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OH WALK WITH GOD. (By the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe.) And Enoch walked with God.

Oh walk with God, and thou shalt find How he can charm thy way, And lead thee with a quiet mind Into his perfect day. His love shall cheer thee, like the dew That bathes the drooping flower, That love is every morning new, Nor fails at evening's hour.

Oh walk with God, and thou with smiles Shalt tread the way of trears,
His mercy every ill beguiles,
And softens all our fears.
No fire shall harm thee, if also
Through fires He bid thee go;
Through waters, when thy footsteps pass,
They shall not overflow.

Oh walk with God, while thou on earth, With pilgrim steps must fare, Content, to leave the world its mirth, And claim no dwelling there. A stranger, thou must seek a home, Beyond the fearful tide, And if to Canaan thou would'st co

Oh walk with God, and thou shalt go Down death's dark vale in light, And find thy faithful walk below Hath reached to Zion's height! Oh walk with God, if thou would'st see Thy pathway thither tend:
And lingering though thy journey be,
'Tis heaven and home at end!

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON. (From "Annals of the Colonial Church," by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.)

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

Sir Howard Douglas having, as already stated, by ships in the new institution.

speaks as "a city rapidly increasing, with a population extensive good. which already exceeds 30,000; a number greater," extensive good.

"In the afternoon we just escaped in the rear of a Parative view," adds the Bishop, "has been suggested for the first time." by the circumstance of the settlement at St. John's In passing through his diocese, the Bishop saw rital charge in any one price demanded. days by head winds and calms. There are now, daily

and nightly, steam vessels from both points." there can be little doubt that the most minute partialso held a visitation at St. John's, September 9, 1841, Bishop, "wherever an active, useful clergyman is and delivered his charge to twenty-one clergymen, the largest men and delivered his charge to twenty-one clergymen, the argest number that had ever met in New Brunswick; placed, the Church more that had ever met in New Brunswick; this time, was twenty-eight.†

ourial grounds. During this, and the two preceeding service, while the congregation take a lively interest in Jears, his lordship held in all 102 confirmations, and the solemn rite. hight afterwards left England for his diocese.

of the legislature, the archdeacon, and clergy; but in sons, in aid of the contributions of the congregations." consequence of unforeseen difficulties, the works will e commenced till the spring of the present year,

additional charge upon the Society for the Propagation lead in a new colony, a spirit of self-reliance, an impatriarch Abraham, passed us by, for he justified not ly of savages, which I had never before observed in Spirit, he is an active principle, always doing; and earliest moment, be independent; and that its noblest herself. endowment will be found in the affection and self-denial of its members.

cipal points on which it touches.

at Musquash.

and subscribed liberally towards his maintenance.

ready for consecration. It is worth notice, that this and the higher privileges of Christian communion to for then ever more. excellent missionary is supported without further aid successive generations of men. from England than an allowance of £25 a year.

means of official returns, made himself acquainted with more spiritually destitute than this—the new county the religious destitution of the colony, which could of Albert—in which, though a rich and flourishing only be remedied by the employment of an adequate district, possessing large tracts of what is called internumber of clergy, took immediate measures for the vale (or low-meadow land) no clergyman of our establishment of a college. By his influence and ex- Church had ever been resident. It was here that the ertions, a handsome building was erected at Frederic-Bishop was so kindly received by a minister of the deton, and endowed with 6,000 acres of land, and about nomination of Baptists. Immediately on his arrival, £2,000 a year. A charter with power to confer denotice was circulated that Divine Service would be Rees was granted; and though the management is performed next day, (Sunday) at Hillsborough; and rested in a council of members of the Church of England, dissenters are equally admitted to the benefits of sale of s education at King's College. The Rev. Edwin on horse-back, some in waggons, many on foot.— Jacob, D.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Ox- Having robed at a cottage hard by, we proceeded to ford, was appointed first Principal; and with a view a chapel where 300 people had assembled, scarcely of encouraging candidates for Holy Orders, the Society any of whom had ever seen a Bishop, nor had ever for the Propagation of the Gospel endowed six scholar- heard the Church service. I never had a more attentive auditory. A few very zealous Churchmen to show who fulfils it and who not. Inasmuch then The next official report which we have of this arch- were there, who, aided by others, not Churchmen, as Christ himself, he who accounted himself every aconry is in 1840, when the Bishop again passed subscribed £50 towards a missionary; who would no through its principal missions. Of St. John's he doubt find an opening for his labours, and might do

he says, "than that of the inhabitants of New York, most terrific thunder storm, and I held service again, when my father first visited that city." "This com- where I am sure the sound of our liturgy was heard

York, many of whom were my father's parishioners in that fine and the first state of the settlement of that fine city, and are the more dear to me on that of the Church, and many more with opportunities of Again, the Bishop is struck by the pro- public worship occurring only once every mouth or Bress of improvement, and is induced to notice it as six weeks; while the clergy, from the extent of their closel. closely bearing on the interest of religion. He says: missions, and the necessity of distributing themselves missions, and the necessity of distributing themselves when I first visited New Brunswick, many years ago, among so many stations, were exhausting half their the only means of conveyance between the sea-coast strength in travelling, and unable to give to their spiand Fredericton, the capital, were supplied by two rital charge in any one place that full and undivided

"The Society," says the Bishop, "will judge of the Although, in a general sketch like this, it is imposle to give a full control of the state of sible to give a full account of the Bishop's visitation, for twenty additional elergymen, without diminishing the culars of each infant settlement will be read with in-And terest by another generation, when many a woodland deprived of the solemn ordinances of religion, but they village, or straggling township, will have become a were for the most part without Bibles and books of devopopulous town or a thriving port. The visitation tours of one of our colonial Bishops will then be referred to as a dren grow up in ignorance and indifference. This is deeply interesting history of the foundation of the the unhappy condition of many and many a family of Church in the several British colonies. The present settlers in a new colony; and such it must continue, visitation was divided between the winter of 1840 and unless the Church at home be induced to look with the autumn of 1841. It was marked, of course, by deeper and more general sympathy, on the wants of the same than the same that t the same useful and edifying duties as those which our suffering members. It surely is our fault more our suffering members. It surely is our fault more have been already recorded, and in the course of it than theirs, that so many stray from the fold, or are upwards of 700 persons were confirmed. The Bishop lost to the Great Shepherd altogether: for, says the

seven were kept away by various causes. The firmed upward of 600 candidates, and was struck with total number, therefore, officiating in the province at their serious and devout demeanour. It is the practice The Bishop of Nova Scotia paid a last visit to this present his own catechumens; and so, instead of large present his own catechumens; and so, instead of large ortion of his diocese in the autumn of 1843; when numbers being collected together from the whole the held confirmations at twelve different places on the neighbourhood, the young people of a single parish neighbourhood, the young people of a single parish astern coast, and consecrated several churches and come with their parents, and sit with them during the

vered 245 sermons or addresses. In this duty he During the last year, 1846, at the suggestion of the tavelled 6,436 miles. It cannot, therefore, be said Bishop, some of the rules of the Church Society were that the Bishop spared any exertion in the discharge modified; and its income was at once doubled, by the of his onerous duties; but the duties of such a diocese accession of St. John's, which had hitherto held itself even after the separation of Newfoundland, were more than aloof. Of the funds thus raised, £450 was voted for han any one person could perform. As soon, thereopening new missions—£500 for the purchase of opening new missions 200 for church sake attention of the mother country had been books (a portion of it to be repaid)—£200 for church books (a portion of it to be repaid)—£200 for church called to the expediency of completing the organization of the expediency of completing the organization of the church in the colonies, the claim of New widows and orphans. These vigorous exertions of the church in the colonies, the claim of New Brunswick to have a Bishop of its own was at once adhitted; and, the necessary endowment fund having predicted, tend rather to increase than to diminish the been raised, the Rev. John Medley was consecrated sympathy and support which they must still look to Bishop of Fredericton, in the chapel of Lambeth Pafrom this country. They show that the Church is in on Sunday, May the 4th, 1845, and in a fort- earnest, and alive to its responsibilities. Such, it is He was received with the greatest cordiality by all graining to say, is the dispersion of in the desgratifying to say, is the impression which has been Parties. On the 11th of June (St. Barnabas' day) patch accompanying the official Blue Book for last was installed in the church, now become a cathery year, Sir W. Colebrooke thus alludes to the ecclesiasdral, and after preaching, had the happiness of seeing tical return:—"In the Established Church of England persons come to the table of the Lord to partake some additional churches have been opened, and clerof the holy communion with their new Bishop. His gymen ordained to them by the Bishop of Fredericton, gymen ordained to them by the Bishop of Fredericton, ext act was to lay before the principal inhabitants a and measures are in progress to obtain more general lan of the projected cathedral. Much interest was support to the Church, from the members of the com-Apressed, and liberal subscriptions promised. The munion throughout the province, by the organization of st stone was solemnly laid on the 15th of October, a Society, and the raising of subscriptions within the by the governor, Sir William Colebrooke, in the prediocese. Some churches have also been specially enof the bishop, the judges, many of the members dowed, through the liberal support of wealthy per-

This sketch, brief and imperfect as it is, of the rise and progress of the Church in New Brunswick, exhibits I'wo months after his arrival, the Bishop set forth facts well worthy of notice. In a young colony the on his first visitation, in which he confirmed 500 perand before the end of the year, he had visited and political institutions, proceed with wonderful raost every parish. He found some places entirely pidity; but religion has to struggle with more than tute of the ministrations of the Church, and ordinary difficulties. It lacks the succour and counts in the ministrations of the Church, and ets insufficiently provided with them. The schools, in several instances, were in a languishing condi-The fact is, that while the population of the land unprovided as in the first ages. She has to lay ony had been rapidly increasing, the number of the her foundations again. Having "neither scrip nor her foundations again. Having "neither scrip nor longy had been rapidly increasing, the number of the language of the long has probably long to wait before the offer-long has enabled by the closest straits. But want of endow-long high the Church pure the parable. The gospel to great straits. But want of endow-long high the Church pure the parable. The gospel to great straits. But want of endow-long the parable to great straits. But want of endow-long the parable to great straits. But want of endow-long the parable to great straits. was enabled materially to reinforce their body, by ordaining ten candidates; and six new missions were at

ings of faithful children are laid at her feet, and is supplies the Gospel, shows, I think, very clearly, the interpretation which the Church puts upon the parable. The Gospel and the Epistle agree in the same thing, that the law cannot and the Epistle agree in the same thing, that the law cannot are reinforced at the control of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable on the Sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable on the Sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when this parable of the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby) and the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when the sunday (the thirteenth arter rimby, when the sunday (the thirteenth arter rim

Propagation of the Gospel, all that will be expected seen the continuous forest of New Brunswick gradu- Church passes by all, till it reaches him who alone pleasure with which they received them at their evein this place, is a brief reference to some of the prin- ally give place to rising townships and cities; and a would not pass it it by." (Rom viii. 3.) population of 800 multiplied, by natural causes, and If it is absolutely needful to give a precise meaning to venture. The visitation occupied his lordship from the end the constant influx of new settlers, to 200,000. We the oil and the wine, we might say, with Chrysostom, of June to the beginning of September, 1846. Dur- have seen, too, the Church, with but little assistance that the wine is the blood of Passion, the oil the aing the course of it, he received the most gratifying from the Government, gradually acquiring more nointing of the Holy Spirit. On the binding up of the attention from the clergy and principal settlers, who strength and consistency. From two or three mission- wounds one might observe that the sacraments are ofconveyed him from station to station, and was fre- ies in 1796, the number of the clergy has grown to ten spoken of in the language of the early Church quently indebted to the kindness and hospitality of for y, with a Bishop and Archdeacon at their head. as the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. It is myself on the other. A fire burned brightly in front. gentlemen not members of our communion. The Bu more than one half of the parishes are still un- moreover a common image in the Old Testament for Water was brought, and our evening ablutions having ing for a sure and practical ground of faith, in order that roads he found superior, for the most part, to the erross-roads, and some of them equal to the best turnstrongly than ever. The number of new settlers, who

and the found superior, for the most part, to the eministrations of religion; and the been performed, the wife presented a dish of meat to been performed, the wife presented a dish of meat to been performed, the wife presented a dish of meat to be emigration seems likely to flow out more samuritan setting the wounded man on his own beast, and therefore of necessity himself pacing on foot by his strongly than ever. The number of new settlers, who The Bishop was much gratified by the happy results landed in the colony last year, was 9,765. Instead side, we can scarcely help drawing a comparison with hich had followed from the labours of a missionary, of relaxing, we ought therefore to increase our exer- him, who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became to God! A wandering savage in Oregon," the which had followed from the labours of a missionary, of relaxing, we ought therefore to increase our exer- him, who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became whom he had the year before ordained, and stationed at Musquash.

The emigrants who leave our shores are for the poor, that we through his poverty might be rich,—the at Musquash.

The emigrants who leave our shores are for the poor, that we through his poverty might be rich,—the upon Jehovah in the pame of Jesus Christ.

After the determinant to determ the determinant to determ the determinant to determine the determin most part of the poorer class, and cannot at first pro- Son of man who came not to be ministered unto but This is a district 22 miles in length; and as soon vide for their own spiritual necessities. In this res- to minister—"who his ownself bare our sins in his own as the Rev. Thomas Robertson was placed in charge pect, they have a rightful claim on their more fortunate body.' Neither is it far-fetched to see in the inn the of it, the people, appreciating his zeal and activity, brethren who remain at home; and those who come figure of the Church, the place of spiritual refection, in speedily commenced and completed a parsonage house, forward to supply this want may have the satisfaction which the healing of the soul is ever going forward,—by of feeling, that they are not only imparting spiritual some alled on this last account an hospital, -whither They had also taken immediate measures for the comfort to their distant fellow-countrymen, but are the maciful Son of man brings all those whom he has erection of two churches, one of which was now nearly helping to convey the benefits of religious education, rescuel from the hand of Satan, and in which he cares

> THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN. (From "Notes on the Parables" by the Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, M. A.)

Beautiful as is this parable when taken simply according to the letter, and full of incentives to active mercy and love, bidding us to "put on bowels of mercies," to be kind and tender-hearted, yet how much lovelier still, provoking how much more strongly still to love and good works, when, with most of the Fathers of the Church, with many too of the Reformers, we trace in it a deeper meaning still, and see the work of Christ, of the merciful Son of man himself, pourtrayed to us here. It has been objected to this interman's brother, in its largest extent fulfilled it, showed how we ought to love and whom; and inasmuch then as it is his example, or rather faith in his love towards us, which is alone really effectual in causing us to "love one another with a pure heart fervently," he might well propose himself and his act in succouring the perishing humanity, as the everlasting pattern of self-denying and self-forgetting love, and bring it out in nor bound up the broken, nor sought that which was driven away, (see Ezek. xxxiv. 4,) while he had bound up the broken-hearted, (Isai. lxi. 1,) and poured the balm of sweetest consolation into all wounded spirits. Moreover, even the adversaries of this interpretation must themselves acknowledge the facility with which all the circumstances of the parable yield themselves to it; and it certainly affords a strong presumption that a key we have in our hand is the right one, when it thus turns in the lock without forcing, when it adapts itself at once to all the wards of the lock, however many and complex. Of course, this deeper interpretation was reserved for the future edification of the Church. The lawyer naturally took and was meant to take the meaning which lay upon the surface; nor will the parable lose its value to us, as showing forth the pity and love of man to his fellow, because it also shadows forth the crowning act of mercy and ove shown by the son of man to the entire race.

