Poetrn. THE LEAF.

BT B1080P #08%E. (From the Church Scholar's Renting Book.

Griping miners, nightly waking, her the end of all your care;

Ross of honour, fird on praises, Pluttering high in functed worth, Lo! the fictle sir that raises, Brings us down to parent earth.

Youths, though yet no losers grieve you, Gay in braith and assniy grace, Let not cloudless skies deserte you, Summer gives to Autma place.

Venerable sires, grown heary, Hither turn th' unwilling eye, This h, amidst your falling glory, Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our course returning, Messengers of shortest stay, Thus we preach, this truth concern "Bleaven and earth shall pass am

On the Tree of Life Eternal, Man, let all thy hope be staid, Which alone, for ever ternal, Bours a feaf that shall not fode.

SUFFERING THE SCHOOL OF OBEDIENCE.

(By Archdeacon Munning.) Nothing so likens us to the example of Christ as became Him for whom are all things, and by whom make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." (Heb. ii. 10). And it is not more in ther to be feared than coveted, as clouding the bright, in this reasoning, which seems to force upon us the conviction, that no true member of His body Who was made perfect through suffering, shall pass out of life without at some time drinking the cup that He drank of, and being baptized with the baptism that He was baptized with. And, indeed, if we look also! far from it, for many suffer without the fruits of sanctity; but all saints at some time, and in some way and measure, have entered into the mystery of suffering. And this throws light on a very perplexing thought in which we sometimes entangle ourselves; I mean, on the wonderful fact that oftentimes the same persons are as visibly marked by sorrows as by sanctity. We often see the holiest of Christ's servants afflicted with a depth and multiplication of sufferings beyond other men. They seem never to pass out of the shadow of affliction: no sooner is one gone off than another has come up : " the clouds return after the rain :" sickness; fears are thrust out by fears; anxieties are only lost in anxieties; they seem to be a mark for all the eterms and arrows of adversity; the world esteems them to be "stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted:" even religious people are perplexed at their trials. When we see eminently holy persons suddenly bereaved, or suffering sharp bodily suguish, and their trials long drawn out, or multiplied by snocession, we often say, How strange and dark is this dispensation! who would have thought that one so pure, so patient, and resigned, should have been so visited and overwhelmed by strokes? If they had been slack, or lukewarm, or backward, or self-willed, or entangled in worldly affections, we could better read the meaning of this mysterious trial; but who more earnest and useful in all good works; who so advanced in holiness, so near to the kingdom of heaven, as they?-And yet all this shows how shallow and blind our faith is; for we know little even of those we know best; we readily overrate their character; at all events, they are far otherwise in the esteem of God than our judgment: our thoughts are not His thoughts; we net up a peer, dim, depressed standard of perfection; and we should miserably defraud even those we love most, if it were in our power to mete out their trials by our measures: we little know what God is doing, and how can we know the way? and we often think that the sorrows of the saints are sent for their punishment, when they are sent for their perfection. Either way we are greatly ignorant. They may need for more of purification than we think; they may be suffering for an end higher than purification; for some end which includes purification, and unknown mysteries besides. We forget that Christ suffered, and why; and how He learned obedience, and what that obedience was. He was all-pure; suffering could find no more to cleanse than sin could find to fasten upon. The prince of this world "had nothing" in Him; yet whose sorrow was like unto His sorrow, " wherewith the Lord afflicted" Him " in the day of His fierce anger ?" and that, great as the mystery must ever be, not only and altogether as a vicarious suffering, but that in the truth of our manhood He might learn "obedience by the things that He suffered." He was made "perfect" by sufferings; and that "perfection," whatsoever it be, has an ineffable depth of meaning. It was not only a sacerdotal perfection by consecration to the priesthood of Melchisedec, but something of which that was the formal expression and manifestation; a great spiritual reality, a perfection of boliness, knowperfection in truth and spirit of "the one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesua." And

