by Prof. Nicol. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, by Mr. Buckland. The number of Lectures, in each course, will not be less than twelve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, £1 10s. for two, and £1 for one.

It is intended that the Lectures shall be commenced about

the first week in January, and finished before the end of March. A Syllabus of each Course may be procured at the Registrar's Office, after November 1st. H. BOYS, M.D.,

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847. Upper Canada College.

THE MIDSUMMER VACATION will END on SEP-TEMBER 28, 1847. TERMS:

Day Scholars.

£ s. d.

- 6 0 0 per annum.

- 9 0 0 " 536 Preparatory Form - - - 30 16 0 per annum.
College Form - - - 33 16 0 "
Optional Branches—(Extra.) Hebrew or German - - - 1 5 0 per quarter. Hebrew and German - -- - 1 0 0 " Ornamental Drawing Singing and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Upper Canada College, Sept. 6, 1847.

Collector, U. C. College.

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN, AND

THEORY OF MUSIC. --

MR G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, acquaints the Inhabitants of Toronte, that he intends to reside in that City from NOVEMBER next, to give INSTRUC-TIONS in the PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

The theoretical course will be the same as that followed by the celebrated Dr. FRIEDRICK SCHNEIDER, Kapellmeister in Anhalt-Dessau, Germany, (under whom Mr. G. W. S. studied) and will embrace the following branches:—

First Part. | Second Part. | Third Part. | Harmony, | Simple Counterpoint, | Double Counterpoint, Form, Instrumental and Imitation, Fugue, Vocal Music. | Direction of Musical Performances.

N.B.—The above theoretical course is chiefly intended for Professional Students. London, 5th Oct., 1847.

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

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. BOARDING.

Prawing, and Fancy Work, £50 per annum.

In accordance with the Modern European System, MASTERS, horoughly qualified, are employed in all the above-mentioned Branches, without any additional charge, except in Music.

DAY-PUPILS, with the benefit of Masters, £24 per annum.

RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pepile attending KING'S 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, Adelside Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847. 530-tf

MISS MACNALLY

BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847.

Miss M.N. has had many years experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trainty College, Dublin; the Rev. Robert James McGhee, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Cramerron, Bart, and several eminent persons of Learning and divinition, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advancement of her pupils.

the manner already provided for.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at Six o'clock, p.m., to enable Members in arrears to pay up, and to receive the FIFTH INSTALMENT, which becomes due on that class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also the globes, Mrs. MrN. has taken care to provide

berself.
Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pupil in each department is secured.

TERMS: PER QUARTER French Language £1 15 talian ... 2 0 Italian ... Drawing Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Glokes ... Faney Works 15 Dancing
English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements... Use of Piano ... y. ... y. ... Washing Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon. Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.
A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure.

REFERENCES; THE HON, & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. MCCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. THE REV. D. E BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq.

REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. \$6, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman Toronto, August, 1847.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, No. 9, King Street East, (Near Messrs, 'Ridout Brothers' Establishment,)

AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Swenery,
Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes,
&c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver
Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old
College Silver hought.
533-52 Gold and Silver bought.

NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847:

ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

W. C. ROSS, By Order, Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, July 5, 1847. From the Boston Daily Bee.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

WISTAR'S BAI SAM OF WILD CHERRY.—There is much tampering with the fearful malady, Consumption, and numberless alleged remedies exist, which are but so many obstacles in the way of the proper treatment of the disease. The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of this city, corroborates our previous highly respectable gentleman of this city, corroborates our previous impressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nostrums.

Boston, April 14, 1846.

impressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nost unsumpressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nost unsumpressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nost unsumpressions, and it is upon the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine you that others suffering with lung complaints may find the same relief by its use that I have done.

The latter part of last sumer and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline, three of the most learned and intelligent medical practitioners in the city pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in the hopes that I might find some temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my failing strength required, but seemed to give me new life and energy.

After taking several bottles of the medicine, my appetite returned and with it my strength; my cough entirely left me, as also the night sweats, which previous to this time had been very profuse. In five weeks' time I gained eight pounds of flesh, and have been able ever since to take my accustomed exercise, a walk of from three to four miles a day; and attended my regular business. I should be most happy to have you refer my one who may wish further particulars to me, at my place of business, No. 305, Washington Street.