The traveller then is the personified human Nature, or Adam as he is the representative and head of the race. He has left Jerusalem, the heavenly city, the city of the vision of peace, and is travelling toward Jericho, he is going down toward it, the profane city, THE TESTIMONY OF A TRAVELLER TO THE EFFECT OF the city which was under a curse. (Josh. vi, 26; 1 Kings xvi. 34.) But no sooner has he forsaken the holy city and the presence of his God, and turned his desires toward the world, than he falls under the power of him who is at once a robber and a murderer, (John viii. 44,) and by him and his evil angels is stripped of the robe of his original righteousness; nor this only, but grievously wounded, left full of wounds and almost mortal strokes, every sin a gash from which the life-blood of his soul is copiously flowing. Yet is he at the same time not altogether dead; for as all the cares of the good Samaritan would have been expended in vain upon the poor traveller, had the spark of life been wholly extinct, so a recovery for man would have been impossible, if there had been nothing to recover, no spark of divine life, which by an heavenly breath might again be fanned into flame -no truth which though detained in unrighteousness, might yet be delivered and extricated from it. When the angels fell, witnesses, men who have no end to answer in the testias it was by a free self-determining act of their own monythey give, but only relate things as they themselves will, with no solicitation from without, from that moment they were not as one half-dead, but altogether man is "half-dead;"-he has still a conscience witnessing for God; evil is not his good, however little he may be able to resist its temptations; he has still the sense that he has lost something, and at times a extract from a volume of Travels which has just come longing for the restoration of the lost. His case is into my hands. It is written by an American, who desperate as concerns himself and his own power to restore himself, but not desperate, if taken in hand by an almighty and all-merciful Physician.

And who else but such a Divine Physician shall give him back what he has lost, shall heal and bind up the bleeding hurts of his soul? Can the law do it? The Apostle answers, it could not; "if there had been a law which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." (Gal. iii. 21.*) The law was like Elisha's staff, which might be laid on the face of the dead child, but life did not return to it the more; (2 Kings iv. 21;) Elisha himself must come ere the child revive. Or as Theophylact here expresses it: "The law came and stood over him where he lay; but then, overcome by the greatness of his wounds, and unable to heal them, departed." Nor could the sacrifices do better; they could not "make comers thereunto perfect," nor "take away sins," nor "purge the conscience." The law whether natural or revealed, could not quicken, neither could the sacrifice truly abolish guilt and reconcile us unto God. The priest and Levite were alike powerless to help: so that in the eloquent words of a scholar of St. Bernard's, "many

Report for 1841, p. 139. † Report for 1842, p. 49. There will commonly be found among the land the Epistle agree in the same thing, that the law cannot quicken, that righteousness is not by it, but by faith in Christ Jesus.

of the Gospel, by drawing out the resources of the patience of authority, all of which are more or less opothers, but was himself justified in the faith of one to that race. When we halted for the night, two boys, in that he is the Spirit of God, he is a holy principle, people in support of their own clergy; a principle, posed to the influence of religion; and besides, men come. Moses passed us by, for he was not the giver of Crickie's sons, were left behind. They had been frorightly deemed essential to the welfare and extension are commonly too much occupied with their temporal grace, but of the law, and of that law which leads none licking with their horses, and as the darkness came Beveridge. of the Church, wherever it may be planted. Assistance from home will, doubtless, be required in the Moreover, the Church, which in England speaks with fore they made their appearance, and during this time prayer. The mind is quieted and made up.

On lost the trail (the track). It was an half-hour between the mind as earnest on lost the trail (the track). It was an half-hour between the mind as earnest fore they made their appearance, and during this time prayer. The mind is quieted and made up. more thinly populated settlements, for many years to all the weight and authority that the Sovereign and those sacrifices which he continually offered, was uncome; but it is to be hoped that the churchmen of the State can lend, has in the colonies to make her able to purge the conscience from dead works to serve for them. One of them was but three years old and succeeds. - Gresley. New Brunswick, and of every other British colony, voice heard, as best she may, among the noisy and the living God. Patriarch and prophet and priest was lashed to the horse he rode; the other only seven will see, that to be secure, their church must, at the importunate sects who stand on the same level with passed us by, helpless both in will and deed; for they years of age-young pilots in the wilderness at night! themselves also lay wounded in that wounded man .-In such circumstances, therefore, her progress is a Only that true Samaritan beholding was moved with ken his course and struck the brook on which we had fair measure of her own inherent vigour; and to watch compassion, as he is all compassion, and poured oil encamped, within three hundred yards of us. The As the Journal of the Bishop's second visitation has that progress in the several colonies is alike interesting into the wounds, that is, himself into the hearts, purivery recently been published by the Society for the and instructive. In the course of sixty years we have fying all hearts by faith. Therefore the faith of the tachment to their children were perceptible in the

THE PUBLICAN. (From a Sermon by Dr. Waterland.)

kind as lid not foreclose all reformation or amendment. While there was humility yet left in him, and a becoming sense of his own sins and infirmities, and of pretation, that it makes the parable to be nothing to his neel of divine mercy, there was good hope of re-hills, and that on the barren soil of the Skyuse heart, pentance, and some fair advances made towards it .-He dust not so much as to look up towards heaven, conscious of his own vileness: there was modesty; state." the other hand, do I see reason sufficient to persuade of life; for what great matter were it to say that a reformed Publican is a better man than an unreformed Pharisce, a proud censorious Pharisee. But the truth of the ease, and the purport of the parable, appears to be, (as I have before hinted,) that an humble Publican, disposed towards repentance, is, with all his vices, more acceptable to God than a proud censorions Pharisee, with all his strictness, sobriety, and regularity. And the reason of the preference here given resolves into this: that the one was penitent in part, or in some degree, and was in a fair way to a thorough change of heart and life; while the other remained altogether impenitent; so far from correcting or amending his life, that he had not so much as a sense of his being a sinner, or of his needing any repentance.

> AN INDIAN FAMILY IN THE OREGON TERRITORY.

MISSIONS.

(From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

Any one accustomed to read books of travels, will find frequent references in them to the missionaries we have sent out into foreign lands. These are al- soul, and the Holy Spirit's influence is the light by most universally in favour of the missionaries. In- which it sees."-Rev. Augustus Toplady, B.A. deed, in a long course of such reading, the only remarks I have ever met with that have been otherwise, have been all written by men who are evidently loose in their moral feelings as well as in their religious

To my mind, testimonies of this kind to these devoted men come with much greater force than any other. They may not be more deserving of credit than what we hear concerning them from the avowed friends of missions; but they seem more deserving of it, as coming from impartial, and sometimes reluctant so, and no redemption was possible for them. But or a mountain and its cliffs—caring no more generally comes to young men."—Bacon. for the excellence of the one than for the beauty or magnificence of the other.

I send you for the readers of your Magazine, an appears to have gone into the much-talked of Oregon territory on a tour of examination for the Government civilized man seldom treads, and where the native In- earth .- Hooker. dian is still for the greater part in a state of savage wildness. I must premise that the writer, as his book shews, is by no means a decidedly religious man.

"About three o'clock we came into the camp of a middle-aged Skyuse Indian, who was on his onward march from the buffalo hunt in the mountain valleys. Learning that this Indian was proceeding to Dr. hang, or poison, or drown themselves.—Sherlock. Whitman's Mission establishment, where a considerable number of his tribe had pitched their tents for the approaching winter, I determined to leave the cavalcade and accompany him there. My guide Carbo, therefore, having explained my intentions to my new acquaintance, departed with the remainder of his charge for Ford Wallawalla.

"Crickie (in English, 'poor crane,') was a very kind man. Immediately after the departure of Carbo and company, he turned my worn-out animals loose, and is better to wear out, than to rust out." loaded my packs upon his own, gave me a splendid I gave my assent, and we were soon on our way.

once organized. This, too, was effected without any bold, enterprising, independent settlers, who take the passed us by, and there was none to save. That great degree of forbearance towards each other in this fami-But the elder, true to the sagacity of his race, had taning fire and heard the relation of their childish ad-

> "The weather was so pleasant that no tent was pitched. The willows were beat (beaten down), and the courtesy of the style to excite confroversy, but because I did not write to excite confroversy, buffalo robes (skins) spread over them. Above these were laid other robes, on which my Indian host seated himself, with his wife and children on one side, and myself on the other. A fire burned brightly in front.
>
> Weter was brought and our evening ablutions baying been performed, the wife presented a dish of meat to undisturbed by questions, they may give themselves up her husband, and another to myself. There was a true religion the prayer, he gave meat to his children, and passed the dish to his wife. While eating, the frequent repetition, in the most reverential manner, of the words upon Jehovah in the name of Jesus Christ. After 'Jehovah' and 'Jesus Christ,' led me to suppose they that they came fully authorized and sufficiently attested were conversing on religious topics, and thus they passed an hour. Meanwhile, the exceeding weariness carnestness and generous love of the treth as it is in Jesus,

> seek rest.
>
> "I had slumbered I knew not how long when a strain of music awoke me. I was about rising to ascertain whether the sweet notes of Tallis's Chant which I heard came to these solitudes from earth or from sky, when a full recollection of my situation, and pleasant evidence that the Oregon wilderness was be-

> in their labours for the good of the savage tribes with them, "When the smoking vegetables, the hissing steak, bread white as snow, and the newly-churned last letters also proved.
>
> As it is often asked, how the decisions of the Church as it is often asked, how the decisions of the Church asked. py countenances shone around, I could with difficulty believe myself in a country so far distant from, and so unlike my native land in all its features. But, during breakfast, this pleasant illusion was dispelled; our steak was of horse flesh. On such meat this family subsist most of the time. It enables them to exist to do the Indian good, and this satisfies them." Crickie himself, the traveller, on his departure from the station, engages as his future guide, and when the poor fellow eventually falls sick and is left behind, he bears this strong testimony to him, -"He was an honest, honourable man; and I can never think of all his kind acts to me from the time I met him on the plains beyond the Wallawalla Mission, till I left him sick on the bank of the Columbia, without wishing for an opportunity to testify my sense of his moral worth in some way which shall yield him a substantial reward for all he suffered in my service."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EYE OF THE SOUL .- Faith is the eye of the

THE CHRISTIAN NOT A SELF-PRAISER.-When Matthew Prior was Secretary to King William's ambassador in France, A.D. 1698, he was shewn, by the officer of the French-King's household, at Versailles, the victories of Louis XIV., painted by LeBrun; and

DEATH.—One of the fathers saith, "that there is doings just as they describe a river and its windings, young men; that old men go to death, and death

> THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. - A person disaside without examination?—Pascal.

TROUBLES OF THE WICKED .- God doth sometimes of the United States. He is now in the heart of this permit the wicked to have, but impiety permitteth territory, at the Rocky Mountains, where the foot of them not to enjoy, no not temporal blessing upon

AFFLICTIONS are the medicine of the mind: it is not required in physic that it should please, hut heal. -Bishop Henshaw.

SUICIDE.—Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance, and an irregu-

ill-spoken by Methusalem, in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life. - Cowley.

EMPLOYMENT. - Bishop Cumberland, being told by and afresh enforces her authority? ome of his friends that he would wear himself out by

loaded my packs upon his own, gave me a splendid saddle-horse to ride, and intimated by significant gest the torpedo, which, the moment it touches the bait, speak of the Church as a sure or "infallible" guide in tures that he would go a short distance that afternoon, communicates such a numbness to the fisherman's matters of faith, it is of the decisions of its Bishops and in order to arrive at the Mission early the next day. arm who holds the rod, that he has hardly any com- Pastors as approved and received by the great mass of its gave my assent, and we were soon on our way.

"Having made about ten miles at sunset, we encamped for the night. I noticed during the drive a lady.

THE HOLY GROST .- In that the Holy Ghost is a

Communications.

(For the Church.) To "H. C. C."

SIR,—When I first saw your strictures upon my three letters on "The Holy Scriptures and the Church," I hesitated whether to answer them; not out of any disrespect to yourself, on the contrary, I feel bound to acknowledge the courtesy of the style in which your remarks are made; but in the contrary, but in

true religion.

Fearing, however, that silence might be misconstrued consequent on a long day's travel admonished me to not to endeavour to raise objections, but to examine whether it can be fundamentally overturned, and if not,

The Publican's humility before God and man, though joined with an irregular life, was what gave him the preference in our Lord's esteem: not that he could be justified in a loose course of life, but he was in a nearer way to it than the proud Pharisee; because tearer to repentance and reformation. His faults itdeed were great, (extortion perhaps, and such faults indeed were great, (extortion perhaps, and such other iregularities as are commonly met with in secular men) but nevertheless they were faults of such a lid not forcelose all referentiation or amendment. since leaving the United States (three months), -a clear perception of some of those doctrines, and for the right and profitable understanding of many of them, the pleasant evidence that the Oregon wilderness was beginning to bear the rose of Sharon on its thousand hills, and that on the barren soil of the Skyuse heart, were beginning to bud, and blossom, and ripen, the golden fruits of faith in Jehovah, and hope in an after golden fruits of faith in Jehovah, and hope in an after state."

by the Spirit of God. I am not rightened at do I wish to shun the use of any, however they may have been abused by a self-idolizing section of the Church, been abused by a self-idolizing section of the Church, and the second section is the second section of the Church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the church, and the second section is the second section of the second section is there was remorse and profound reverence for God whom he had offended. He had no claims to make, no services to boast of, at least not before God: but if they read it as I did, among many revolting dent, therefore, that I cannot, as you suppose to be requisited. yet he cast not away all hopes of favour, while he scriptions of ordinary Indian life, they would, I think, site, test the Church's interpretation of the Bible by an smote upon his breast and said, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Merciful, first, to give him grace to amend his life; and next, to pardon all his offences amend his life; and next, to pardo duly repented of: for so, as I conceive, we may pre-sume to interpret. We cannot well understand this strongest contrast with the selfish carelessness and neglect of the present leaders of the theocracy. They
of course, such as hardened sinners might at times be
lead not strongthaned the diseased nor healed the sick.

Sume to interpret. We cannot wen understand this
arrives the next day at the mission station, and gives
a very pleasing account of what he saw there. The
universal; because the promises of the Holy Ghost's
presence and guidance were evidently made in their fulness, to the Church in its unity, as the one Bride of Christ; have said what he has said in his favour: neither, on around them, and happy and thankful among their but if such an appeal fails to convict, clearly and unques the other hand, do I see reason sufficient to persuade us that the Publican had yet changed his sinful course the author says, speaking of a pleasant meal he took gospel, to receive even her teaching and commands as final; and this I think the animus of the arguments in my

Universal are to be obtained? I answer, ordinarily, by the teaching of our own Church, who founded her reformation upon the pure Word of God, as enderstood, taught and practised by the whole primitive Church, -and more particularly and critically, by the decisions of really General Conneils,—by the testimony of the Fathers as to what were the generally received doctrines and practice of the early Church, -and from the common usages and practices of the Catholic Church, or ever there was any rious division in it; with respect to these last, I won observe, that the universal practice or opinions of the undivided Church are as authoritative proofs of what is apostolic and true, as are the more formal decisions of its Councils; since Christ's promise, that truth should dwell in His Church, refers at least as much to its general collective belief and conduct, as to its legislative

You deny that God has been with His Church in all its decisions since the days of the Apostles. I suppose you mean the decisions of the Church Catholic, or otherwise your assertion is without point, for perhaps no one will be found absurd enough to maintain the correctness of all the opinions of every, or even of any one, branch of the Church. Will you therefore kindly state one single instance in which the whole Church has ever sanctioned any doctrine or practice contrary to the Word of God? If you can do so, I will acknowledge the principle for which I contend to be erroneous; though it would be with sore grief, for alas, your triumph would be as an axe laid at the root of Christianity itself.

Your answer to my argument that, "the Church existed before the written Word," is, I think, altogether incorrect. You say that it was the apostolic character, and, as you assume, the consequent individual and constant inspiration of the first ministers of the gospel that was the guarantee to the primitive Church of its being guided aright. This expressions idea has arisen. I imagina for aright. This erroneous idea has arisen, I imagine, from the victories of Louis XIV., painted by LeBrun; and being asked, whether the victories of King William were likewise to be seen in his palace? Prior answered, "No: the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house."—So the good works of a true believer shine everywhere but in his own esteem.—The same.