saints made to partake; they are purified, that they may

be made perfect. And therefore the sorrows of the ho-

liest minds are the nearest approaches to the mind of

which can read the earthlier teaching of affliction,

goes blind when it follows the mystery of sorrow up-

ward to the perfection of Christ. We know not what

things they learn,-things which it is not lawful for a

man at a point of sight in the spiritual world, from which things altogether hidden from us who stand by and see his afflictions, and until then even from himself, become visible; such, for instance, as the nature also, as the counterpart of these realities, the nature of regeneration, and of Christ's presence in the Church lously enclosed. At half past nine o'clock, a con and holy escraments in the heart of the faithful, and the beauty of holiness, the resurrection of the body, had arrived at the grave, and an opportunity was the blice of heaven, and the like. Now it must be renot only in His purity, but in His passion: for in his memory. The event has served the important they are learned not so much by being presented purpose of reviving many aneedotes of History Seathey are learned not so much by being presented purpose of reviving many aneedates of Bishop Seato our minds, as by the posture of the will, and the bury, which were becoming obsolete, even in the attitude of the spiritual being, wrought through the places that knew him most familiarly, and cheriabed discipline of suffering. We must be changed, before even what we see will be seen, or what we know will be known aright. And, it may be, that anguish of soul, or pain of body, is that which can alone transfigure our inward being. And this throws light upon the whole subject of fasting, and self-affliction, and of the ascetic life, which are but lesser forms of the discipline of sorrow; but of this we cannot now speak. I will only add, that if we ponder on the incomprehensible nature of pain, mental and bodily; of its invisibleness, its vividness, its exceeding sharpness and penetrating omnipresence in our whole being, of its inscrutable origin, and the indiscoluble link which binds it to sin; and, lastly, of its mysterious relation to the passion and perfection of our Lord,—we shall see reason to believe that a power so near and awful has many energies, and ful-

file many designs in God's kingdom secret from us. And therefore, when we look at the aufferings of pure and holy minds, let us rather stand in awe, as being called to behold a shadow of our Redeemer's suffering. It seems to be an inevitable law, arising sorrows. The holier they are that suffer, the higher out of the fall of the old, and the perfecting of the new is the end for which they are afflicted. It may be, creation-first, that the second Adam should be a they are learning inscrutable things of the same order "Man of sorrows;" and next, that we should be con- with those which the Apostle saw in ecstacy. Even formed to Him in this aspect of His perfection: "it with bleeding hearts and desp-drawn prayers for their consolation, let us try to believe that find is endowing are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to them with surpassing tokens of love, and with pledges of exceeding glory.

And for ourselves, when we suffer, let us be sure, relation to sanctity than to sufferings, that St. Poul that for chastisement and for purification we need save that we were predestinated " to be conformed to more a thousand-fold than all He lays upon us. The the image of Ilis Son, that He might be the firstborn heaviest and the sharpest of our sorrows is only just among many brethren." (Rom. viii. 29). And enough to heal us: "He doth not willingly afflict." therefore, in another place, he asks, " What sen is he If any thing short of our present trial would have whom the father chasteneth not?" and argues that to wrought his purpose of love to us he would have be free from chastisement is an awful exemption, ra- sent the lighter, and kept back the heaviet; He would have drawn over our hearts a smooth rod of though keen tokens of sonship, which are seen in warning, and not a sharp edge of correction. But those that suffer. There is a breadth and universality nothing short of what we have would do; any thing nothing short of what we have would do; any thing less, perhaps, would have been a shadow of eternal misery, woe without repentance. Let us remember, too. that sufferings do not sanctify: they are only the seasoms of sanctification; their end will be for good or ill, as we bear and as we use them; they are no me than times of invitation to diligent toil, like the softinto the lives of lis saints, we shall see that this is ness of the earth after a keen and penetrating shower. simply true. All that suffer are not therefore saints; They hold in check, for a time, our spiritual faults, and prepare our hearts to receive and to retain deeper and sharper impressions of the likeness of our Lord. Let us count 'them precious, blessed seasons, though dim and overcast; seasons of promise and of springing freehness; tokens of His nearness, and of His purpose to cleanee us for His own. "Blessed are ye that weep now." He that is greatly tried, if he be learning obedience, is not far from the kingdom of God. Our heavenly Pather is perfecting the work. He begen in holy beptiem; laying in the last touches with a wise and gentle hand. He that perfected His own Son through sufferings, has brought meny sons to Frast of All-Saints', and the prayer - Oh God that is desert." He is now bringing you home to Himself. Do not shrink because the path is broken and solitary, for the way is short, and the end is blessed.