Very truly yours.
WM, H. HOLBROOK.

And was a BIRTHS. In this City, on the 24th inst., the lady of T. W. Birchall,

Esq., of a daughter. In Montreal, on the 20th inst., the lady of the Hon. H. H. Killaly, of a son.

At St. Thomas, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Ermatinger, of a son.

At Kingston, the wife of Henry Smith, Junr., M, P. P., of a

daughter.
At London, England, on the 18th July, the lady of Dr. Ro-533-8 senstein of a daughter.

MARRIED. In Hamilton, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes

Mr. John Jolly, of Newhaven, Connecticut, to Miss Balenda Lawlor, late of Dublin. On the 21st inst, at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. Abbot, Mr. Henry A. Kell, of that city, to Miss Elizabeth Addison, of St. Eustache.

In Montreal, on the 12th inst., at Christ's Church, by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Margaret Mc. Mann, both of the village of Sorel. On the 12th inst., at Christ's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Mr. Edward Meares, to Miss Margeret Sloane, both of that city.

We are in receipt of another Letter from W. H. Smith, Esq., touching the same matter to which his former Communication related. We are sorry we cannot insert it; but, as discussions of this kind are anything but agreeable to our readers in general, we have determined to bring the present one to a close, and

we must begin somewhere.

The Communication from Norval has not been overlooked.

Replies to DOMITOR next week.

PHILIP AND HIS GARDEN. (By Charlotte Elizabeth.)

(Concluded from our last.)

food, frequently lighted on Philip's garden, and re- me to destroy them? galed themselves with whatever had ripened.

at a loss to guess who had robbed him. He called wrong, I will submit. though I cannot tell by whom.'

some is gone."

of them very much pecked, remarked, "It must be and satisfying the cravings of their hunger, even at done by the birds."

in the nest, pretty creatures!"

mean! I'll not be robbed by them, I assure you. "But how will you hinder it?" said Fanny .-"Papa was lecturing you on the benefit of early rising; sides, they do not rob the garden in winter.

your expense." Philip was wrong to resent it.

Philip. Whether I rise early or late, Miss Fanny, is "I have thrown stones very often at birds," obno affair of yours: and, as to the birds, I will stop served Philip, thoughtfully, "and hit, though I could their plundering tricks.

"I don't think you can," said Fanny. Philip. Oh! never fear; a few shot will spoil their

appetite to my currants. Fanny. And so you would really kill the little innocents, and put an end to their delightful singing? But perhaps the concert begins too early in the morn- instinct teaches, its little ones must perish." ing for your taste? I am sure papa won't let you have a gun.

Philip. I will get somebody else to shoot them, nence: -and Phil.p, seeing his papa at a little dis- them near, -the wind will give them the appearance began to hum the lines of Dr. Watts' pretty hymn:—

"Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,"

"The voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain, I heard You have waked me too soon, let me slumber again.'

thers and sisters; and too plainly saw that they were off is less trouble, certainly; but with what feelings sowing the seeds of jealousy, dislike, and disunion; can I offer up the sacrifice of praise to Him who openeth but, when the admonitions of Scripture, and the lan- his hand, and filleth all things living with plenteon guage of pious writers, are brought forward in a taunt- if I spread misery and death among numbers of innoing reproachful manner, as the hymn was by Fanny, it cent creatures, because they claim to share in His is hard to say how much mischief is done, or how much universal bounty? guilt incurred.

Nothing hardens the heart against holy precepts, it is to reason against cruelty, than to exclaim against like hearing them proclaimed in the spirit of pride and it; and, that example goes further than either." opposition. Surely such have a fearful account to settle with Him, whose sacred word they make the replied her father. "They give a useful lesson." only a brief absence, and hastily departed, leaving to the carpenter of Champrond-en-Gatinais the precious

met his papa, and exclaimed, "papa, ought not robbery to be punished with death?" than the covetousness against which we are so repeatedly warned in Scripture. Our Lord most emphatically ship, and was able to assist in the maintenance of the

but why do you ask the question?"

them, "the poor birds have picked a few strawberries and our hearts hardened. The righteous man regardand currants, to satisfy their hunger; and for this, eth the life of his beast; he will not urge it beyond its Philip wants you to murder them all, guilty and inno- strength, nor imbitter its short existence by device to cent together."