This erroneous idea has arisen, I imagine, from a mistaken view respecting the manner of apostolic inspiration. That it was not habitual, the contention between St. Paul and Barnabas, the conduct of St. Peter with respect to the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, or indeed chiefly, trusted for its guidance. On the contention between the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention between the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention between the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention between the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention of the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention of the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration that the Church only, the contention of the circumcision which St. Paul so severely reprehends, and many other facts prove; hence it was not to their individual inspiration. which were alone received by its members as the end of controversy is evident, from the fact of the first Council have seen them. They describe a missionary and his doings just as they describe a river and its windings, young men; that old men go to death, and death deciding the question as to the observance of the Mosaic law, because the Church was not satisfied with the individual opinions of two Apostles; the language in which their decision was promulgated is worthy of your especial attention, they say: "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost covering the proofs of the Christian religion, is like an heir finding the deeds of his estate. Shall he officiently condemn them as counterfeit, or cast them in another verse. I consider this evidence decisive as to the fact, that to the Church at large, and not to any individuals, however exalted their spiritual dignity, the early Christians looked for the fulfilment of the promise of being "guided into all truth." My argument is also fully borne out by other Scriptural facts, as for instance, that of St. Peter's being called to account by the Church for baving gone to Cornelins, the centurion; and from the the fact, that it was not until the Church had approved his doing so, that the principle involved,—that of preaching Christ to the Gentiles,—was generally received. In fact, the sanction of the Church appears to have been considered as the test of the individual inspiration of the Apostles. I feel that on the behalf of important truth, I lar life, do as manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, or poison, or drown themselves.—Sherloek.

The poison of themselves as those who have you some gratitude for giving me an opportunity of advancing Scriptural facts, which place beyond the reach of successful contradiction the very important practical Time.—There is no saying shocks me so much, as that which I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass his time. It would have been but the control of successful contradiction the very important practical truth, that the Church has ever been regarded by the faithful as the only sure guide upon earth in all holy matters subject to controversy. And if, as observed in my former letter, this was so before the sacred canon was completed, how much more since, seeing that that itself forms the infallible groundwork of the Church's decisions,

From the above you will see that you are entirely mis-taken, in supposing that "the office of the ministry must intense application, replied in the words of Bacon, "It be the meaning of the word 'Church' in my argument. The ministry, it is true, are the guides of the Church, and THE WORLD.—There is a remarkable fish, called consequently, in all ordinary cases, the expounders of its

the Church is altered, being now "official, not inspired," rests simply upon your assertion, which is in direct opposition to the blessed promises made through the Apostles to the Church for all ages; and by what authority you confine some of the promises so made to the Apostles themselves, and retain others for the Church, I know not. Your remarks concerning the inspiration of the Apostles themselves, and retain others for the Church, I know not.
themselves, and retain others for the Church, I know not.
Your remarks concerning the inspiration of the Apostles
Your remarks concerning the inspiration of the Apostles
Hard Research August, 1847.

Canada West, August, 1847.

MR. BROWNSON AND THE AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN DUNNVILLE. cessors, may be correct, but as I have shown that the final decision "what was truth," rested in the former days, as now, not in them but in the Church, they do not affect the question. I have, however, proved once more, from the inspired volume, that infallible judgment was vested in the primitive Church; and as, thank God, I find not the smallest hint that it was ever taken away, but much, very much, to indicate that in this as in other gracious promises, "no Scripture is of any private interpretation," I must believe, in despite of your former remark, that the "character of the Church's authority is the same that it ever was, and that its blessedness, therefore, as the end of ever was, and that its blessedness, therefore, as the end of controversy, belongs to us as truly as it did unto the Fathers. Indeed, you doubtless remember, sir, that the promises of Holy Writ point us to brighter prospects for the Church than any which she has yet experienced; surely these are not to be brought about by curtailing her privilence?

Privileges?
You further demur to the force of my plea, that this your further demur to the force of my pieca, that this power of authoritatively interpreting the Bible must exist in the Church, from the fact of its urgent necessity. I did not give it as positive proof, but I fear not again to give it as strongly presumptive evidence. Let the argument be read as it is advanced in my first and second letters and than but it be remembered, that unless this power. ters, and then let it be remembered, that unless this power of authoritatively desiding upon the meaning of the Word of authoritatively deciding upon the meaning of the of God, and consequently of settling all religious controversies is in the Church,—that though Christ prayed for the unity of His Church, He left no outward means of securing it, (and He has ordained that while we are in the flesh His influences shall ordinarily be imparted to us through outward means,)—that though He has given us a through with the will it yet conveys no certain sound, revelation of His Will, it yet conveys no certain sound,—and that while He has promised us peace in believing, it is yet on many of the all-important matters of faith and practice that He has left us in the most distressing uncertainty practice that He has left us in the most distressing uncertainty,—let, I say, the presumptive arguments advanced be carefully read, and then let these awful effects of the non-existence in the Church of the power in question be duly considered, and then I cannot but think that the unprejudiced Christian will feel that even this presumpevidence requires a very strong negative to disprove it. What then must be the strong conviction of such a pure-minded believer respecting the truth of the doctrine in question, when, in addition, he finds the plain tenor of Scripture, and all the tradition of the Catholic Church

I have been betrayed into a much longer elucidation of I have been betrayed into a much longer elucidation of the argument than I intended, but such is the semiscepticism of the age that it becomes necessary, especially in the defence of doctrines which are opposed to the pride of personal independence and spiritual self-sufficiency, to meet with speciously stated objections, however inherently weak they may be. I regret that this necessity has compelled me to write with such fullness, that I must leave to a second letter the conclusion of my answer to your strictures; which will be the conclusion of what I intend to say, at least in the way of controversy, at present upon this subject.

Yours respectfully, A CATHOLIC. 20th August, 1847.

THE CHURCH AND THE METHODISTS.

To the Editor of The Church. Sig,-The unhappy consequences that naturally result from the strife and contention which divide and distract from the strife and contention which divide and distract the Christian world, must be matter of deep regret to all who love our Lord in sincerity, and would maintain the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." The true Christian must earnestly pray for union in the Church of God, and long for the period when men shall be of the same mind in regard to the highest and holiest truths; and this should not be considered a matter of impossibility, for we are taught by the Church, notwithstanding the various tempers and opinions, that prograil among man from the strife and contention which divide and distract the Christian world, must be matter of deep regret to all who love our Lord in sincerity, and would maintain the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." The true Christian must earnestly pray for union in the Church of God, and long for the period when men shall be of the same mind in regard to the highest and holiest truths: and this should not be considered a matter of impossibility, for we are taught by the Church, notwithstanding the various tempers and opinions that prevail among mankind, to pray daily for this blessing. In the prayer for all Conditions of Men, we beseech Almighty God, that "all who profess and call themselves Christians, may be "rected since 1839 in Mahnetooahning: now this is alto-erected since 1839 in Mahnetooahning: now this is alto-"all who profess and call themselves Christians, may be spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life." Neither did St. Paul consider this unity impossible; to the Corinthians he says, "I besecch you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." Here we have a strong admonition to all who may be of opinion that religious differences cannot be avoided, and who seem strangely to forget, that the assistance of the same Spirit which kent the Church at unity in itself, with few exceptions, for several conturies after the ascension of Christ, is at hand, if men are but willing to avail themselves of it. To say that God is equally satisfied with all the various sects that God is equally selves Christians, if they are equally pious, charitable, and sincere, is supposing an absurdity.
ritual disunion, as the history of the Church abunda testifies, leads to suspicion, anger, prejudice, uncharita-ble feeling, unholy tempers, evil speaking, backbiting, lying, and slandering, and to "say all manner of evil" of those who may differ from us; which things are sure, if not timely arrested, to end in bitterness, disappointment, Feeling the vast importance, then, of union among religious professors, and the necessity of the removal of the jealousies and suspicions that separate the Christian world, as thereby the cause of God suffers, the powers of darkness prevail, and that there should be unity and grace here, in order to prepare men for unity in glory hereafter. As the Church is a point or centre on which all, the Romanist and Dissenter, may safely meet, we should pray God "that it might please Him to bring into the way of truth, all such as have erred, and are deceived," and bless all who profess His holy name with "unity, peace, and concord." And as a first step toward the accomplishment of this desirable end, the Methodists, for whose special attention and consideration this article is written, should be earnestly entreated to return to that Church in whose Communion the Founder of Methodism lived and died. That this could be attended some time ago with any beneficial result could scarcely be expected, at least as far as some people in Canada, calling themselves Methodists, were concerned, if we may judge from the hostility and hatred which they towards the Church; but now, that a re-union has been effected with that respectable body, the British Methodists, and they are for the future to be more than formerly under the control of the English Conference, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will now be inclined to be on more friendly terms with the Church, and especially when it is remembered, that the present President of the Canada Conference stated, some years ago, ages, from 15 downwards. before a Committee of the House of Commons, that "the Methodists considered themselves a branch of the Church of England in every part of the world." To the return of the Methodists in Canada to the Church, it may be said, there are many opposing circumstances; I know of but one that is worth mentioning, and that is, that the Preachers would oppose the measure, as they would naturally conclude that their services would be no longer required. required; and many of them, who had given up their worldly prospects by engaging in the work of the Ministry, would be deprived of perhaps even the necessaries of life,—for this a remedy could be provided. The aged Ministers I would have to retire on a moderate allowance to keep them comfortable through life; the few who may have some knowledge of the Classics, I would have pre pared for Holy Orders; and those who have not, the Classics in their case might be dispensed with, and, if found qualified in other respects, or after some training, let them be admitted to the Order of Deacon, with the distinct understanding that they were to expect no further promotion, unless they acquired the necessary lite-rary qualifications. As Deacous, they might be usefully employed, by assisting the Clergy in preaching, in visiting the people, and all the other duties of their high and And this would not only raise them to sacred calling. And this would not only raise them to respectability, but the extension of sober, "pure and un-

As you, Sir, may not be aware of the course of study prescribed by the Methodists for Candidates for their Ministry, it may not be amiss to say, that they are received on trial for four years, and that the course of study is accordingly divided into four parts. At the close of the first year, they are avanigad on English Granuse the first year, they are examined on English Grammar ology; the second year on Ecclesiastical History; the third year on Ancient and Modern History; and the fourth on Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Rhetoric. They are furnished for the whole course with a set of printed questions arising out of the books recom-mended to the Candidates, but as those who have no taste for reading can easily procure the necessary answers, it is not too much to say, that many of them prefer this mode, to the tedious and more difficult process of gathering the answers from the books they are expected to read, so that they may pass the several examinations without increasing much either in knowledge or wisdom. And as it regards the old Preachers, they have never passed what may be called any regular examination. You can now, Sir, form some idea of the severe test exacted of the Candidate for admission into the Wesleyan Ministry, and whether, if they were to make any movement, in the proper direction, those who have Scriptural authority to call and send forth Ministers into this portion of the Lord's vineyard would be disposed to view the matter

defiled religion," would be the certain result, which " the

erection of altar aginst altar" so clearly prevents.

To the Editor of the Church. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Permit me to make an observation or two arising out of your remarks concerning the unfortunate demonstration in Dunnville on the 4th of

Agreeing, as of course I do, in the principles involved in your article, I cannot but think that under all the cirstances they were unnecessarily severe. Such dis plays are certainly most out of place in this Province, but surely they are far more excusable in native born United States citizens, than in British subjects. I as sincerely believe as you do that the revolt of the American Colonies was a sin which has yet to be expiated by that people;—but it is almost too much to expect that, at present even honest and sincere-minded American citizens, should thus feel, especially while so many in the British Empire, who are accounted amongst her honourable sons, are not ashamed to propose sentiments, the ultra-demo racy of which would be denounced by thousands of our respectable neighbours, Nay, is it not a fact, that there is scarcely an individual in our own Province who was vernment favour.

I respectfully submit, therefore, that, while we strenuously uphold and diligently teach the divine authority of Government, remembering who has said, "By me kings rule and princes decree justice,"—we should yet, seeing the unhappy sanction that is given in our own High Places to erroneous doctrines on this subject, be very full of brotherly kindness and Christian forbearance in our trickness was a girller and the street was a girller an of brotherly kindness and Christian forestance in strictures upon similar errors when manifested by American citizens, who drink in their errors with their mother's milk, and who have few of our opportunities of correcting them, and arriving at more Scriptural views

these important subjects. I have been led to these remarks by the fact that Mr. Brownson is one of my parishioners, and a young man whose general propriety of conduct made me exceedingly. whose general propriety of conduct made he exceedingly serry to see his name so very improperly dragged before the public as it was by the correspondent of the Colonist. He has been for a considerable time established in a very respectable business as tinsmith and stove-dealer in Dunnville, with credit to himself and benefit to the village end enjoybershood. But severally do I recent the lage and neighbourhood. But especially do I regret the personal attack in question because he is an attendant upon the services of the Church, and an efficient mem-

of course I, as well as you, condemn as ill-judged and highly improper the celebration in question, but I have reason to be satisfied that it did not originate with him, and from his general character I feel convinced that in his case, at least, it was accompanied with no malicious intent or insubordinate feeling, but was simply the result of

a thoughtless nationality.
This much I feel due to Mr. Brownson, as a quiet and respectable inhabitant of my Parish. I remain, your's faithfully.

ADAM TOWNLEY. The Glebe, Port Maitland, 25th Aug., 1847.

To the Editor of The Church.

Manatouahning, August 16th, 1847.

REV. SIR,-When one meets with a work professing give statistics and other information, with regard to an asive Colony like that in which we reside, one's first

e way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of erected since 1839 in Mahnetooahning: now this is alto gether incorrect, as is, I think, known to most of your readers, I being still soliciting the alms of Christians in this country and in Britain, for the purpose of erecting one, which the spiritual wants of the people have long

Again, the number of adults baptized in the several in 1839 having, according to the registry which I have before me, been 20 instead of 38, in 1840, 28 instead of 84, and in 1841, 21 instead of 41.

The next statement in the article which I feel myself called upon to correct is that by which the readers of the Gazetteer are led to believe that since August 1841 there has not been come and the same than the s has not been even one adult heathen brought into the Church. This certainly, were it true, would be a strange Church. This certainty, were it the circumstance, and one requiring explanation, if for three years in succession such numbers as are set down opposite to each year, so many adults had been brought into ite to each year, so many adults had been brought the Church, and then the work of conversion have come suddenly to a dead stop: but such is not the case, true, since then, with the advice and approbation Bishop of the diocese, the spirit and letter of the Rubric has been closely followed, the Missionary not admitting any adults to the Sacrament of Baptism, till they had first which has, as was anticipated by him, considerably les sened the number of adults baptized each year. My gistry, which lies before me, shows, from September 1841 to September 1845, the year before the date of the publication of the Gazetteer, the names of 37 adults, re

Begging the favour of the insertion of these few remarks on a subject affecting the interests of one of the Missionaries of our Church among the Red Men of this I remain, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant, FRED'K A. O'MEARA. It will be well to remark that the number given by the It will be well to remark that the number given by the Gazeteer of Baptisms for the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841 are correct, if they had been given as the gross number of baptisms of persons of all ages during that period. The gross number of baptisms from 1841 to 1845 is 137, namely, 37 adults, and 100 of all ages, from 15 downwards.