THE REMAINS OF BISHOP SEABURY.

The solemn office of committing the remains of Bishop Seabury to their final resting-place beneath the chancel of the Church of St. James the Great, at New London, was performed on Wednesday the 12th inst, under the direction of the Monument Committee. Of the Committee, there were present on the occasion, the Bev, Dr. Jarvia, the Rev. Mr. Hallam, (Rector of St. James') the Rev. Mr. Pitkin, and the Rev. Mr. Come. The Rev. Dr. Mead was prevented from attending, by the severe illness of a member of his family. The family of Bishop Seabury was represented by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, with his son, Master V. J. Seabury. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Trinity College, the Rev. Messes. Vail and Bennett, of the Divesse of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Mesors. Willey, Roberts and Flagg, of New London County.

The exhumation of the remains took place in the

resence of the Committee, with several others, who took every care that they should be removed with the stmeet respect and reverence. A cuffin had been menared to receive them, to which they were immedistely transferred as they were taken from the grave. of the departed Prelate, from which every other portion of the body had disappeared. The bones were in a good state of preservation: the head was uncommonly large, and not without some distinguishing characteristics, resembling those of the portraits. thrown up from the humblest grave appeal to the heart of a passing spectator, and affect him with solemn emotions: but here was no ordinary occasion. A together over the dust of him to whom they felt in common the obligations of children, and the deeper reverence of spiritual soms for a patriarch of the Church, and a sore-tried confessor of the truth of God.

The coffin in which the Bishop was buried had aland had arrested the decay of the wood; but the symbolism seemed so striking, that one of the beholders remarked, on the spot, that it was like finding the heart only from its exceeding brightness. Our weak faith, scription was simply this:

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our ears incoherent, and we are ready to say, "What with interest, as a very proper token of a Bishop of mith." It may be, that suffering plants the mind of Cross.

The grave, having been completely exhausted of its contents, was immediately filled up; and the Rector, deprive the thin in the Divine presence do not withdraw itself, which it never doth from humble and lowly manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of that very property, or any share, or manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of that very property, or any share, or manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of that very property, or any share, or manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of that very property, or any share, or manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or manner; whereas, if you were to mix it up altogether the church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the very property, or any share, or deprive the Church of the Chur Mr. Hallam, with excellent taste, has ordered the minds, that confide in him and not in their own power, the discourse would be forgotten. of evil, of temptation, of disobedience, of the fall of iron railing, and to be left, as a cenotaph, with an man, of our birth-sin, of death, of the striving of the additional record of the removal of the remains,-Holy Ghost with the unboly in the mystical body of These had been transferred to the new cuffin, without Christ, of responsibility, and of a crucified will; such any perceptible has of any particle, and even the nails and handles of the former coffin were scrupusiderable number of the parishioners of St. James afforded them of looking at the relice of their tormer membered, that all these things we know from child- Pastor: for although no public notice had been hood; but suffering may be the necessary condition to given of the time of the ademnity, which was inour feeling them. If we would learn these things, it tended to be private, it had become known to many, may be, we have need to be made like to our Lord, who thus expressed their deep and affectionate interest his memory most dearly.