Father. Cannot Philip watch his garden better? his laziness an excuse for his cruelty.

which she talks to me.'

"Because I hate cruelty," said Fanny very angrily, than that the poor little birds should be killed so bar- ered tribe; but if some bold plunderer, impelled by

shall find much to censure on both sides: sit down by its prize unmolested; and we will pray continually for me, and tell me what has passed between you."

of the blame on the other as possible. tian principle of love," observed their papa, as they spiritual wants of our immortal fellow-creatures, we concluded. "That charity without which the apostle shall view with complacency the little morsel snatched Paul declares he should be nothing, though he pos- from our abundance by the birds of the air, and recal sessed the greatest gift that man could receive—that to mind the sweet lesson which they are made to teach charity which 'doth not behave itself unseemly, us-Your heavenly Father feedeth them. May He would have taught you, Fanny, to reason gently with feed us, my children, with the bread of life, and yield your brother, to avoid hurting his feelings, and to us refreshment from the fountain of living waters!" abstain from the needless mention of the fault, which he is endeavouring as I hope, to overcome; it would have repelled the inducement to indulge your corrupt nature, in bilterness, clamour, and evil-speaking."

Fanny. But I do hate cruelty, papa! Father. So do I, Fanny; and, above all the cruelty of laying a stumbling-block in a brother's way, causing him to sin. That you are humane towards the brute creation, I have no reason to doubt; but in this instance you seem rather to have acted on a principle of opposition; and while increasing Philip's displeasure, and thereby strengthening his intentions, you have gloried in exhibiting your humanity, and keeping your

temper after trying his severely. Fanny hung her head, much abashed, and at length said "Tray, pardon me, papa: and you also, Philip: I meant well, but have acted wrong."

"I am sure I forgive you heartily, dear sister," said

"And I also," added her papa, "hoping you will bear in mind what has passed; and remember that not only meaning well, but doing well, must be to yourself and others, the evidence of being led by the Spirit of God. For the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth."

"And now, Philip, I must admonish you, that you likewise have been sadly wanting in that charity which is not easily provoked. You made up your mind to do what your sister justly called a cruel action; resented her interference; put the worst construction on her with treasures so glorious above.

THE HONEST PREACHER REWARDED.

THE HONEST PREACHER REWARDED.

The following anecdote of the late king of England in Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New From the extensive

Philip. I will be more careful, papa, in future. I When the time approached, the clergyman fell sick, was very much vexed to find my fruit going so fast, and it became necessary to appoint another to perform that duty. Dr. Magee, author of a work on the aafter all the pains I took with it.

deal of pleasure he showed her his garden, in which tree, in the garden of his Church; watered you with nearly ripe; and of this fruit they meant to make a ordinances of a pure worship? He comes seeking feast, as soon as it was perfectly fit to gather. "We fruit: and, alas! does he not often find the branches But, in the mean time, there were others who tion that he brings against you? I hope you will reckoned the same fruit as their own property. consider this, and let your garden still be your teacher.

Philip. Indeed, papa, I don't see how I can pre-Philip missed his currants and strawberries, but was

"Not by me;" answered Fanny; "but certainly you bestowed so much labour upon it; but, were it my own case, I could not consent to deprive the little Philip examined his strawberries, and, finding one creatures of life for following the dictates of nature, here to feed themselves, and take a bit to the young ing them at a distance: nor do I grudge a little trouble and contrivance, to avoid taking away their Philip. Pretty creatures, indeed! pretty thieves you lives at this season. In the winter I do not object to John Beresford, Archbishop of Dublin, was appointed having some of them shot for the table.