F. A. O'M.

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—In the last number of your paper there is a letter upon Church Music signed "Tallis" which, from the importance of its subject, and, as I think, the erroneous pinions it contains, calls for a few observations. "Talis" accounts for the silence of our Congregations in this ost essential part of our Public Worship, from the fact, "Our Church Choirs sing the melody of their tunes in the triple (query treble) instead of the Tenor, and in place of singing in unison, as was formerly the practice in the ancient plain song of the Church, make it a point as much as possible to sing in harmony," and, according to his own shewing, harmony has been in use since the ime of Ravenscroft, Dowland, &c., who flourished in the sixteenth century. Are we, therefore, to go back to a period prior to that, when the art of music was in its infancy, before congregations can be brought to join heartily in the praise of God? Surely all congregations have not been "dumb," as "Tailis" expresses it, for the last three centuries! Or shall we take the time of Dowland, &c., when the melody was in the Tenor; if so, what shall we do with our Treble voices? Women and Boys must then learn a new part, and one possessing very little interest or beauty, as it resembles our present Counter-tenor. "Tallis" says further, "that not one man in a hundred can sing a tune in the triple," which means neither more or less, than that not a man in a hundred can sing the air of a Psalm tune:—this needs no com-ment. He then asks, "why then should we not return to the old paths, in the Music of the Church?" I answer, ecause these Old Paths would lead us the wrong road. Antiquity is an excellent argument in Religion, but quite the reverse in music. I would humbly suggest to "Tallis" the path in which his zeal might be better employed. I would have him ask why it is that our Clergy are contented to sit down in total ignorance of an art which is so important a part of the service of the Church? or why it is that Music, the handmaid of Religion, is not made a necessary part of the education of a Clergyman? If "Tallis" will take this hint and employ his pen upon this view of the subject, he will, I am certain, do infinitely more good, than by resuscitating the barbarisms of

> Musicus. REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.

Sir,-As this complaint is prevailing at present to an alarming degree in our Province, I think it my duty to make public the following recipe for a remedy, which has been attended with the most signal success:—

For immediate relief-a tea-spoonful of common chalk I wish the Methodists will, and would be happy to see them all return into the bosom of the Church, and as they profess to believe in her Articles, and Doctrines, it is to be hoped that their leading men will see the many advantages that would result from the consummation of be obtained, take one tea-spoonful of Epsom Salts in a half pint of tepid water, about a quarter of an hour be-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1847. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Plague of London.

The Hermit and the Vision Diocese of Fredericton.
The Parable of the Good Samar The Hermit and the Vision.
Garner—Bishop Patrick; Bishop
Hall; Dr. Lucas; Rev. B. E.
Nichols, M. A.; Archdeacon
Manning; Rev. J. M. Chanter.
M. A.; Bishop McIlvaine.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Home and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below .-Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business connected with the temporal and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings particularly distinguished amongst the disaffected in the late rebellion, but who has received some mark of Gonamed in the following list.

Any Clergyman within those Districts, who may require to be instituted and inducted into his Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish as soon as convenient.

номв	AND SIMCOB DIS	TRICT	8, 2
Whitby	Thursday,	Sept.	9, 10 A.M
Brock	Friday,		10, 11 A.M
Scarboro'	Saturday,		11, 4 P.M
Etobicoke	Monday,		13, 11 A.M
Credit			4 P.M
Streetsville			14, 10 A.M
Chinguacousy	Wednesday,		15, 10 A.M
Lloydtown	Thursday	"	16, 10 A.M
Tecumseth	"		4 P.M
Barrie			17, 4P.M
Penetanguishene	Saturday,	"	18, 6 P.M
Orillia	Monday,	"	20, 4 P.M
Georgina	Tuesday,		21, 4 P.M
Newmarket	Thursday,		23, 16 A.M
Markham		4	+ P.N
Thornhill	Friday,		24, 10 A.M
York Mills		"	+ P.N
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D'AUBIGNE AND OLIVER CROMWELL.

There are few works published during the list few years, which have more engrossed the attentior of the general reader, than Dr. J. H. Merle D'Atbigne's "History of the Reformation." Beyond all question it is a production of considerable merit, and though we feel ourselves called upon to dissent from nany of the views which it propounds concerning the constitution of Christ's holy Church, we readily admit that much useful information is to be derived from its pages. Graphic are the pictures which the History presents of the leading features of that memorable and forth for our grateful remembrance.

It is with regret that we cannot speak in terms equally favourable, of the volume which Dr. D' Aubigne has just given to the world. Indeed we have seldom met with a production, professing to be of a meral and religious cast, which is liable to so many serious objections, as THE PROTECTOR. When analyzed, it proves to be neither more nor less than "a vindicayears from 1836 to 1841 is incorrect, in the adult baptisms assigned to the last three of these years, the number tion" (we quote the second portion of the title page) of the enormities perpetrated in Britain during the

To prove that this conclusion has not been come to introduction: "The fearful commotion and sanguinary conflicts, which shook the British Isles in the middle of the seventeenth century, were in the main, a direct struggle against Popery. They were like the shakings and shudderings of the earth in a country threatened with conflagration by subterranean fires. If a traveller, in self-defence, slay a highway robber, the responsibility of blood-shed does not rest on him. In ordinary times, his hand would have been pure from the stain. War is war, and calls, alas! for blood. In the days of Louis XIV., and of the Stuarts, it was a real war that Popery waged against the British Isles." The author adds, "Strong measures no doubt were employed, to save England from the danger with which it was threatened; but so formidable a disease could not be averted, except by the most active reme-

This is plain speaking; and, what is most lamentable in a professedly Protestant writer, it is undisguised and unadulterated Popery in essence, if not in name. It is neither more nor less than an enunciation of Dens' pestiferous doctrine, that we may do evil that good may come, when the exigencies of religion seem to call for such a course of procedure. D'Aubigne assumes (and a more unfounded assumption man never made) that Charles I. plotted to introduce Romanism into Great Britain; -and then proceeds unblushingly to argue, in so many words, that the barbarous murder of that monarch, and the sacrilegious spoliation of the Church, were righteous and justifiable acts,-"most active remedies," which it was lawful and proper to

But granting, for the sake of argument, that poor Charles had really been a Jesuit in disguise, and that the leading aim and object of his existence had been to introduce the "mummery of the Mass" into our Cathedrals and Parish Churches, to what conclusion would the Doctor's reasoning lead us? Why simply to this, that treason and murder are to be canonized when exerted against Romanism, or any other form of inscriptural error.

And the author gives us a very decided and signifieant hint that the operation of this precious doctrine is not to be regarded as applicable only to the seventeenth century. He says: "IN OUR DAYS ROME IS STRIVING TO RE-ENTER ENGLAND BY MEANS OF CERTAIN TEACHERS—THEN IT WAS THROUGH ITS KINGS." The conclusion is so obvious and transparent, that a is made to the placard, and "Puseyism" and "Rowchild might draw it. In the seventeenth century it land Hill," are pressed into the service as attractive was lawful to decapitate the Lord's anointed, because he was suspected of a leaning to Popery; ergo, in the nineteenth century it would be a justifitable and "most active remedy," to put Mr. Newman and his fellow perverts to death, inasmuch as they are striving to omanize the British Realm!! Is it not frightful to see such anti-christian sentiments promulgated under the specious mask of zeal for pure gospel truth: sentiments which, if legitimately carried out, would cause the Tragedy of the Commonwealth to be re-enacted,re-establish the horrors of the Inquisition,—and re-

Cromwell's accidental antagonism to Popery (for it and traitor as he was, to invest him, in the eyes of D'Aubigne, with all the attributes of a hero and saint. It is a varnish which gives lustre to the most wicked and flagrant actions. For instance, when detailing rocks on which that fortress stands, and blow it into people, must be widened by another wedge. the air. Whilst the miners from Derbyshire were toiling below, the ministers sat qu'etly above." Now who were the parties of whom Merle D' Aubigne writes in a strain of such cool and contemptuous sareasm? bly in the following extract, is well-known in this

Protestantism, and display his brotherly affection, by We do not know whether he himself has ever been in blowing them up with gunpowder, as if they were a Canada; but we are aware that it has now become swarm of hornets!

our readers will judge whether we be not justified in in other Colonies. We feel, however, -as Mr. Vancharacterising it as one of the most unscriptural, into- sittart's esteemed connexions have been so long resilerant, and we will add anti-protestant works, to which | dent among us-that we may be pardoned if we regard the prolific press of the present century has given his scholastic success with some measure of Provincial

BISHOFRIC OF INDIANA.

It would appear that no small difficulty lies in the way of procuring a bishop for the diocese of Indiana. The appointment was not long ago offered to a clergyman, whose name at the present moment we cannot recall, and on his refusal to comply with the invitation, Dr. Bowman, of Lancaster, was elected by the Committee of Convention; but he has likewise seen it his duty to decline the honour of the Episcopate.

The letter conveying his determination is so excellent, that we are sure our readers will feel gratified by our transferring it to our pages. It is worthy of the best days of the Church, and reminds us of the selfdenying conscientiousness and christian humility of Leighton. With Dr. Bowman the declaration "I am unwilling to become a bishop," is not an empty, unmeaning conventionality of speech.

LANCASTER, Aug. 2, 1847. Rev. and dear Brethren:

I have received your official communication informing me of my election as Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana. I need not say that the announcement came upon me with all the suddenness of a surprise; and I beg to assure you that I receive it with all the grateful sentiments suited to an honour so unexpected, and I must add, so undestined to the surprise of the su And yet, my dear brethren, I have received your com-

munication with extreme pain; because I cannot persuade myself, that I am in any just measure fitted for the difficult and responsible post to which I am invited—and because it grieves me deeply to think of the disappointment and embarrassment which I may occasion by declining.

But with my present views, what other course is left me? If it were a mere question of personal sacrifices, I hope, by God's grace, I should be able to make them for the Church's sake. But on that head, you have left me no room to object. The provision promised for my support, seems to me generous and ample; and in the assurances you give me of a cordial and hospitable reception

everywhere, you forestall every objection that might be urged on the score of personal and domestic comfort. My difficulties are of an entirely different character. I have a deep, I believe unconquerable persuasion, that I am not fitted for the station, and that my acceptance of it would result in disappointment to the diocese, and in a series of mortifications to myself, so bitter and humiliating, that have not courage to contemplate, still less to encounter them. To see the Diocese languishing or suffering from this inefficiency on my part, to find myself in a position to whose duties I should prove unequal, but from which I could not retire, would distress me so acutely, that I cannot consent to place myself where I should run such a

In addition to these profound convictions of personal In addition to these profound convictions of personal disqualification, must be mentioned, what seems to me a very important fact, viz., that I am entirely unacquainted with Western society and manners—its modes of thought, feeling and action. My life, indeed, has been beyond the common measure a secluded one. The last twenty years of it have been passed in a single Parish of no great extent, whilst my natural disposition and habits have kept me from acquiring that knowledge of men and manners, incalculably momentous purification of christianity from the accumulated rubbish of centuries. Rome is exhibited in all her naked and unscriptural deformity; while the blessings procured for us, through the instrumentality of our reforming forefathers, are vividly held forth for our grateful remembrance.

me from acquiring that knowledge of men and manners, which seems to me nearly indispensable in a bishop. I have now passed that period of life, when the character loses its pliancy, and when one is no longer able, as in more youthful years, to adapt himself to new scenes, habits and associations. Nor am I conscious of any desire or aspiration towards a wider or more dignified sphere of labour than the humble one which I now occupy—which labour than the humble one which I now occupy—which is quite equal to my abilities and my ambition—is endeared to me by a thousand recollections of sorrow and of joy, and where my hope is—if it please God—after an obscure, but not wholly useless life, to sleep beside my own dead, in the quiet churchyard which contains their

> My chief anxiety now is, that my motives in declining the Episcopate of Indiana, may not be misunderstood. I am not conscious of the influence of any, but those which I have expressed. The convictions which I have uttered,

however, are deep and settled. -yourselves, brethren, for the kind manner in which without sufficient cause, we invite our readers to mark you have announced their choice to me—to assure you of attentively the following passage, which occurs in the introduction: "The fearful commotion and sanguishould have been, however involuntarily, the cause of a moment's embarrassment to you, and to gray that God may speedily send you a bishop equal at once to the just expectations of the Diocese, and the great demands of the

I remain, reverend and dear brethren, with sentiments of the sincerest respect and regard,
Your friend and brother,

The Rev. Messrs. Croes, Killikelly ?

and Harrison-Committee, &c.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN AND MR. WESLEY. Our Methodist cotemporary has come out with several lengthy articles, by way of reply to the strictures which we felt it necessary to make upon his expressions and views. A press of other matter has prevented us from doing more than glance at the marks of the Guardian; but, so far as that glance enables us to judge, they contain very little calling for observation at our hands. At all events, we shall suspend our rejoinder till our opponent's "case is closed," as there are too many demands upon our columns to ustify us in occupying them, week after week, with refutations of assertions (arguments we cannot call them) which have been met and answered a hundred times over. In the mean time, we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the communication from Unitas, which appears in the present sheet; it

will repay a careful perusal.

which new sects are hatched into existence. An individual in holy orders quarrels on some pretext or another with his spiritual superior, and relinquishing consequence his legitimate sphere of duty, takes staff in hand and sets forth on an exploratory pilgrimage after the means of subsistence.

Other resources having been tried without success. the adventurer, divested as he is, of all ecclesiastical ties and restraints, engages a public hall, and playerlike puts forth an advertisement purporting that the ospel will be preached by him in a purer and more effective manner than is done at any other "establishment." The first announcement not proving sufficiently attractive to secure an "audience," an addition

features in the polemical bill of fare. How this last ruse will succeed remains to be proved, but in all probability a sufficient number of disengaged "hearers" will be procured to form the nucleus of a "denomination," - and the chances are considerable that after the lapse of twenty-five years the statistical muster roll of our multiform sects will exhibit a column specially devoted to the Anti-Puseyite-Rowland-Hillites.

The topic affords large space for the exercise of the talents of the cynical satirist, but in truth it is too kindle the fagot fires of Smithfield, in all their pristine or frivolous manner. Every departure from the unity which Christ enjoined his followers to preserve must be suggestive of teelings very far removed from levity was nothing but an accident) is sufficient, murderer or mirth. Firmly do we believe that "this attempt at Church making is in substance the history of the formation of" most other sects. Too often conscience has as little to do with the matter as it has with the discovery of perpetual motion. An individual has a the usurper's wanton invasion of Scotland, his injudi- whim to gratify—an object of personal ambition to cious "vindication" observes: "The Edinburgh minis- attain-or a crust of bread to procure, and to gain ters persisted in their determination to remain in the this point, the breach already made in the unity, which castle. It was now resolved to excavate the immense once was the comfort and blessing of Emmanuel's

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The name of Vansittart, which appears so credita-They were Presbyterian ministers, quite as good Pro- Province. Our sincere congratulations are tendered ciously managed theme,

taken in tepid water. This dose is for an adult, and should be repeated three or four times per diem. J. J. no uncommon thing for our Provincial youth to rise Such is THE PROTECTOR of Dr. D'Aubigne; and to high stations in every profession both at home and feeling :-

"The two gentlemen who were distinguished by the honour of receiving at Cambridge, from Prince Albert, on the 6th instant, the golden medals, as Chancellor's Medalists, and whose names were omitted in some accounts of the last week's proceedings at Cambridge, were Mr. C. Evans and Mr. A. A. Vansittart. These gentlemen were also bracketed as first in the Classical Tripos; the former is a native of Coventry; the latter, brother to G. H. Vansittart, Esq., the young and active Magistrate of Bisham Abbey, sons of the late General Vansittart, and grandsons of George Vansittart, Esq., who, by many, and grandsons of George Vansi will still be remembered as M. P. for Berkshire for 28 years, and as being through all that period, and to the end of his life, an able consistent supporter of the good old Tory party—ever true to the old pledge, 'Church and State.' —Morning Herald.

CITY CHURCHES.

We shall, in compliance with the suggestion of "A Traveller," publish a notice of the hours at which Divine Service commences in the several churches in this city, in our next number. In the meantime, we beg to state that strangers will always find accommodation in any of the churches, and that persons are stationed at the doors, who will shew them to seats.

THE EMIGRANTS.