The coffin, which stood upon a bier, was then covered Book. In this manner it was borne, by the Clergy may, if the hearer be incapable of perceiving the present, about a quarter of a mile, to St. James' new Church: the procession taking, naturally, the form of an ordinary funeral, but marked by more than ordinary solemnity. The order was as follows:

Bexton. Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Flage. Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Willey, Mr. Vail, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Coxe,

Rev. Dr. Scabury and Master Seabury. Wardens and Vestry of St. James'. Parishioners.

As the procession turned from the graveyard, every ve must have been struck with the tall spice of St. James, on whose brautiful height of solid stone the golden cross was glittering in the morning sun. It was a glorious token of the future, and a speaking record of the past; reminding all of the accumulated mercies which have been derived to the Church from the great Bishop who went down to his homble grave then she was poor indeed, but who, after fifty-three years, was thus honored as the means of all that has made her rich, in privileges and in blessings.

The new grave had been prepared in the Crypt, of St James', directly beneath the monument, which stands in the N. E. angel of the chancel. The flooring had been removed, and a sepulchre of comented brick sunk in the earth, with stone slabs to cover it. As the bier was borne into the Crypt, Dr. Jatvis and the Rector attired in their surplices, received it at the door; and the former began the Burial Service. The impressive sentence-" I know that my Redeemer liveth," though always sublimely affecting, was peculiarly so when made to express the sure and certain hope in which a body which worms had already destroyed, and which had slept for half a century, was again committed to the ground. The Anthena was then recited responaively; after which the Rector read, as a Lesson, the fifth chapter of the Book of Wisdom, from the let verse to the 17th. A thrill of feeling seemed to pass over all present, as he pronounced the verses-" This is he whom we had sometimes in decision and a proverb of reproach; we fools accounted his life madness and his cod to be without house: now is he numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the Sainte The hope of the ungodly

is like dust that is blown away with the wind; . . . but the rightenus live for evermore, and the care of them is with the Most High. Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom, and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand; for with his right hand shall he cover them, and with his arm shall he protect them." The prayers which followed were the prayer, " Almighty God with whom we live," &c., the Collect for the deposited in the grave, by the hands of two preshyters. The pealm Esurget Deus (Ixviii.) was recited as a thankegiving for the perpetuation and extension of the sportatic Succession, and the solemnities were concluded with the profession of the Nicene Creed, and by the Benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev.

De. Jazvia. Divine Service was then celebrated at St. James old Church) and a sermon was presched by the Rev. Mr. Pitkio, in which impressive mention was made of the preceding solemnities, and of the character of Bishop of Seabury, as our apostle and evangelist. In the afternoon, service was again celebrated, and Dr. Seabury preached an appropriate sermon on the Re-

A full report of the proceedings, and a description the Monument, will be given to the Diocree by the Committee, in due time, and will doubtless be placed on record in the Journals. But we have thought it due to the general interest which is felt in everything relating to our first Bishop, to anticipate a more elabo rate account by this imperfect sketch of solemnities in which it was truly a privilege to bear even the least and humblest part.

DEFENCE OF THE BODY. (Patrick's parable of the Pilgrim.)