Philip. What difference does it make, papa? be-

long before you are awake, and treat themselves at their young to provide for at this time. I cannot, but in a case of great necessity, bring myself to de-Thilip was too fond of his bed: he had been re- stroy or to injure a bird that has probably, a little proved for it; and Fanny's remarks increased the ill- helpless family depending upon it for warmth and food. amour which he felt on discovering his loss. It is a I picture to myself the poor unfledged nestlings, pity that children, or grown persons either, will indulge shivering with cold as the evening begins to close upon a teasing disposition, and, for the sake of being witty, them, opening wide their beaks, and sending forth the truth before his kirg shall be honoured, and Dr. Magee as they think, excite in another such feelings as are most piteous cries of hunger and of pain: a scene of similal. Wrath and strife are numbered by the apostle distress, that must increase till death puts an end to he took his pen, and filled the blank in the deed of among grievous offences, works of the flesh, which they their lingering torments. By a wanton shot or blow, gift with Dr. Magee. who live after shall die: yet how often are wrath and I may occasion all this anguish; and though I might strife provoked, to gratify a wanton love of making lie down on my pillow quite unmindful of the misery others feel uncomfortable, and raising a laugh against which I have caused, yet I cannot think that He, them! Fanny was wrong to mortify her brother; and whose tender mercies are over all his works, disregards, or will fail to punish such a deed of cruelty.

not kill them

"Crippled them, probably," said his father, "and so prevented their regaining their nests; and added to the sufferings of the perishing young, the agony of the fond parent, straining its disabled limbs in vain of the Marquis de l'Aubespine, a Colonel in the attempts to fly with that succour, without which, as

"Let the birds eat my fruit," exclaimed Philip, "not a feather shall be hurt by me." Father. It is a benevolent resolution my boy: but though: and when my fruit is safe, I promise you, not we will save your fruit also. . Tie linen and woollen a bit of it shall you touch for your spite and imperti- rags of different colours to pieces of stick, and place tance, ran off to him in great anger, just as his sister of life, and frighten the thieves. I will also lend you and Fanny may make a formidable image, to stand as It is quite painful to repeat such a scene as this; a sentry over your property. All these things you but I have witnessed many like it, even among bro- will observe in my garden. To load a gun and fire it

"Ah! papa," said Fanny, "I see how much better

instrument of their private displeasure or dislike. There are few things more baneful in their effects, or deposit of all that remained of the family of Sully. Quite out of breath with haste and anger, Philip more prone to root themselves in the human heart, edly warned in Scripture. Our Lord most emphatiship, and was able to assist in the maintenance of the favourable tens. By the laws of some countries, certainly," replied cally bids us, take heed, and beware of covetousness; it family. Her mother and she earned twenty-four his father, "the convicted thief is condemned to die: is called idolatry; it is the root of all evil; the parent cents a day-Martin earned thirty. With such an of cruelty and the offspring of base selfishness .-Philip. Because, papa, the birds have stolen my While we look only to what we may gain, our very fruit, and will leave me nothing worth gathering: and blessings become a snare and a curse. The inferior I request that you will bring your gun, and shoot them creatures, given for our use, are subjected to every abuse; and out of their needless agonies we wring the "Yes, papa." said Fanny, who had now joined paltry profit, in which our minds are perverted, and make it a source of greater gain: and I believe we rarely find the money thus acquired by the thought- for the rank of his masters as when their outward con-Fanny. Oh no, papa; it would be too great an ex- lessness or cruelty of avarice, devoted to the service of dition corresponded with it. He served them at taertion for him to get up early enough; and he makes God, or the real welfare of our fellow-creatures. For our service and for our food all are given, as far as our "There, papa," said Philip, "that is the way in just wants extend. May we never carry our dominion further!

"Come, Philip, let us try how we can secure our and I would rather the whole garden was spoiled, ripening fruits from the wasteful attacks of the feathhunger or the cries of its nestlings, should brave our "My children," said their father, gravely, "I fear I mock sentries and pierce our defences, let it bear off that Spirit which teaches, that it is more blessed to give They did so, each endeavouring to leave as much than to receive, -for new supplies of that charity which seeketh not her own. While devoting our most zealous "I grieve to see you so deficient in the great Chris- endeavours to relieve the bodily, and yet more, the

> A PRAYER FOR BROTHERLY LOVE. O Lord, who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth; send thy Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of all virtues; without which, whosoever liveth is counted dead before thee: Grant this for thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