Wednesday Evening, September 1. Total number at present in Sick Hospital 545 Died during the week ending Saturday, 21st Aug. 73 Admitted this day (Wednesday) Died during the last twenty-four hours

been the very considerable diminution of nearly 300 in the number of the Sick. This extraordinary reduction has been caused, we are informed, by an occurrence of a somewhat singular nature. Nearly 300 patients, we are told, left the other day without a formal discharge; and therefore, of course, without their recovery having been certified. If many of these, as we must suppose, were still in a sickly, perhaps in a critical state, when they quitted the Hospital, their departure was extremely improper; and precautions, we think, ought to be taken to guard against such an event in future.

Our Monthly Review.

Songs of the Wilderness: Being a collection of Poems, written in some different parts of the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in the wilds of Canada, on the route to that Territory, in the Spring and Summer of 1844: interspersed with some illustra-tive Notes. By George J. Mountain, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal. London: T. & J. Rivington.

The history of this delightful little volume is thus iven by the Right Reverend author, in the preface,— I entered the Hudson's Bay territory without one thought of writing verses. But in travelling weeks after weeks in a canoe through the wilderness, it is not easy to fill up the whole summer's day by reading, conversation, roughly noting the incidents of the way, or simply gazing upon the scenery through which you pass: and the per-fect wildness of your life for the time, together with the character of the objects which surrounded you, cannot otherwise than suggest many contemplations of a etic cast. "While," then, "I was thus musing, the fire poetic cast. kindled, and at the last I spake with my tongue" in the accents which follow." These "accents" fall like sof music upon the ear, and demonstrate that His Lordship's have expressed. The convictions which I have uttered, owever, are deep and settled.

Nothing therefore remains but to thank your Conventual foundation. In "Songs of the Wilderness," the reader will find much to gratify the taste, and what is of more as I do most heartily, for the honour they have done In the morals which are constantly dedu by the Bishop from the phenomena of external nature, we are strongly reminded of Quarles and Herbert, as witness the sonnet entitled,

"RAINY LAKE RIVER. "Well hast thou earn'd the title, goodly stream, Thou borrowest from thy parent Lake of Rain,
If we this livelong day must sample deem, Still mark'd by ceaseless torrents pour'd amain

Though "all appliances and means" are vain
To screen us now, and wide the welkin lowers Murmur we not, it will be fair again—
The God gives sunshine too, who gives the showers:
Nor is this rain the least of Nature's powers,
Whence He our hearts with food and gladness fills,

And grain and herbage, trees, and fruits and flowers, Subserve our pleasures, or relieve our ills. Return not void, ye showers with blessings charged.!"

This volume, which deserves a place in every Cana dian Library, is adorned with illustrative shetches exeecuted in the highest style of lithographic art. And as the profits accruing from its sale are to be devoted to the benefit of Bishop's College at Lennoxville, we sincerely trust that its circulation will be in some degree commer surate with the benevolent wishes of the accomplished

A third and concluding volume of Posthumous Sermons with Pastoral Letters. By the Rev. HENRY BLUNT, A.M., late Rector of Stratham, Surrey. London J. Hatchard & Son.

These discourses fully sustain the reputation of the excellent, and deeply regretted author. Distinguished not so much by profundity, as by a pervading impression of the importance of divine things, they cannot fail to commend themselves to all who can relish the Gospel in HOW "CHURCHES" ARE MADE.

The letter of "S. L. C." published in our last number, furnishes a curious illustration of the method by This may be accounted for partly by the unpretending beauty of the author's style, but mainly we conceive, by e fact that his heart was so deeply embued with love to Christ, as the Saviour of a lost and ruined world. Love glows and sparkles in every sentence, and, electric-like, communicates somewhat of its own warmth to the heart not absolutely petrified by worldliness and sin.

The following passage is eminently characteristic of Blunt's peculiar manner of teaching:— "I would say to the weakest believer among you, Be not cast down, be not afraid, be not doubtful, but believing. You have to do with a Saviour who rejoices far more in showing the tenderness of His mercy, than in manifesting the dreadfulness of His power. The spark of Divine Grace in your heart may be so small, that you are often tempted to doubt whether it be really there, whether you have ever been awakened, whether can hope that you are indeed among the child Take comfort, then, from the reflection that this is precisely the state of mind contemplated in the consolation of the text, [the sermon is on the Bruised Reed,] that grace is oftentimes perfectly undiscernable to you, when it is perfectly clear and manifest to the eye of God. You see it not, but God sees it; and while you are mourning in secret that there is so much coldness in your love, so much indifference in your devotion, so counces in your love, so much matter the triplet and the first much in your very repentance which needs repenting of, the angels of heaven are rejoicing that one more sinner has been brought home to the Saviour—that one more throne is filled that one more jewel is added to His crown."-p.p. 204, 205. As might have been anticipated, the "Pastoral Letters'

ence. There breathes throughout them the earnest spirit of the devoted Pastor; and they evince the nate anxiety of the Priest whose ordination vows were ever before him in all their solemn magnitude, and whose orbing desire for his poople was that they might be

POYNINGS; A Tale of the Revolution. London, J. Masters.

When we say that this little work is neatly printed and tastefully "got up," we fear that we have bestowed the highest commendation upon it, which we can honestly afford to pay. "Poynings," one would suppose, is the production of a wrong-headed monk, who mistakes romance for religion, and maudlin sentimentality for principle. We fully grant that the Revolution of 1688 has its lifficulties when considered in a Scriptural point of view, but we cannot sympathize with a writer whose aim is to paint the weak-minded and bigoted James as a Martyr, if not as a positive Saint, and William the Third as an nearnation of all that is treacherous and revolting. In a literary point of view the tale is respectably written, and gives indication of ability, which we will be glad to see the scattered members of the Christian Church exercised upon a better chosen, or at least a more judi-

testants (in Cromwell's sense of the word) as he him-self was; and the brigand was about to act out his ourably distinguished himself in his University career. don: Rivingtons, 1847.

This compilation, as we are informed in a prefixed biographical sketch by Bishop Wilberforce, "is the fruit of the long and patient acquaintance of a renewed soul with the precious discipline of weakness and pain." It consists of a series of extracts from Christian authors, which in "hours of trial bases one with thoughts of which, in "hours of trial, have come with thoughts of strength and refreshment to one true sufferer." They are gathered, continues the Right Reverend biographer "from every source which lay open to her; not from those writers only whose general tone of doctrine would agree with the whole tone of this work, but from all to whom it had been given to make a read. whom it had been given to speak a word in season to one who was bearing the burden of the Lord." The index embraces the names of Adam, Henry, Blunt, Bradley, Cecil, Hare, Bishops Hall, Hopkins, Leighton, and Wiberforce, and of many other worthies eminent for their piety and Christian experience; and demonstrates that the interesting selection was entirely devoid of that uniteresting selection was entirely devoid of that uniteresting selection was entirely devoid of and cannot fail, with God's blessing, to be of profit "the sons and daughters of affliction." There is one extract from the poor pervert Newman, which we perused with deep and sorrowful interest. How strange that the man who could once write in such a strain of Gospe purity should have been landed in the dreary quagmire derror, in which (only for a season we hope) he is now enclosed! gulphed! Most necessary is the warning of the Apostle
"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.

Short Stories from English History. London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of the very best books of the kind which we have fallen in with. The subjects are judiciously selected and handled with so much taste and graphic skill as to ensure the interest of the juvenile reader, and incite a more extensive excursion into the region of history.

the Model. By the Rev. John Blackburn, M.A., Incumbent of Attercliffe. London: Rivingtons.

Mr. Blackburn's modest little volume is compiled with evident care, and presents in brief compass a vast amoun of information regarding the most interesting of all cite.

It is designed as a hand-book or companion to an ingo sitory of the Church Society, and may be profitably us in schools and families as a medium of instruction

THE LORD OUR SHEPHERD: An Exposition on the xxiin Psalm. By the Rev. John Stevenson, Vicar of Patrixbourne-with-bridge. Third Edition. Low don: J. H. Jackson, 1847.

don: J. H. Jackson, 1847.

In reference to the Psalm which he has selected for exposition, the author well remarks: "There is a depth of meaning in every sentence—a rich variety of experience in every verse—and a fulness of joy from its commencement to its conclusion, which comprehends all that is needed in life and in death, in time and throughout eternity. The memoirs of dearents of chairing amply eternity. The memoirs of departed Christians testify to this fact. How often has the tweatypriate expression of his past experience, his present feelings, and his future hopes. To multitudes of the faithfut the Psalm has, doubtless, proved a rich source of constitution, in every age since it was composed by the sweet incore of Level."

lation, in every age since it was composed by comparing of Israel."
To unfold the beauties of this precious lyric is to Mr. Stevenson evidently a labour of love; and he has ceeded in producing a volume which will form a most desirable addition to every christian library. Whatever to constitute the control of the control and writing from the heart he speaks emphatically ho to the heart. Most heartly do we trust that this valua addition to practical theology will meet with a recept in Canada, as universal and welcome as it has alread enjoyed in the reverse to the second s enjoyed in the parent country.

THE FALL OF CRESUS. By the Rev. W. ADAMS, MA pp. 205.

Mr. Adams, already well known to the younger me has in this work taken up the history of the Lydis King, as related by Herodotus, the venerable father secular history. His object in re-producing it in present elegant garb of language and style is to connect the study of history with a helief in the doctrine of the study of history with a helief in the doctrine. the study of history with a belief in the doctrine of superintending Providence. In following this, Mr. Adams treads in the footsteps of the historian whose tale he had adopted. Whether it be the fall of Empires or the fortunes of individuals he is relating, Herodotts, mingled web of history and Mythology, never rests sais fied with the ostensible causes that have led to events, but if the providence of wise more or by oracles. either by dreams, sayings of wise men, or by oracle invariably rises from the seen to the unseen.

The conversations at the end of this little work are yery interesting and will the control to the control of the cont very interesting, and while they point out the confliction between Paganism and Christianity, they serve also develope more fully the truths contained in the storage of the serve and the serve also be about the confliction of the server and the server and the server are the s The interesting suggestions, relative to the nature of the ancient oracles, are by no means in harmony in. rationalistic tendencies of the age we live in

"We must recollect that the Oracles professed to be inspired and moreover, either through a divine or an evil agency, pear at times to have passed the limits of mere human ledge. If, therefore, we find that the influence which the obtained was enlisted on the side of virtue, and so compatible appropriate the side of virtue appropriate the side with a goodness incompatible with the character of e we have a strong argument in their favour. cially the case in the warnings which the Oracles gast.
Cumaeans and Glanens. As predictions, these answer
little value; for they do not so much foretei an isolate
as declare the general working of the laws of God's pro have fallen on the Pagan Oracles here and there, we compare them with the clear and distinct light of prop-burned continually in the Jewish Church. The pro-Delphi did not seek counsel from the true God; and believe that she was commissioned by Him to teach, the highest sense of the word, she was inspired by H but it may well be supposed that, from time to time, Ho over and controlled her replies, and employed them as a of communication with the heathen world."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chpels, To Missionary Stations throughout the Diocess of To ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support Missionaries:—

Previously announced, in No. 103, amount, 235 St. Peter's Church Credit
—per Rev. Jas Magrath ... -per Churchwardens —per Churchwardens

St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee ...£1 0
Christ's Church, Tyendinaga..... 0 6
Baker's Chapel, Richmond..... 0 5 per Rev. Saltern Givins ... Bell's Settlement Adair's do. 0 15 0

—per Rev. John Gunne

Township of London
—per Rev. C. C. Brough

Palermo—per Rev. A. Pyne

114 Collections......T. W. BIRCHALL Toronto, Sept. 2, 1847.

To the Rev. GEORGE BOURN, Missionary of the Cha of England and Ireland.
We, the members of the congregation of St.

Church, Mono, have, with feelings of the deepe pointment, heard that you are about to be removed among us. It is within your own knowledge, to you were sent to this Mission, we were for a without the advantage of a regular Clergym by whose advice and example we might be gov is needless also to tell you how thankful we felt means of grace were, by your coming, more placed within our reach; and we trust that you seen, from our conduct, that we were not in your teaching, or ungrateful for the valuable

which your stay amongst us conferred. Now that you are to leave us, it may be for a more left us to express our heartfelt sorrow at your dep abiding gratitude which fills us for your ulabours. You have instructed our children Christian duties: you have, from house to hot

publicly and privately, instructed us, and, in libshelped and cheered us in the path of Christian duly

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IDAMS, M.A.

while we feel that your greatest satisfaction must be derived from the consciousness, that through toil and through difficulties, you have endeavoured to fulfil your duty as a Minister of Christ; yet we earnestly hope that our heartfelt even the great and many felt expression of thankfulness for the great and many fits conferred upon those amidst whom you have now this we most cordially and respectfully offer. Wherever you may be placed, we pray that the Great Being may direct direct you; that His peace may be ever with you; and that the career of usefulness which you have begun may be continued through a long life.

GEO. McManus, J. P. } Churchwardens St. John's WM. MARTIN,

(And 138 additional signatures.)

To the Rev. GEORGE BOURN, Minister of the Gospel. The dutiful address of the undersigned persons, of the several Townships of Mono and Caledon. As a testimony of our satisfaction for the mann in which you have performed your offices whilst among us, we beg leave most sincerely to state our regret at your departure, and to assure you of our good wishes for your future welfare; and solemnly pray that the blessing of

God may attend you, go where you will. (47 Signatures.) St. Mark's Church, Mono, July 18, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Treasurer of the District Visiting Society of Trinity thurch acknowledges the receipt of £36 14s. 8½d, being the amount of collections made after sermons preached at morning and evening services in that church on Sunday last by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson .- Montreal Courier.

Arrival of the Guadalquiver.

Great depression in the Money Market-Further decline in Prices - Great Failures of Corn Dealers, frc. frc.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Buffalo, August 30, 1847. 20 min. past 8, A.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUADALQUIVER. The following important news was received last evening from New-York, and was published this morning in the Buffalo

The Guadalquiver arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 14th, ten days later than by the Cambria, and announcing great depression in the money market, and further decline in bread-stuffs. Heavy failures of corn dealers, &c.

Flour in Liverpool 25. @ 26s., in London 27s. @ 28s. Corn 26s. @ 30s. and very dull. Wheat 66s. @ 68s. On

Sorn 26s. @ 30s. and very dull. Wheat 66s. @ 68s. On the continent crops favourable and markets dull. No miscellaneme. tal depression. Many large houses have failed. They are mostly corn dealers, whose aggregate indebtedness is one million the month of the many them

tion three hundred thousand pounds sterling. Among them are C. Douglass & Co., Leslie, Alexander & Co., Shepherd, King, and Melville, Perin & Co.

Bank interest 5½ @ 6½ Consols. Failures still going on.—

Trade in reconfectures dull

The weather continues fine, and the crops are good. Cotton dull; perhaps one-eighth of a penny lower. Trade Breadstuffs unsettled by the crisis in the money market.

The receipts are enormous, and the quotations still have a downward tendency.

The Union arrived at Cherbourg in fourteen and a half days. There is no miscellaneous news of importance. The monetary panic occupies public attention.

Colonial.

surer of the "Toronto Destitute Immigrant Widow and Orphan's Society" acknowledges the receipt of the fol-

. H. J. Grassett - - - - 2 10 Proudfoot, Esq. - - - - 2 10 Chewett, Esq. - - - 2 10 v. Dr. McCaul - - - - 10 0 Baldwin, Esq. -W. Thompson, Esq. McDonald, Esq. Miss Cameron - -

Toronto, Aug. 30, 1847.