We accuse very much the weakness of our natura re complain heavily of the body of flesh and blood The venerable relice consisted of the entire skeleton which continually betraye us; we conceit that we should do rare things were we but once quit of this load of earth, and suffered to move in the free and yielding air. But let me tell you, and believe it for truth: though we had no society with a terrestrial nature; nay, though our minds were free and clear from The sight of such a sacred memorial deeply affected all mortal concretion; though we had no clother at the little circle of spectators who beheld in silence, all to hinder our motion; yet our ruin might arise on and with heads instinctively uncovered. The bones of our spirits, and by pride and self-confidence we might throw ourselves down into utter destruction For what commerce, I pray you, had the Apostate Angels with our corporeal nature? what familiarity company of brethren in the Priesthood were standing with a body? Do we not conceive them to have been pure spirits separated from all earthly contagion? And yet, by placing all in themselves, by being puffed up in their own thoughts, and not acknowledging their need of the Divine presence and assistance, we conclude that they tumbled nost entirely decayed, so that no trace of it could be themselves into an abyes of misery and wee irrecoverfound, eave now and then a particle, containing a sail, able. Now they are in a worse condition than if they ledge, obedience, will, and sympathy; this was the and one large fragment, set with brass usila, and bear were spirits of a smaller size: Now the torment the ing the inscription. This fragment was of the shape suffer is proportionable to the nobleness of their naof a heart, and almost perfectly on, as if it had been ture. For the sharper and quicker the mind is, and of this perfection, after the measures of a creature, and the proportions of our mere manhood, are the inscription had been set in that way, ornamentally, the greater in chief doth it bring upon itself, and the sadder are its perplexities, when it is destitute of the special help and presence of God. As a great giant being blinded, must needs tumble more grievously, Christ, and are full of a meaning which is dark to us of Cranmer in the ashes of his martyrdom. The inif he had not been of so huge a bulk ; So a mind and teason elevated to an higher pitch than others, is carried headlong into an heavier ruin, when it is deprived of that Divine light which is necessary for its guidance the sheep, the swine. It was sufficient to identify the remains. The X and preservation. Excellency of nature therefore little men to utter; and therefore their words are often to was merely an ornamental mark; but it was observed, profits, if God be not present with it; and he absents himself from all that place not their strength, suffiis this that he saith? * * * * we cannot tell what he the Scottish Succession, being a perfect St. Andrew's ciency and safeguard in him, but in themselves. And otherwise est up his provisions and do him much missish that he is the Scottish Succession, being a perfect St. Andrew's on the other side, fragility of nature is not that which chief.

which we must accuse; not the infemite and crasiness specially dedicated to flim, into clean and nacleum. nature could not save them when they disjoined themerver curvelves from the heavenly power which wor-

BINTS ON CATECHISING. (From Bather's Hints on the Art of Cateching)

When a child is haptised, the minister charges his they shall call upon him to hear sermone; but that divideth the hoof. The first head, therefore, is not will be of little use, if either the sermous themselves subdivided; while the second is into three parts. are so disorderly that nobody can follow the general with a pall, on which was laid a Bible and Prayer argument of them, nor yet, be they as orderly as they

> Now, if a discourse be ill-arranged and confused I cannot so bring up my pupils as that they shall be able to follow it. But if preachers be methodical and orderly, then I would prese this duty upon the clerey who call children to hear sermons, that they provide for them a set of henrers whose minds shall have been so disciplined that they shall be able to see the arrangement and follow the method of any ordinary discourse, and so understand the general argument as that they shall not only see bits of a discourse, but be able to sum up the whole.

> In order to the getting a hearer who shall be able to do this, the great thing which the catechist has to do, is to fix the attention of the pupil upon the main subject of the text, so as to reduce it to a simple promailian to be discussed afterwards

> Read Gal iv. 4. 4 : " Hat when the fulness of the ime was come. God sent forth His Son, made of a roman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." Who is here said to have done some-God.-By or with respect to whom did He do it? His Son .- And what was the thing that He did? "Sent Him forth."-Then what is all this anything else? No.-Is there any thing in the whole Son? No .- Then what is the one thing which we have to speak about and to consider? God's sending forth his Son .- And if we show you all that the text mays about this, what have we to show you further in der to the enlightening of you fully? Nothing. Write down upon the floor, Subject to be discussed

> -God's sending forth his Son. Are there more things than one said about this? Yes .- Suppose there should be six, into how many heads must you divide your discourse? Into six .---But are there six here? No,--- How many? Three, three things, and no more. If you know these, you know all about it. What are the three things told you? First, when he sent Him .- When was it? "When the fulness of the time was come." - Kon are told, accordly, how He sent thin a how was it ? First, be came, "made of a woman;" eccondly, he came, "made under the law."-Then your second head is subdivided. How many subdivisions are there? Two.