> > A HYMN ON MERCY. Thy mercy, my God, is the theme That fills the wide world with thy praise, Thy mercy, that rolls like a stream, Refreshing earth's wearisome ways; Redeeming the sinner from death, Thy mercy exalts him to heaven; To all that have being and breath, The gifts of thy mercy are given. But, Lord, thou wilt turn from my prayer,

Nor deign my thanksgiving to heed If I who thy mercy declare, Offend by a merciless deed; For terrible justice will reign, And vengeance address from thy throne The hands that can wantonly pain,
And hearts that no pity have known. Then save me, O Lord from the sin ring to burt or destroy; And as I thy mercy would win.

Be mercy my constant employ ! The gifts of thy Spirit bestow, Adopt me a child of thy love ; And nought let me covet below,

With treasures so glorious above.

so diligently watched, and kept free from evil intru- was expected he would attend divine service, an eminent clergyman was appointed to preach before him.

Father. Disappointment, Philip, will attend us tonement, being in Dublin, was solicited to preach bethrough life, in one shape or another: he who bears fore his Majesty. He accepted the invitation. The not trifling losses with composure, will scarcely be re- doctor was a warm zealous Churchman, of enlightened signed under more severe visitations. But tell me, views and liberal, evangelical sentiments. When the Philip had a sister, who came from school at mid- do you never think how your rebellious sins grieve the Sabbath came, he read the prayers, ascended the pulsummer, to pass the holidays at home. With a great Holy Spirit of him who has planted you, as a young pit, and gave out the following text, Acts xvi 31:-Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be were not only many beautiful flowers, but some fruit the dew of his grace, and bade you flourish under the saved, and thy house." In this discourse he expatiated on the necessity of repentance, faith and holiness. The Command to believe-the object of faith, (the shall have a plate of strawberries," said Philip, "and bare and barren, or the little that was ripening plucked Lord Jesus Christ)—the character of him on whom with gooseberries and currants we may fill two more." away by the enemy of your soul, with every tempta- we are called on to believe—the importance of doing so for our own safety, and as an example to others, but particularly our own house; with the individual, local These were the birds; who, flying about in quest of We will now speak of the birds. Do you really wish and national advantages of religion, were all eloquently and honestly presented to his Majesty, and his court, present on the occasion. After he had held forth the doctrine of justification by faith, he powerfully insisted on a change of heart, without which it was impossible his sister, and said, "I am sure my fruit is taken away, Father. I do not think it right that you should lose for any individual to arrive at heaven. His boldness the produce of your ground, Philip; more especially as and earnestness surprised and alarmed the courtiers of his majesty, who had not been accustomed to such plain dealing. All were looking for a reproof from the sovereign for the boldness of the preacher, but though his sermon was a subject of general conversation, his my expense. In my large garden they would commit majesty alone retained a total silence respecting it, "Oh! yes," replied Fanny, "I dare say they come large depredations, but I have various modes of keep-never alluding to the circumstance for several months. During this time, the Archbishop of Armagh Pri-

mate of all Ireland, died, and the Right Rev. Lord to succeed him. The See of Dublin, being in the gift of the crown, a list of candidates were nominated to his Majesty, for each of whom powerful interest was and you see the birds understand it: for they come Father. The difference consists in their having made. Dr. Magee, not being a favourite on account of his evangelical sentiments, was neglected. When his Majesty proceeded to make the appointment, he inquired the name of the faithful, able and cloquent preacher who had delivered a discourse before him in Dublin. He was told that it was Dr. Magec. "Then" said he, "the man that fears not to preach the whole shall be Archbishop of Dublin." After saying this,

> ALEXANDER MARTIN. (From Frost's Book of Good Examples.)