Weekly Returns from the 23rd to the 29th of August, 1847. EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—Number of patients at last return, 94; admitted since, 223; total, 1017. Sent to convalescent stablishment, 104; died, 71; remaining in hospital, 842. Convalescent Establishment.—Number of inmates at ast return. last return, 245; admitted since, 104; total, 349. Relapsed and sent back to hospital, 30; number remaining, 292.—Bri-

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT SAINT CHARLES - Number of sick, on the 28th August, 1847:

...... 465

EMIGRANTS.—Observing two young men, apparently bro s, we asked them if they 'wanted a job of work?' readily, 'yes.' 'What wages do you ask?' my an hour,' they replied. We asked, 'had the 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Can you chop and split Yes. Did you ever pile cordwood?' To this they were at a loss to reply, because they did not know what it meant. 'How long have you been in Canada?' 'Three days.' Where, then, did you ever chop and split wood?' 'Oh, they ad done neither, but no doubt they could.' We had just purand three cord of wood, at 8s. per cord, and wishing to ena-the poor fellows to earn a trifle—both having said that they had not a farthing of money—we set them to work piling the wood, at 7½d. per hour. Some business calling us away, we forgot our emigrant wood-pilers for three hours, and on returning found them still at work, and the wood not all piled. They count them still at work, and the wood not all piled. ned bitterly of the hard work, and boasted how hard they had worked, and when the job was completed we had 6s. pay for what one Canadian would have gladly undertaken ated for 3s.; and yet these men were quite saucy and

abusive when they were civilly told so.

There is a man in this city who makes it his business to go to an end caution them not to o every emigrant he can get hold of, and caution them not to work for any body under 3s. 9d. per day, and his board. These reatures readily believe such statements, and by wing such advice reduce themselves to starvation and beg-

Some measures should be adopted to undeceive these poor

DR. ROBISON, OF KINGSTON.—Some particulars of a disressing incident, in which this gentleman was represented as eing oncorned, appeared very recently in the Colonist. The whole transcation om which we take the following correct recital of the case: On Tuesday last, a girl, answering to the description given

in the Colonist, was sent to the General Hospital by Alderman Dr. Robison, the Surgeon at the Hospital at the time, ined her and found she had a fracture of the thigh, which duced. He then placed her in one of the beds of the Hos-This can be proved by Dr. Dixon and several of the at-its. Having placed the girl in bed, Dr. Robison visited the shall of the sheds. On his return, an hour afterwards, he found,

The Health of Kinoston and the content of this neighbourhood we still regret to say, does not to make us kindly and affectionate one to all the religion of form, but the Gospel of Christ.

We cannot be,—we are not cold to these things; and while we feel that your greatest satisfaction must be designed on the religion of the religion month, in order that the necessary repairs may be properly effected. Certain it is that along the Eighteen Mile Bush to Brewer's Mills, and on the other side of the Canal, in Storrington, where few or no emigrants have gone, the fever is most prevalent and fatal. Several most valuable lives have been lost to the town during the past week; but infinitely more in the country round. We can look forward to the coning cold

reather as the only stay to the prevailing disease. - Whig. Notwith-tanding the many warnings that have been given to emigrants, that it is useless for them to proceed to St. Johns with the view of entering the United States by the Lake Champlain route, the steamers on that water refusing to carry them, a considerable number of these poor creatures have passed in that direction, and the consequence is, that cases of fever and distress have accumulated, and the infection is spreading. We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Dawes, a clergyman of the Church of England, is among those now suffering from the epidemic, contracted in the attendance on the sick emigrants at

VISITS OF THE CLERGY TO THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.-

difficulty in getting a subscription made up among the protestants resident in Montreal, for the purchase of Bibles, &c., for distribution among the sick Emigrants.—Courier.

Conservative Association.—The Courier was the first Conservative paper to suggest the formation of a Conservative Association; since this suggestion was made we observe that it has been taken up by many of our Western contemporaries. Why do not the leaders of our party act on it at once? Toronto would seem to us the most suitable place for the head-quarters of the association; let a beginning be made there by colling a matrice of the conservatives; let a president and calling a meeting of the conservatives; let a president and officers be appointed, an address issued, and we will stake our reputation that the example will be followed in every district in the Province. But there must be no jealousies—none of that littleness of mind and sectional prejudice which renders the Conservative party so disunited. There is no time to be the Conservative party so disunited. There is no time to be lost; the enemy, active and unscrupulous as ever, is up and doing; he snuffs the battle from afar and is making ready for the fray. Conservatives of Canada, never let it be said that you have lost the battle through your own supineness! Take a lesson from your opponents; whatever may be their differences of opinion on minor matters, they always follow their leaders; no opening in their ranks is presented to the assault of an eneno opening in their ranks is presented to the assault of as enemy; while we, by our thousand jealousies and causeless prejudices, none of them on any vital question, are always liable to be beaten. The great evil with our party appears to be the want of a "man;" there are many leading ones, but there is no one man who in our party can take the place of Mr. Baldwin in Upper Canada, or Mr. Lafontaine in Lower Canada; and this, not because there is no man among us of equal talent; to say this would be indeed a very poor account of the Conservative party; but because the jealousies which our leading menentertain of one another prevent them from looking up to one entertain of one another prevent them from looking up to one one man, who is the present object is to excavate, or rather to quarry, this bed for the breadth of a hundred feet, or more, inside the line of wall, so as to give vessels a clear channel into deep water, and a basin for small crafts and rafts inside. This is a most laborious and expensive process, particularly considering the very the feet for each is £3 10s. per Course of six money in the man, or one man, who is our party can take the place of Mr. Baldwin in Upper Canada, or Mr. Lafontaine in Lower Canada; and the present object is to excavate, or rather to quarry, this bed for the breadth of a hundred feet, or more, inside the line of wall, so as to give vessels a clear channel into deep water, and a basin for small crafts and rafts inside. This is a most laborious and expensive process, particularly considering the very the feet of the state. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.—Second Loan Meeting, 1st September, 1847. Four shares sold: Lot 1 at 37½ per cent.; Lot 2 at 38½; Lot 4 at 38½; Lot 5 at 38½; Lot 6 at 38½; Lot 6 at 38½; Lot 7 at 38½; Lot 8 at 38½; Lot 8 at 38½; Lot 9 at 38½; Lo

> defy all attempts to repress it. It spread with terrible rapidity among the adjoining buildings, which were of wood, and some of the oldest structures in Kingston; within an hour some twelve or fifteen shops and dwellings, with an immense array of outmildings, formed one mass of flame, and between twenty and thirty families were deprived of dwellings. By vast and unre-mitted exertions on the part of the fire companies and the mili-tary, the flames were fortunately prevented from extending a-cross Wellington street, and were likewise confined on the eastern side of the block, We do not know the names of all kinson, Aylmer, White, Spankie, Guillard, and a number of

A portion of the buildings was owned by Mr. Drummond, a part by Messrs. Conneil & Webster, and the remainder belong-td to the estate of the late J. S. Cartwright, Esq. We believe as to create a risk not likely to be accepted by any insurance company. A number of poor people, occupying lodgings or rooms in the buildings destroyed by fire, have suffered severely, for so rapid was the spread of the flames, that it was almost impossible to save anything from their grasp. Extended as were the ravages of the fire, it was a fortunate circumstance that it did not originate at night, and that there was but little wind astir during the progress of the conflagration. Had either of these incidents been added, a large amount of really valuable property would have been inevitably destroyed, which, under the actual circumstances of the case, was preserved. As it was, the residence of Mrs. Talbot, on Princess Street, and the military hospital adjoining, were with much difficulty preserved, while on Wellington Street, Mr. Milo's shop and dwelling, and some of the buildings immediately below were exposed to a very intense heat from the mass of burning timber opposite, and for

some time held a very precarious tenure of existence.

The exertions of the military, under the command of their respective officers, and those of the fire companies, merit the highest praise, for their labour was performed, and without the remaining number great disadvantages, which is the companies. intermission, under great disadvantages chiefly arising from the incessant heat to which they were exposed in their efforts to

arrest the progress of the flames.

Except for the loss which has been occasioned to the many persons little able to bear it, the fire of yesterday affords little matter of regret: a fear has long been entertained that a fire breaking out in that locality in question, with so much material to feed it, would carry destruction through a large portion of the town. The first event has occurred, but at such a time and under such circumstances, that its consequences have been confined almost altogether to abolition of the latter dread. And now that the block has been cleared of so much ignitable material, we cannot but impress upon the corporate authorities the necessity of exercising the power vested in them by the new Act, of preventing the crection of wooden buildings upon the site of yesterday's fire. It is highly necessary, for the safety of the city, that this salutary restriction should be enforced.

Mr. Dyer.—The following paragraph, from the Lake Superior News, extinguishes, we think, all remaining hope for the safety of this man, so lately residing among us. We have not made it public without first communicating with his afflicted family, whom God in his mercy visit and console!:-

"THE SCHOONER "MERCHANT."- Nothing has yet been heard of this unfortunate vessel, and a doubt can no longer exist as to her fate. Besides the names of those known to have been on board, which we have previously mentioned, we are now enabled to add—Mr. John Dyer, mate, whose family resides at Galt, Canada West; and David Ford, James Crumer, and James Clark, seamen, of Port Sarnia; Isaac Adams, seaman, from England; and Willis Moore, a coloured man, from Detroit. Three of the passengers whose names cannot be learned, were lumbermen from Vermont."—Galt Reporter.

A FOUNDRY, on an extensive scale, and under the management of a man of first-rate abilities and experience, is about to be started in the village of Ayr .- Ibid.

NEW PASSENGER CARRIAGE. The Herald of yesterday says .—"On Tuesday last, his Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lord Alexander Russell and Major Campbell, Private Secretary, visited and inspected a passenger-carriage, built by Mr. John Thornton, of this city, upon Prosser's fence. On the Doctor remonstrating with the old dame hich she had been placed, she stated that she was going to with her. Having no power to action the state of the control of the contro e had friends there, and that she would take the Having no power to retain the parties against adapted for this country, as well as with the superior workman-Adapted for this country, as well as with the superior workmansteamer, and gave directions for the proper management of the
squaduct of the Kingston Surgeon."

Adapted for this country, as well as with the superior workmanship of the carriage itself. As it will be removed in a day or
two, the public will have an opportunity of examining it, at
Mr. Thornton's Coach Manufactory, in rear of the Montreal
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fact of the fever now raging in the adjoining townships being the Ship Fever, imported at Quebec; or whether it is not a species of Typhus Mittor, or Lake Fever, occasioned by the lowering of the water in the Rideau Canal during the present in order that the reserve is the discovery of a new process for rectifying spirits. Mr. American, named Beehan, from the neighbourhood of Syracuse, in the adjoining State, lately visited this city, and offered for sale the discovery of a new process for rectifying spirits. Mr. Rose, distiller, of this city, agreed to test with him the merit of his discovery. Rose, distiller, of this city, agreed to test with him the merit of his discovery, and was engaged with him in an apartment connected with Iron's Hotel in an experiment, when the vessel in which the heated liquor was contained unfortunately burst, and the spirits becoming ignited, communicated the fire to Mr. Rose and Mr. Bechan. Mr. Rose retaining his presence of mind, ran into the street, and threw himself into the mud formed by the rain which had just descended, turning in it, and thus extinguished the flames, but not without receiving considerable in jury. But Bechan was so severely burned, that after lingering a couple of days, death put a period to his sufferings. Bechan, we understand, has left a wife and nine children to lament his fate. Mr. Rose, we are happy to say, is recovering.—News.

LAKE ST. LOUIS.—In the present dull season, one of the

LAKE ST. LOUIS.—In the present dull season, one of the most interesting excursions near Montreal is that along the banks of the Lachine Canal, from the St. Gabriel Farm to the VISITS OF THE CLERGY TO THE EMIGRANT MOSPITAL.—
The Montreal Witness does justice to the exertions of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in their attendance on the sick protestant Emigrants at the Hospital at Point St. Charles.—
Protestant Emigrants at the Hospital at Point St. Charles.—
There are now about 150 Protestant patients now in the Hospital, who for some short time past have been placed in wards by themselves, a step taken, we understand, at the especial request of the Episcopal Church in their attendance on the sick and the works are carried along a continuties is about 46 feet, and the works are carried along a continuties in bottom, over which, in former times, no doubt, the main flood of the St. Lawrence flowed. It presents are reported by the Guadalquiver to have failed, are C. Douglet, who for some short time past have been placed in wards by themselves, a step taken, we understand, at the especial request of the protection of the course of the nine of step of the protection of the course of the nine of the Episcopal Clergy, in consequence of certain symptoms of anxiety to proselytize among the Romish Priests. The Witness rather feelingly remarks, that with the exception of the Episcopal Clergy, the Ministers of the Protestant denominations do not pay any attention whatever to the sick emigrants of their own creed. We believe this, with one exception, that of a Clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland, to be an undoubted fact. We have been told that not one Minister of those Churches, in England usually called dissenting, ever troubles bimself to visit the afflicted Protestants at the Sheds.

In one point we must correct the Witness—he speaks of the "stated visits of the Episcopal Clergy," an expression which in the stated visits of the Episcopal Clergy," an expression which walked round the wards, and then walked back again. But they do something more than this, they perform their duty like boundary of Lake St. Louis on this side; after which, the canal gradually descends to the level of the water at Montreal. All the locks and bridges are remarkable for solidity and elege, they have distributed quantities of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts; and their efforts in this most useful way would have been still more energetic, but for the want of means to purchase books. We should think that there would be no difficulty in getting a subscription made up among the protest. of the Episcopal Clergy, in consequence of certain symptoms of anxiety to proselytize among the Romish Priests. The the excavation of the rock to that breath has been thought the excavation of the rock to that breati has been thought needlessly expensive, though it may, at any future time, if thought desirable, be completed. The water being now let out of the canal temporarily, it affords many sections of the strata interesting in a geological point of view, and no difficulty presents itself to occasion any delay in the excavation of the bed, and the completion of the embankments, at least, if sufficient time in summer be allowed; for in winter, the clearing away of ice and snow for work, adds vastly to the labour and expense.

The only difficulty is in the completion of the harbours at each terminus. Very little has yet been done this season at the Montreal end below the last lock, which has, for some time. been completed, in consequence of the unusual height of the river, which has continued for two months later than has been known for many years, so as to make the construction of the necessary embankments and coffer dams impracticable, except at a greatly increased expense. The principal work is, however, at the upper end. Here, opposite Lachine, an embankment of the river of the principal work is an embankment of the principal work is an embankment of the principal work in another situation. stone, "paddled" in the interior, or, what in another situation would be called a mole or sea-wall, has been run out into the would be called a mole of sea-wait, has been that lake, not less than 4,800 feet. It was only very lately that the river fell below the level to which it was presumed to be the river fell below the riv necessary to raise the wall, and, even now, the pressure of the water from the outside causes much and troublesome leakage. This, when completed, will form a noble harbour, and coffer dams are run across from it to the shore, so as to keep the operations of the workmen clear of water. The river is here very rapid and shallow, the bottom being limestone, strewed with huge boulders of granite, and other transported rocks, and the present chief it to execute the strength of the respect to heart it to execute the strength of of the difficulties it presents, both from its extent and stubborn nature of the materials to be removed. There is every reason Candidate who will not in his turn pledge himself, on all general political questions, to be guided by the decision of the committee. To this subject we shall probably recur again, in the mean time we hope to see it taken up by our Toronto contemporaries. If the Conservative press will only do its duty the Association must be formed.—Courier.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in Wellington street, which raged for a short time with most destructive effect. The fire is said to have originated in a pastry-cook shop near the corner of Princess and Wellington streets and acquired sufficient body before the alarm was given to defy all attempts to repress it. It smead with terrible rapidity opening, if circumstances are favourable for the progress of the office is severy reason to hope that the navigation will, this year, be re-opened on the two hope to see it taken up by our Toronto contemporaries. If the Conservative press will only do its duty the Association must be formed.—Courier.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in Wellington street, which raged for a short time with any assurance of certainty. One thing, however, is very clear to us, that, considering the importance of the materials to be removed. There is every reason to hope that the navigation will, this year, be re-opened on the first of October, and completed altogether before that date in 1848; but so much is contingent on the state of the weather and the rise of the river, and on unforeseen accidents arising the form the struggle with great natural obstacles, that it is importance of certainty. One thing, however, is very clear to us, that, considering the importance of the materials to be removed. There is every reason to hope that the navigation will, this year, be re-opened on the two hope that the navigation will, this year, be re-opened on the the navigation will, this year, be re-opened on the the hatel in a past will be resent and uninformed a completed altogether before that date in 1848 opening, if circumstances are favourable for the progress of the work this fall, will be well spent if necessary to ensure its com-pletion in the next—the inconvenience of such delay would be far less to all parties than the protracting the completion to another year. We have, however, every reason to hope this

will not be required.