Write all upon the fluor.
What is the third thing you know about God's nding forth lile Son? Why or for what purpues He sent Him .- How many purposes are mentioned? Two: first, that He should redeem them who were under the law; secondly, to the further intent, "that we" (being the self-same persons) "should receive ·· f anna · ** ___ 11a

o meditate upon the truth which I have advanced. and act upon it, I must exhort and press upon them And thus we have the application.

If I shall have clearly laid down and explained these three heads. I shall have preached a good sermon: and those who shall have been able to follow me, seving the dependence of one part upon another, will have understood it.

And now let me give you some practical hinte and llustrations, in order to help you to bring your pupils to understand the nature of division and subdivision; that they may see why such a subdivision is to be classed under this or that general head, and why it is not fit to come under another. This may best be

shown by an example.

I picked up the following in the nursery. My friends, little girle, had been doing their themes, and the subject I looked at related to beauts-unt beauts generally, but domestic beauts. It ran as follows:-

Domestic animals are such as have been reclaimed from their wild state, and rendered serviceable to man. They may be so rendered, generally, in three ways; therefore our discourse is reducible to three heads. Pirst, we will speak of beasts which are serviceable

to man by their labour.

Secondly, of those which provide him with food. Thirdly, of such as serve for the chase, to help him against other animals (or even man) which would.

otherwise annoy him. First, then, those that are useful to him for labour: the horse, the camel, the el phant, the ass. &c. Becondly, those that serve him for fund: the ox,

Thirdly, those that help him in the chase ; the dog. that watches for him and hunts for him; and the est which clears his house of rate and mice, which would

So that here we have two grand divisions: first shall nor harm us if we keep close to him, and never which devideth the hoof and cheweth the cud. The annual

divideth the hoof and cheneth the cud, the ox, &c. Under the second head, the swine, which though he divideth the hoof cheweth not the cuil: the camel which though he cheweth the cud divideth not the moors, among other things, that as he grows up hoof; the horse, which neither cheweth the end nor

THE LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(By Bishop Jeremy Taylor.)

The liturar of the Church of England, bath advan tages so many and so considerable, as not only to raise itself above the devotions of other Churches but to endear the affections of good people to be in love with Liturgies in general. To the churches of the Roman Communion we can say that ours is reformed : to the Reformed Churches we can say that it is orderly and decent. For we are free from the impositions ly and decent. For we are free from the impositions and lasting errors of a tyranical spirit, and yet from the extravagancies of a popular opirit ton. Our Reformantion was done without tumult, and yet we naw it recreasing to read was balanced with considerations and the results of authority. We are not like women and children when they affrighted with fire in their cloties: we should have exposed our Church to that nakedness which excellent men of our Sister Churches complained to be among themselve. And indeed it is to small advantage to our liturgy that it was the offering of all that eathority, which was to presented in particular eligions. The hing and the preserves of both the Tables, joined in this work: and the preserves of that it was not only reasonable and sacred; but free from the indiscretion, and, which is very considerable, even from the scandal of popularity. That eads to work of the church of Rome had prevariented against the word of Gird, or issociated against against the word of Gird, or issociated against the word of Gird, or issociated against the wo and lasting errors of a tyranical multit, and yet from the the very words of Scripture, as the l'eslus, Lemans, Hymne, Episties, and Gospele; and the evet was in then cases the door to a Hymna, Epistics, and Gospela; and the evet was in this open the door to a find of grills by every particular made agreeable to it and drawn from churchyard. I have seen it stable, for in the Liturgies of the succent Church. The Rubrics of the Churchyard from a defining even man is the Churchyard from a defining even man is it were written in the blood of some of the compilers, I have confined myont, his, if the short it were written in the blood of some of the compilers, men famous in their generations; whose reputation ambject of a purish church. Think and glasy of mertyredom both made it immedent for the best of men more to compare the markets with them.—

And its composure is an admirable, that the most is—
many difficulties in the way of some best of men now to compare themselves with them.