At Champrond-en-Gatinais, not far from La Louppe, in the department of Nogent le Rotrou, the whole of which once belonged to the Duke of Sully, there lived a carpenter named Alexander Martin, whose family had been in the service of the Aubes- West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, pines at the time of their highest prosperity. He, himself, owed his education and trade to the kindness Queen's regiment. During the revolution he entered his service, and never forgot his master's early kindness, but followed him faithfully for thirty-five years. He witnessed the rise and fall of the splendid fortune acquired by Sully, and saw the castle of Villebon, endeared and hallowed as it was by the remembrance of that great man, pass into the hands of strangers .-The marquis retained only three annuities: one of 6000 francs for himself; another of 2400 for his son; and a third of 400 for Martin. He died soon after. Martin had just returned to his family, calculating upon a comfortable support from his little annuity, when he found himself again a poor man, having been stripped of his pension by his master's creditors.-Wasting no time in useless lamentations, he had quietly resumed the occupation of his early years, when one summer day his door was opened, and the son of his master, Count de l'Aubespine, entered with his three children, Angelica, Josephine, and Louis, the eldest five years, the youngest not yet eighteen months old. The father of these helpless little ones was most moderate term forced to fly the country, and on the eve of expatriation confided his children to Martin. He spoke of

Martin had three children of his own. Happily income they undertook to bring up the family which Providence had added to their own. When work failed, they borrowed. When they could not borrow, they sold some of their moveables. They felt no privation so long as the grandchildren of their master did not suffer. They lived contentedly on black bread, while the neat white loaf was never missing from the board of the young Aubespines. Do not suppose that Martin seated himself at the same table with them: the old servant still felt the same respect ble in his little cottage as he would have served them in the Castle Villebon: by no means comprehending that he had become their equal because their fortunes were altered, and least of all aware that superiority had changed places, and been won to his side by virtue. Count de l'Aubespine died. A guardian was now needed for the poor children. Who should fill this post but Martin? The guardianship of the young Sullys was well placed. It devolved on one whose nobility was of the heart; whose letters patent were

conferred, not by man, but by God. In the meantime, the devotedness of Martin became known through the country. The whole province, once filled with the power, and still with the memory of the great Sully, was stirred by it, and some benevolent and wealthy ladies asked for the privilege of bringing up the granddaughters of the Marquis de l'Aubespine. As the children grew up, the curate of Champrond had taken charge of their opening faculties, but their education soon required other assistance. Not without pain Martin consented to a separation, whose necessity he felt, and gave up his pupils to worthy hands fitted to complete his work. The edu- ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co cation of Louis, though younger than his sister, began also to demand attention. The hospital of Nogent le Rotrou, which S. l'y had endowed, sent pecuniary means for this object. Of all the splendid heritage of the minister and friend of Henry IV., that which he gave to the poor and afflicted was the only portion of which any share descended to his posterity. These resources were, however, inadequate. Some benevolent individuals undertook to supply the deficiency by collections, and a pious clergyman offered the young child a home; but the culture of a good edueation was necessary to call forth the energies of his mind, so as to fit him for his future destiny. He was not left destitute. The king soon after granted him a place in the college of Henry IV., both out of respect to the memory of his illustrious grandfather, and from regard to the faithful old servant, who rejoiced in the prospect of seeing his charge enabled to regain the rank from which he had been reduced. Martin -your task is accomplished-you have shown our age a spectacle, ever too rare, an example of enduring gratitude, fidelity and respect!

Advertisements.

RATES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church,"

No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 10, King Street East, Toronto, R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

epaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD-BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

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 VESTINGS. All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain inter-Tashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Company will be ascertained and divided at certain interpolate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

SYSTEM. THIRD EDITION R for the Press.)

CHRIST OUR ALL IN ALL,

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE,

most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

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

TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to bis Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY. Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashional manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand.

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both

Toronto, Dec. 11,1846.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND

TAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer or New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

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 J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, Six years after their reception into his family the SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

> ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY. NOTARY PUBLIC,

D. E. BOULTON,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. T. BILTON,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

6, KING STREET EAST, OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON.

KING STREET, TORONTO. CARD.

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

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. CASH FOR RAGS.

delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Sept. 11, 1847.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

1, George Street. - 4, A. Lothbury. 35, St. Vincent Place. GLASGOW -GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN

AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the

Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist

as to the value of life. THE PROFITS

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized :-

RICHARD SCORE,

MERCHAND TAILOR.