On Thursday a melancholy accident happened on the waterwall to which we have referred. On the land side the basin is dry to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, but on the outside the r rushes down to the Lachine Rapids with great depth and switness, and at a level of within a few inches of the top. A poor Irishman, a recent arrival, who gave his name as Cornelius Sevelin, and is believed to have come this spring from Donegal, was employed as a "puddler," that is, in packing the wall with clay to make it water-tight; and, going to the outside to wash his socks, by some accident fell in. seen to fall, but was immediately missed by his fellow-workmen who saw him rapidly drifting along the wall without power to When he came to the lower angle of the we was carried off, and almost immediately swallowed up in the rapids. He was not known to have any relations here, but there is reason to think he has a brother and sister in some part of Upper Canada. - Montreal Gazette.

NOVA SCOTIA.

County of Halifax

Township of Shelburne

Township of Liverpool

County of Lunenburg

Township of Lunenburg

County of Queen's

THE NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The following is a correct list of members returned at the recent general election to represent the various counties and

Howe and Mott.

McNab and Doyle. Township of Halifax Creelman. County of Colchester Township of Londonderry Fleming. of Truro of Onslow Crow. Dickey and Fulton. County of Cumberland Township of Amherst G. R. Young and A. Robert-Township of Pictou H. Blackadar. Henry r and McLeod. County of Sydney Desbarres and M'Donald. County of Guysborough J. B. Uniacke. County of Cape Breton Hon. E. M. Dodd. Township of Sydney Harrington. County of Richmond Township of Ile Madame Young and Smith. County of Inverness County of Hants Card and McDougall. Township of Windsor of Falmouth Songster (under protest). Dimock. " of Newport County of King's Hall and Moore. Township of Cornwallis " of Horton Brown. County of Annapolis Hon. Attorney General. Township of Annapolis
of Granville S. S. Thorne. County of Digby Budd. Comeau. County of Yarmouth Huntington. of Argyle Ryder. County of Shelburne McKenna.

* Those marked r the Radical prints suppose to be on their side. United States.

Buffalo, Monday Evening, Aug. 30.
FLOUR.—Best brands held at 5 dolls., while buyers offer only

Freeman and Campbell.

The stocks buoyant for some of the fancies, but heavy for operators. Haarlem and Norwich improved. Sales Treasury notes, 3\frac{2}{8}; Haarlem, 70; Norwich, 65; Reading, \frac{3}{4}; Long Island, 33\frac{2}{8}; Government 6's. 1867, 4\frac{1}{2}; Sterling is up to 7\frac{1}{4} (@ 7\frac{1}{2}); Francs, 5.27\frac{1}{2}. In Freights there is little doing.—
Holders generally are asking as on Saturday, and some heavy sales have been made at Saturday's rates. The market is now nominally 5 75c. (@ 5 87\frac{3}{8}c. for Genesec; 5 62c. (@ 5 69c. for Western and Oswego. Corn—73c. (@ 74c. for mixed; 75c. (@ 76c. for yellow; sales 15,000 bushels. Rye—scarce and wanting. Oats—46c. (@ 50c., and dnll. Barley—55c. Cotton Market not open. Provisions quiet.

Hurricans — A burricane at Kingston, Indiana, (no date).

HURRICANE -A hurricane at Kingston, Indiana, (no date) did great damage to the crops, and killed several head of cattle FIRE. Destruction of Welch's Circus-Levi North killed —Coomer's Type Foundry—Mercer's Dining Saloon—Bell's Printing Office, and three small shops, corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, were burned last night. Loss 40 to 50,000 dolls. Insurance 6,000 dolls. Mr. Cummings and wife, poor people, living in the fourth story, were burned to death.

banks of the Lachine Canal, from the St. Gabriel Farm to the upper works at the foot of Lake St. Louis. The object of this beautiful and costly work is, we need scarcely explain to our readers, to evade the Lachine Rapids, and to unite by canal and lockage, the Lake above and the Harbour below. The total lockage, the Lake above and the works are carried along a continurise is about 46 feet, and the works are carried along a continurise is about 48 feet, and the works are carried along a continurise is about 48 feet, and the works are carried along a continurise is about 48 feet, and the works are carried along a continurise is about 48 feet, and the works are carried along a continurise is about 48 feet, and the works are carried along a continu-

The French Steamship Union, from New York, reached

TORONTO MARKETS, September 2.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 3s. 3d. a 4s.; do. do. second, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 3d.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. @ 1s. 6d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d.; Peas, 1s. 103d. 2s.; Flour, superfine, per barrel, 25s.; do. fine, 20s.; Beef, per lb., 23d. @ 33d.; do. per 1004bs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Bacon, 37s. 6d. @ 45s; New Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 6d.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 73d. @ 9d.; do. sat. do. 53d. @ 63d.; Cheese, do. 4d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per doz., 7d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d.; Fowls per pair, 1s. @ 1s. 6d.; Appins per barrel, 7s. 6d. @ 10s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 30s. @ 40s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 10s. @ 12s. 6d.; Bread, per 4 lb. foaf, 5d. @ 63d.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

A PERSON, at present carrying on an extensive and pro-fitable business as a STORE-KEEPER, in one of the most flourishing INLAND TOWNS IN CANADA WEST, desirous, from private reasons, to retire from business, offers for sale, on wry advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, wry advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, on sisting of the usual variety kept in Country Stores, together with the good-will of his business. The STORE, with good DVELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-buildings, can be had for a trm of years. For particulars apply at this Office.

Sept. 2, 1847.

King's College, Toronto.

1847-8. FACULTY OF ARTS. Belles Lettres. Metaphysics. Evidences.
Biblical Literature. Chemistry. Experimental Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy.

Chemistry.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Theory & Practice of Medicin W. BEAUMONT, F. R. C. Principles & Practice of Surgery. Materia Medica & Pharmacy.

J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq., Hebrew. The Fee for each is £2 per Term.

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

EXAMINATIONS .- MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847: October 8 and 9-Private for admissio October 11 to 14-For University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for admission.

October 15 and 16-For Jameson Medal.

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

The Candidates for U. C. College and District Scholarships are required to lodge the necessary Certificates in the Registrar's Office, on or before September 27.

Thursday, October 28, is appointed for admission to Degrees, and for Matriculation of Students.

Kingly College H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar.

King's College, Toronto, August, 1847. H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce that it is his inten-

THE MAPLE LEAF: and that the volume for 1848 is already in preparation. It will be considerably larger than that published last season, it being

intended to increase the quantity of letter-press, and also the number of Illustrations, but without any addition to the price. H. R. respectfully requests that Literary contributions may be forwarded to him (post-paid) before September 20th, as the selection must be made, and the work placed in the hands of the Printer, soon after that date, in order to ensure the execution of the orders of the Trade before the close of the navig Toronto, August 20, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, King Street East, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above time of business, at No. 44, King Street East, Corner of Post Office Lane, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers to the public, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A general assortment of Hardware, Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns.

His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham, lowest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will be found— English, Banks, and Swedes Iron.

Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto. Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron. Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zinc. Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Chains, Nails, and Spikes. Hand, Cross-cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools. Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools. Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings. Patent Axles and Patent Leather. Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and Ploughs.
Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto.
Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and

Tinned Stew Pans and Grid Irons.

-ALSO:-Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by

assiduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 26th August, 1847.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Bulldinos, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslius and Delaiues, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fastrions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest re-munerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

North Side of King Street. Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

EDUCATION. THE business of the Home DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on Mon-day, the 6th of September next, at the usual hour. A few vacancies for BOARDERS. Terms for both Day-pupils and Boarders very moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE,

MRS. CROMBIE'S Young Ladies' Seminary will also be RE-OPENED, on the same day. Toronto, Nelson Street, 27th Aug., 1847.

Bishop's College LENNOXVILLE.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to the Public that MICHAELMAS TERM commences For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. NICOLS, Princi-August 20th, 1847.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE MISSES STEWART BEG to announce to the Ladies and Public in general of Toronto and its vicinity, that on the 16th instant, they will open the above Establishment at their residence, No. 85, Bay Street, second door south of Richmond Street West, for the reception of Young Ladies, where every attention will be paid to the morals as well as the education of those committed

Terms per Quarter of Twelve Weeks: 528-tf Board £6 0 Tuition in the several branches of an English education, comprising Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic; together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work..... Use of the Piano Each Boarder to provide Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Toronto, Aug. 9, 1847.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL INTENDS RE-OPENING her Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies (as Boarders) SEPTEMBER THE EIGHTH. Two Vacancies for Pupils. Terms known on application to

MRS. CAMPBELL.
Brockville, August 4th, 1847.

MISS MACNALLY

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

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

The plan of education which MISS M'N. pursues, is bas upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care will enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclu-

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment which is now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also the globes, M1SS M'N. has taken care to provide

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

TERMS: Piano Forte and Thorough Bass 1 10 English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements... 7 10 Use of Piano 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, cluding Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO.

THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. THE REV, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. 36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman NOTICE.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETT," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the 'TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addi-

tion to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED, At the Office of the Diocesan Press, No. 5, KING STREET WEST, PRICE, 18. 3d.

A SERMON, Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. James. TORONTO, III JUNE, M.DCCC.XLVII,

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B. RECTOR OF GUELPH. (PURLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE LORD BISHOP AND CLERGY.) Just Published:

THE Twelfth of July;

A DIALOGUE,

Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. &c. Price 5s. per hundred.

> May be had at the Office of "The Church" Paper, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

NEW COLONIAL CHURCH MAGAZINE. On the First of July was Published.

THE Colonial Church Chronicle. AND MONTHLY MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

UNDER this title it is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, averaging forty 8vo. pages, stitched in a neat wrapper, at 6d. per number, or 7d. stamped.

1. Its principal object will be, to farnish authentic accounts of the State and Progress of the Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire and in other Foreign Parts. Under this head it is intended to give—

1. Monthly summaries of the intelligence received from the Colonial Dioceses, and from the Missions and Foreign Stations of the Church of England; with occasional extracts from Colonial Episcopal Charges and Reports of Missionaries.

2. Notices of Colleges and Schools designed to advance the Colonial and Missionary progress of the Church of England.

3. Historical Sketches and Statistical Data concerning the rise and growth of the Church in the Colonies, and other for-

In addition to the above, the Colonial Church Chroniele will

In addition to the above, the Colonial Church Chronisle will contain accounts of Home Proceedings, connected with the progress of the Missionary operations of the Church, and such other home intelligence as bears upon Colonial and Foreign Church extension, or such matters, especially Ecclesiastical, as may be interesting to the Clergy and Laity abroad.

11. It is intended to give short periodical summarks of the proceedings of the Church in America, especially in reference to its extension in that country, and its Missionary labours in other parts of the world.

11. Under the head of General Religious Intelligence, a Kecord will be found of the most important events affecting the

cord will be found of the most important events affecting the state of Christianity both at home and abroad.

IV. Original Papers will be given, and Reviews of Books and other publications, falling within the range of the subjects embraced by the Colonial Church Chronicle.

V. The pages of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be open to Correspondence on topics connected with its various designs above described.

VI. Advertisements of a suitable description for the Colonial

Church Chronicle will be received.

Books intended for Review, and any Communications should Books intended for Review, and any Communications should be forwarded to the Editor.

The publication will be conducted in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England, as set forth in her authorized formularies. Its character and style will be such as to adapt it for general perusal, with the view of diffusing intelligence concerning the Missionary labours of the Church, and of awakening a lively interest in their success among all bears of posicity.

classes of society. London: Francis & John Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place. J. H. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Deigh-

ton, Cambridge. Persons desirous to become Subscribers, may receive the Stumped Copy for Twelve Months by paying 8s. 9d. Cy., to the Agent for the Diocese of Toronto, Mr. Champion, Church Society's House, Toronto. August, 1847.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of the City of New York; of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Member of the Esculapian Society. New York; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada;

JAMES J. HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of New York; of the Medical Justitution of Geneva College; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada and

NELSON R. REED, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Geneva; and of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery, &c. &c.

s, viz.:—
Serofula, or King's Rvil,
Billous Complaints,
Tic Doloureux,
Incipient Consumption,
Salt Rheum.
Chronic Diseases of the Joints,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Skin Diseases,
Rickets. Asthma, White Swellings, Liver Complaints, Ulcers and Fever Sores, Rickets, &c. &c. &c. &c.

For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Herres, Markham, or Dr. James J. Hunten, Newmarket, and the most minute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfull The Institution will be visited by the Physicians as follows, viz. By Dr. R. Hunges, daily.

By Dr. Jas. J. Hunges, deednesdays and Thursdays; and
By Dr. N. R. Resp, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturday

In commexicu with the above establishment, Drs. R. & J. J. HUNTER have established an Infirmary for the Relief and Curre of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hope, from their long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that they will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely fell

by the Canadian public.

The Dis. R. & J. J. Henter will also receive patients afflicted with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUB-FOOT, and will in every lostance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Markham, 1st July, 1847.

Markham, 1st July, 1847.

From the Boston Traveller.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.—We publish to-day a commendatory letter from Vermont, of this popular medicine. Though averse to the free use of medicine, and especially of the patent medicines of the day, we have had such opportunities to know of the beneficial effects of this balsam on our friends and acquaintance, that we are constrained to regard it as a very valuable remedy for coughs, colds, &c. strained to regard it as a very valuable remedy for coughs, colds, &c. CAMBRIDGE, Vt., June 18, [846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: For several years past, my osual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough accompanied with pains in both sides, hetween the shoulders, &c., which, with long continued night sweats, and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life; I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I can recommend others who need it, to try it.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &
Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.
July, 1847.

BIRTHS. At Drummondville, near the falls, August 7th, the wife of Dr. Francis Clarke Mewburn, of a daughter.
At Darlington, on the 17th ula, the lady of Henry S. Reid,

Esq., of a daughter.
At Port Maitland, Lake Erie, on Monday, the 23d ult., the lady of H. F. Boucher, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

MARKIED.

On Saturday, at St. Mark's church. Pittsburg, by the Rev.
Mr. Greg, Michael Lorenzo Pense, Printer, 2nd eldest sen of
Mr. F. Pense, of the township of Kingston, to Harriet Grace,
2nd eldest daughter of E. J. Barker, Esq., M. D., of Pittsburg.
At Chatham, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Hobson,
Better Mr. W. Berder, to Miss Elizabeth Company. Rector, Mr. W. Reeder, to Miss Elizabeth Camm, both of that

town.

In St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. W. T. Leach, M. A., Mr. Dennis Glynn, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. M. Reid, of Quebec.

At Bellevue Cottage, Lower Lachine, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. W. Bond, Mr. H. W. Newman, of Grafton, C.W., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Caverhill, Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, at the residence of Mr. John M. Watters, Mr. John Oliver, of Quebec, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Drum, of Montreal. At St. Andrews, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Mayor, Mr. Henry Dockstader, to Miss Harriet Stackhouse. DIED.