And its composure is so admirable, that the most industrious site of its enemies are successful out as
objection, of value enough to make a doubt or
convers occupie, in a serious spirit. There is no
part of religion but is in the offices of the Church of
the indeed an automaty. Could die impart
to indeed an automaty. England. For, if the soul desires to be humbled, she in England is appropried to be that forms provided of confession to God better bits entire, exists of the buildings. Church: if she will rejoice and give God thanks the particular bleesings, there are forms of thanksgiving for plants of the buildings and the sure of the buildings of the provider of the buildings of the building of the buildings of the buildin which provisions could by public order be made: if powers of collects and devetions summing a parties of collects and devetions summing a parties of the Church and single persons, the whole body Cathodral

ercise all graces, by way of laternal set and spiritual

intention; there is not any ghostly advantage which

most religious can either need or liney, but what

nature could not save them when they disjoined thems—clean; accountly, unclean. And rules are given a hore—the Church without incurring a heavy debt—a consideration selves from their Creator; so the weakness of ours by we may distinguish them. The clean beant is that five plain questions, which I trust to see on plainly and

which devideth the hoof and cheweth the cud.

The unclean, that which doth neither: or if he divides the hoof, chews not the cud; or if he chews the cud, divides not the hoof.

Under the first head we place the sheep, which the congregation were wholly unable to follow the fervious without the aid of a prayer-book t or that the sermon was literally a deal letter to the unjerity of the washippers. literally a deal letter to the majority of the serming over literally a deal letter to the majority of the worshippers if it they are aware of those circumstances, are they prepared to perpertuate such a state of things, from a more desire for externol grandour f. I. Sir, have always considered that it is as no part of the discipline and prestice of the Church of England to keep her children in ignorance, or to hold out to their an exemption from the day of comprehending what they believed. Hut how con they comprehend fit they, do not hear t. Even in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Young-street, which accommisses the congregation of Sary James, and holds only from seven to eight hundred persons, the sermin is little better than damb-show to a large parties of the hearen, excepting on those occasions when preschere contine of with extraordinary finences and distinctions of soice officials therein. How can we be surjetion of the present objects, of even aboy the natural algorithm of impatience, by leaving the Church at the commissionals of the serminal.

impatience, by leaving the Church at the commissional of the serumus?

2. In it concertal this principle should be merificed, in order to casable us to build at once a Cathedral-building editice? I think not. Having reason to believe that the true—I mean the spiritual—interests of the corgregation dir not require it. I shall endeavour to prove that it is made-intuble either in point of economy or architectural fitness. It is an old axiom, that what is quickly done in often imperfectly done. Those mighty meanments of the fasts of our torefathers—the Cathedrels of England—nost years of rains and anxiety to complete in even their main features;

we "(being the elf-same persons)" should receive the adoption of some."—How many subdivisions, them, are there of the third division? Too.

Write all upon the flow.

And now we know all that the text has to say about God's sending forth his Son, if we know how many thing? Three: when He sent Him. And we are in a fale way to understand this passage, because we see what it is all about, not because we have divided is into its particular, and may talk about it in an orderly mainer.

Without going further now into the special dividence which a particular text may reducire, still, in examining my text, there is a general and advisous kind of division which commonly is and always ought to be followed, in order to the making a practical we of any text hid down.