No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him leads to the company of the party as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steamsince he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the land of land of the land of since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them packet betwixt any North American port and any European to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent

> V .- The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.
>
> VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus-Tables of Rates for Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER. Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL,

No. 19, Great St. James Street. DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL, Chairman. DAVID DAVIDSON, Eso. ALEXR. SIMPSON, Esq. HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq.

Hon. Mr. JUSTICE M'CORD. Hon. W. B. ROBINSON. MEDICAL ADVISER: GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D. SOLICITOR:

JOHN ROSE, Esq. MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Toronto Board of Management. Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman. W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank

of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger.

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs.

Moffatts, Murray & Co.

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant. MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D.

MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH. JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - Office - Saving's

Bank, 4, Duke Street. Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America: New Brunswick-Head Office, St. Johns-Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq. Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax- Agents, JAS. STEWART,

Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq. AS ALSO: For West Indies-At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British For Australia-In Sydney and Adelaide.

For Cape Colony—In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo. Montreal, August, 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " Mono, W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7, 3rd Con, Southern division, Orillia, 100 " HOP. W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. 200 "
486-tf W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 "

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

NOTICE

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

Farm for Sale.

POR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf

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

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.

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

OTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included to the list of proposed to the list of the list o THE Subscribers will pay 32 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by 530-tf the Government to be disposed of by sale.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for RPOOFS will be supplied with their copies immediatery. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready for delivery. A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale st the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847.

WORKS BY THE REV. ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M. A.,

MINISTER OF PERCY ST. CHAPEL, LONDON. Prose. 1. THE GOSPEL IN ADVANCE OF THE AGE: A HOMILY FOR THE TIMES. THIRD EDITION. (Preparing for the Press.)
2. SPIRITUAL DISCOURSES ON THE GOSPEL SYSTEM. THIRD EDITION REVISED. (Preparing

THIRD EDITION.
4. THE GREAT SALVATION: A RELIGIOUS ESSAY.

5 THE IDEAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

6. LETTERS ON RECENT SCHISMS IN SCOT-

LAND. THIRD EDITION. Poetical Works,

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTED POEMS, IN ONE VOLUME, 8vo., price £1 1s., will shortly be published. It will shortly be published. lished. It will contain all which the LAST EDITION SIX VOLS. does, with Additions, Corrections, &c., &c.

Also, A NEW EDITION (THE TWENTY-THIRD) THE OMNIPRESENCE OF THE DEITY, AND OTHER POEMS. IN SMALL 12MO. LONDON: HATCHARD & CO., PICCADILLY;



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobours (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. Marprecisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, necessary recisions. Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sun excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely.

Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cuboury and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Co-

bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

any other vessel.

Royal Mail Office,

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather nermitting)

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STATE AND BURNE ADDRESS AT WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie,

B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be 317 post-paid. July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of the City of New York; of the Whittakerlan School of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Member of the Æsculapian Society, New York; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada;
Respactivilly announces to the public of Canada, that he has established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Institution is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Home District; a location especially selected on account of the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, and the flourishing condition of the surrounding country. No pains have been spared in rendering the Establishment effective in all its departments; the most assiduous and unremitting attention will invariably be paid to the comfort and convenience of the immates.

The utmost confidence is felt in recommending it to persons afflicted with the following diseases, viz.:—

Nervous Debility, Asthma, White Swellings, Liver Complaints, Ulcers and Fever Sores, Constipation or Costiveness, Dyspepsia,

Billous Complaints, Tic Doloureux, Incipient Consumption, Salt Rheum, Rheum, onic Diseases of the Joint 5, Palpitation of the Heart, Skin Diseases,

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hongs, Markham, or Dr. James J. Hunger, Newmarket, and the most minute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfully accorded. Eve and Ear Infirmary. In connexion with the above establishment, Dr. R. Huntell has established an Infirmary for the Relief and Cure of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hopes, from his long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that he will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt by the Canadian public.

Dr. DR. R. HUNTER will also receive patients afflicted with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUB-FOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Markham, 1st July, 1847.

The Church

S published by the MANAGING COMMITTER, at TORONTO

Tevery Friday.

TERMS FIFTERN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM TO POST Masters. TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, hall yearly, in advance.