At Cobourg, C. W. on the 20th inst., Angus William, som of Donald Bethune, Jun., Esq., Barrister, aged I year.
On the 26th inst., at the residence of her father, in the full assurance of a glorious immortality, Mrs. Macklin, wife of Mr. J. C. Macklin, of London, C. W., and daughter of Mr. Robert

Hawke, of this city
On the 14th ult., in the township of Murray, Mary, wife of Mr. John Mathieson, and daughter of Thomas McMurray, Esq., of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, aged 35 years.
On the 14th inst., at his residence, West Seymour, Benjamin

B. Ranney, Esq., aged 63 years.
Near Port Stanley, on Tuesday evening last, of apoplexy,
Hannah Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. Jesse Zavits, aged 46, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.
On Saturday the 14th inst, at St. Andrews, Cornwall, Isabella McLean, widow of the late Hon. Niel McLean, in the 85th year of her age. She was one of the first settlers in the town-

ship, having resided upwards of 60 years on the same property. ounded by her family and connections. She died in the full possession of all her faculties, and as she was distinguished for kindness of disposition and generous hospitality, she was universally beloved and respected.—Cornwall Observer. At Hornby, Trafalgar, on the 17th of July, Martha, wife of Mr. John Cowin, farmer, Hornby. On the 6th ult., John William Peter, only son of William

Laughton, Esq., St. Alban's, Holland Landing, aged 4 years On the 20th ult., Adelaide, second daughter of William Laughton, Esq., aged 12 years.
On the 20th ult., at Newmarket, Malvinis, daughter of M. P. Empey, Esq., aged 10 months.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 2:

Rev. Dr, Lundy, 2 new subs.; J. Thomas, Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; Mr. Jas, Milner; W. C. Clarke, Esq., rem.

igence.

nes, Chpels, Diocese of the suppor

(From "Gathered Fragments," by the Rev. John A. Clark.) deep. The mother called around her her seven chil-

Thou didst blow with thy wind; the sea covered them. They sank as lead in the mighty waters.

From the 15th of Exodus.

"New Haven river," said Mr. Colchester, entering upon the description with the ease and fluency of one customed to communicate his thoughts to others, "New Haven river has its source among the mountains of Bristol and Lincoln. Its course, for a while, is precipitous and rapid, leaping down rocky shelves, and roaring amid the wild solitude through which it passes, till at length, emerging from the mountains, it winds with a swift current through an open country At New Haven West Mills, or Beman Hollow, the tract of interval land through which the stream passes is narrowed, and the stream itself is hemmed in by precipitous banks, and ranges of hills on either side, orming, as one would think, an impassable barrier against the swelling waters, until they are lost in Otter

creek, about a mile below this point. "At Beman Hollow, a little hamlet had been gradually formed, from the advantages the place afforded for establishing mills and manufactories. Some of the houses were built near the margin of the river; others, more remote, on the sloping sides of the hill.

"On the 26th of -, the stream, in consequence of heavy rains, had risen unusually high, so that some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood became alarmed, and left their dwellings. Those, however, who lived further back from the stream were free from all apprehensions of evil, and retired to their rest, that evening, with a feeling of perfect security.

"How true it is, that every night when we lay our head upon our pillow, we ought to be prepared to awake in eternity! If it were consistent with the divine will, I, for myself, should desire to have some previous intimation of the approach of that solemn event which closes the scene of our probation, and introduces us into the immediate and unveiled presence of the Judge Eternal. To my mind, there is something awful and terrific in the manner in which the Egyptians perished in the Red Sea:-carrying in their hands the weapons of death-burning with rage, and thirst for blood; and now having the spoil almost subtle and mysterious chain that bound each drop in the mighty waters rushed back, and swept them all up, and all things in readiness for the journey. the upright wall to its kindred drop, and, in an instant,

"And nothing but the conflagration of the last day can exceed the awful and appalling scene which must world, unaffected by all the solemn warnings of God,

darkness was spread over the entire glen. The clouds and never caught the infection.—Toplady's Anecdotes. breeze, or piercing wind! So guard thine own soul: it is deliwere collecting on the mountains above, in dense and fearful masses. Soon the rains descended, and the floods came. The dams, up to the very source of the stream, one after another, gave way; and mills and manufactories fell before the mighty rush of waters. The swollen river, acquiring increased momentum as it advanced, swept every thing before it. The inha-Houses and barns, and sleeping families were carried

away, and involved in the general destruction. "I arrived at this scene of devastation the day succeeding this general catastrophe. A more affecting vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, comscene I have seldom witnessed. A daughter of Mr. Wilson, the head of one of the families that had been palm-tree, and make a rope of its fibres, and, after it swept away, having been absent that awful night, had was done, the angel would appear to him again. The just reached the spot, and was looking towards the hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey place where, the day before, had stood her father's the vision. dwelling, and her own sweet home.

"Who can conceive her agony of feeling, as she stood with clenched hands, pallid cheek, and trembling frame, and, with a countenance upon which was depicted almost frantic emotion, turned first this way and then that, asking again and again, Where are they? My dear, dear mother, where is she?

"Alas! we could only weep, and point to the scene of ruin before us.

"There are some touching facts connected with the destruction of the Wilson family, worthy of a more detailed and particular description. They were not apprehensive of any evil until it was too late to escape. Upon the first intimation of danger, the whole family rose and hastily dressed themselves. But, before they could well do this, they perceived that their dwelling one as well as the other is essential to his well-being. was rocking upon its foundation. Soon the chimney fell in, and the house actually floated upon the water. Mr. Wilson and his eldest son rushed to the door, be a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man, plunged into the stream, and succeeded in reaching an if he would be blessed with happiness on earth." elevated point of land which was still above the Saturday Magazine.

"They had scarcely placed their feet upon the solid earth, when they heard a tremendous crash. Looking back, they could faintly discover, through the thick mists of night, that their dwelling had, by the violence of the water, been riven in twain, and that it now formed two separate wrecks. From each of sweetest disposition in the world. They are void of all deceit these floating wrecks, they could distinctly hear the and guile, of all hatred and envy, of all covetousness and selfcries and shrieks of terror and despair.

that had been borne down, became so entangled in low; so that they make the most agreeable society that ever one mass, as to occasion a temporary obstruction below. The course of the waters was checked, and hath not expressions powerful enough to paint them forth. one part of Mr. Wilson's house drifted near the point There is no strangeness at all among them. You can meet where he stood. Upon this he discovered his daughter. nobody there, but they will entertain you with as much kind-She was calling to him for help in tones the most

piteous and heartrending. "Procuring a rope, he again plunged into the flood, and swam to the wreck upon which his daughter was dition of pleasure, and make the most delicious harmony that the roar of the waters, he lifted up his voice again and east embraces. There they open to each other their very hearts. again, and bid his child seize the rope which he threw There they study to increase, not to diminish their mutual out to her. But, either deafened by the surrounding happiness. There they think all that another enjoys is as if tumults, she heard him not, or paralyzed with fear, she found herself incapable of making any efforts to extricate herself from this perilous situation. While the agonized father was making these fruitless efforts to rescue his perishing child, the obstruction below sud-

son again reached the land; and it was just in time to sal kindness of the place. Others will not be loved the worse down the precipitous current. His eye could not fol-low them; for over their course hung thick and terri-ble delay. low them; for over their course hung thick and terrible darkness. His imagination was left to picture the ble darkness. His imagination was left to picture the one may retire to the company of those he loveth most.—Bi-

"At this very moment, in another part of the valley, was exhibited another scene no less awful and melancholy. In a retired, but somewhat exposed spot, feebled by age, and helpless through the entire loss of all these should prosper; one of them must needs rob the other stood the humble dwelling of Nathan Stewart. En-

dren, and read from the word of God, and then com. Bishop Hall. mitted herself and her family to the Most High in an

act of solemn prayer. "One of their neighbours, a Mr. Eldridge, knowing their defenceless situation, and prompted by the kindwith himself and son, succeeded in reaching Mr. Stewart's house in safety. His object was to remove the family upon the raft; but he had scarcely reached their dwelling before he and they were all swept away by the resistless waters. Mr. Eldridge ultimately escaped with his life; but his son accompanied the Stewart family in their voyage to eternity.

When the morning dawned, the whole valley wore the most gloomy and desolate aspect. One wide scene of water and devastation stretched before the viduals to the branches of trees, almost senseless through terror and exhaustion. Among the number I believe, in the Stewart family. The account that of finding death to be unto him the gate of life. For "the he gave of the occurrences of the preceding night was | hope of the righteous shall be gladness." In the extremity of that his mother took down the Bible and read a chap- decision, that it brings present peace. Such is the prayer of ter. She kneeled down with another book before her, faith, that we can in the darkest hour of affliction, connect and began to pray, and then the house began to reel with it thanksgiving .- Rev. B. E. Nichols, M.A. and move. As to what passed after this he had no

distinct recollection. "Near the spot, drifted to the shore," continued our narrator, "I found this Prayer Book," taking a dingy-looking, water-soaked volume from his pocket, -"and I have no doubt this is the very book which Mrs. Stewart had before her when kneeling, as just described, to offer up her last prayer. I shall long keep this, as a sacred memento of the awful occurrences that have rendered memorable Beman Hollow.'

THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

Lord Craven lived in London when that sad calamity raged. His house was in that part of the town since called (from the circumstance of his house being situated there) Craven Buildings. On the plague within their grasp, God, with his breath, dissolved the growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to go to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, his baggage put he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his cane under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who have been exhibited, when the inhabitants of the old served him as postillion,) saying to another servant, "I suppose, by my lord's quitting London to avoid continued to eat and drink, and marry, and give in the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not marriage; and hnew not until the flood came and took in the town." The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing a plurality of "The inhabitants of that once delightful glen, which gods. The speech, however, struck Lord Craven very I have just described, also had had warning from a sensibly, and made him pause. "My God," thought divine messenger. There had been often read to them he, "lives everywhere, and can preserve me in town from the sacred volume, this admonition: Be ye also as well as in the country. I'll even stay where I am. ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful man cometh. It was indeed an hour in which all ap- sermon to me. Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that prehensions were laid asleep. It was the solemn hour distrust of thy providence, which made me think of of midnight. The scenes of nature lay wrapped in running away from thy hand!" He immediately orsilence and repose through the vale of Beman Hollow. dered his horses to be taken off from the coach, and No sounds were heard but the rough and hoarse wa- the luggage to be brought in. He continued in Lonters of the swollen stream. Thick and impenetrable don, was remarkably useful among his sick neighbours,

THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who, in the early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which, in the times of the Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed there, mornbitants of Beman Hollow, although all unconscious of ing, noon, and night, eating only of the dates which water of the Nile. At length, the hermit became set thyself sternly against the evil, and every day cry anto their danger until it burst upon them, did not escape. some neighbouring trees afforded, and drinking of the

manding him to arise, and cut down a neighbouring

He travelled about, from place to place, many days measured in fervency.

and, with much labour and assiduity during several to the abiding of spiritual religion in the world, as the human days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and after body is to the abiding of the human soul,—Bishop McIlvaine. a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks, completed the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit, as promised, and thus addressed him: "You are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know then, that man was made for labour: and prayer also is his duty: the Arise in the morning, take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; and let it

The Garner.

THE DENIZENS OF HEAVEN.

They are a people of the most excellent nature, and the love, of all anger and peevishness, with whatsoever other things "At this moment, the immense quantity of timber there be that disturb our peace, and spoil our converse here beness and sincerity as if they had known you many years. And when many come together in one place, there is no jarring, by reason of their different sentiments; but they bring a great addenly gave way, and all were swept down by the reone may retire to the company of those he loveth most .- Bi-

THE FULL BLOSSOMED TREE.

Here is a tree overlaid with blossoms; it is not possible that needed by age, and neithess through the entire loss of his sight, he was but ill prepared to weather the perils of that night. Hearing the roar of the contending elements without, he called up his family, that they ther, and, at last, leaves the mind sapless and barren. As elements without, he canced up his family, that they might, if possible, escape the destruction which his therefore, we are wont to pull off some of the too-frequent blos-fears, too truly foreboded was at hand. But it was some, that the rest may thrive so it is good wisdom to moder fears too truly foreboded was at hand. But it was too late. Their dwelling already stood in the midst o late. Their dwelling already stood in the midst childhood. Neither is it otherwise in our Christian profession: a sea.

"In this hour, when made to feel in so awful a sudden and lavish ostentation of grace may fill the eye with a sudden and lavish ostentation of grace may fill the eye with most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low manner the impotence of human strength, they betook wonder, and the mouth with talk, but will not at the last fill the prices. themselves to that God who ruleth on high, and is lap with fruit. Let me not promise too much, nor raise too Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

mightier than the angry flood, or the horribly raging high expectations of my undertakings; I had rather mea should

A black cloud makes the traveller mend his pace, and mind his home; whereas a fair day and a pleasant way wastes his est feelings, constructed a raft, and having manned it time, and that stealeth away his affections in the prospect of the country. However others may think of it, yet I take it as a mercy, that now and then some clouds come between me and my sun, and many times some troubles do conceal my comforts; for I perceive, if I should find too much friendship in my inn, in my pilgrimage, I should soon forget my father's house, and my heritage. - Dr. Lucas.

DANIEL GIVING THANKS. He looked backward on a life of nearly ninety years, and gave thanks, that goodness and mercy followed him through astonished eye. Here and there clung a few indi- the whole of it. He meditated on his present situation, and gave thanks that God had enabled him to be faithful, was keep ing him in perfect peace, because his mind was stayed on him was a lad of ten or twelve years old, the only survivor, He looked forward, and gave thanks for the good hope he had brief and simple. He was unconscious of most that danger "they are quiet from fear of evil." "God is their was past. The last thing that he remembered was, strong tower." Such are the blessings attendant on religious

It often happens that those who in childhood have been deeply affected by religion, become in after years cold and relaxed. Early in life the awfulness of God's presence subdued their natural levity of mind: and the love of Christ in His Cross and Passion powerfully wrought upon their parer and nore sensitive nature. The example of holy and faithful parents fostered their better resolutions, and kept their faults in check. The world had not as yet encompassed them, and the more naked forms of evil had not as yet approached them; their conscience was still fresh, and their prayers full of sincerity and awe. A few short years, and they were thrust out inta the mid stream of life, and entangled in the world. Life with its manifold employments, hemmed them in; fair seeming THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. pleasures, and customs with soft names stole upon them; thoughts unknown before thronged around them; new desires were still true to their old faith, and to their first love. Little by little a new tone of feeling comes over them, and combine come single faults often repeated, and then a heavy fall, and an ineffectual repentance; then a second, and a third, with bss science begins to grow heavy, and in the end to slumber.— their favours.

N. B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both Then comes on the first stage of greatest peril when the vill has consented to great lengths of evil, and great degrees of hardness are attained under the cover of successful concealment. All the outward acts and usages of religion go or as before: no man knows the secret. But He sees all, Whose "eyes are as a flame of fire." - Archdeacon Manning.

CONSTANT CARE OF THE SOUL

In any work to be brought to perfection, what pains would what frequent attentions, what anxiety, what care to keep off, must watch it day and night; thou must see that no contagion approach it-no bad thoughts, no bad words, no bad deeds; thou must bring it to the Great Physician, to the Saviour of restorer-thy life-giving medicine-thy food immortal-"the bread which came down from Heaven, that a man may eat membrance-every day mark the evil of thy ways-every day weary of life, and then he prayed still more earnestly. Christ for help-every day turn thyself more and more After this duty, one day he fell asleep, and the dutiful fulfilment of the commandments of God. - Rev. J. M.

OUTWARD FORMS TO BE MAINTAINED. the tilling of the ground, that his enclosures are forgotten; or Cloth. who thinks that because the fence is not the grain therefore it may take care of itself. So would that be a defective ministry, before he could procure an axe; and during this and would prove at last, should it be generally prevalent, a journey, he felt happier than he had been for many ruinous ministry to all abiding fruits of righteousness, which, His prayers were now short and few; but for the sake of more attention to the inward and spiritual reliwhat they wanted in length and number, they outright claim of reverence and obedience, of those outward things Having returned with the axe, he cut down the tree; of Church ordinance, and order, which are just as necessary

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