Suppose I am going to preach upon some important truth which I hope to bring my hearers to hold fast as truth, and to act upon with diligence and seal, I most free tell them what it is, and make the meaning plain to their understanding, and this will form the explication, being the first part of my discountered that, if they be summed up, they will make a truth, and to act upon with diligence and seal, I most free tell them what it is, and make the meaning plain to their meters, that I have advanced, in order to the making a practical was formed to the making a practical was formed to the continual truth which I hope to bring my hearers to hold fast as a truth, and to act upon with diligence and seal, I most free tell them what it is, and make the meaning plain to their understanding, and this will form the accompant, or the confirmation, the and the continual truth which I hope to bring my hearers to hold fast to an extended them, I must prove and confirm my words, shown for Medicand to the continual truth a province of the making a practical was a truth, and to act upon the first plant to the continual truth a province of the making a practical was a truth, and to act upon the first plant to the continual truth which I hope to bring my hearers to hold fast a

October S, 1869.

To the Reller of The Church

the most religious can either need or festey, but what the English Literyy, in its entire constitution, will formish see with all.

To the Estimate of The Charel.

[We down it increasely to below the recompts of the Loaden Charel in the opinions of our Certapondents—Fr. (waste).]

To the Estimate of The Charel.

Rev. and Dala Sia—As a member of the congregation is of N. Janes's Church, and I thust a successive to the Church of Posteon and I rivers which I continued to the Church of Posteon and I rivers—deeply after the whitever may after the statement which I content to the continued to the church of the church

the day, with a pair of horses by no means remarkable for the day, with a pair of horses by no means revealular their mattle or floatness. His Lordship and the Archicacon of Engates put up at the measures of Mr. Holdatch, of Syd-calams, where they and all the clergy who attended the Confirmation of the following day were entertained with true English hospitality; and insleed this vias only what might be expected from one at whose house the wayfaring Historical for the over tousid a horse, and to whose energy and liberality the Churchmen of this vicinity are mainly indobted for the next and substantial stone church which "turn" one of the hills which surround their pleamant and picturesquerly-situated village.

The day (Thursday, the 3rd inst.) on which Confirmation was hold in 3t. Paul's Clurch, Sydenham, was anything but flyensable, the monning being gloony and threatening min, which began to fall about the beginning of the Service. ationed to pour down in torrents during the whole on and night. Notwithstanding this untoward cur-ple, however, the little Church was pretty well immingly, however, the little Church was pretty well in the states persons (very few computed with the number which was expected) were continued. Besides his Lardship and the Archeleacon of Kingo'on, there were present the Rev. W. M. Herchuser and the Rev. Win. Gireg. of Kingoton, the Rev. Paul Shirley, of Camden, and the Pravalling Missionary of the District.

Prayans were result by Mr. Herchuser and the Leacons by

ing; the prefer of the Confirmation Service was the Archdeucon of Kingston, and the sermin was I by the Lord Bishop, which, like that on the other

The address which was very appropriate and forcible.

The address which our venerable thorsean delivered to the candidates here, who, like those in Stornington, were though porume in early youth, was characterized in a very high dappen by the many excellencess which absend in all that he delivers on such occasions, and was interest to with the delivers on such occasions, and was interest to with the desput attention by both carelidates and congregation.

These was one part of the address which was expressily that to arrest the mind of his beavers, in which he laid them with terrid cornections, and in language of boarty, the high claims of the Church—the exceltenching beauty, the high claims of the Church—the excellence of her rites and litungy—and the suppliess of her dortime; and exhorted them to cherish a warm attachment
to her, and have with Chrustian meckness the aspersions
can upon her by the ignorant and mateions. Altogether,
it was a Service which will be long remembered here,
where such an one was never before witnessed; and feamantly do we pray that the growth of the Church in Lohoreach will be as rapid as this premising beginning gives
reason to expect. After partaking of dimer, at the house
of their worthy best, his Lordship, the Archicacom of
Eingeton, and the Rev. Mesors. Hereforer and Greig, set
out for Kingston, under a tereming rain, highly gratified,
however, with the scene which they had witnessed, and
followed by the good wishes of the people of Sydenham,
where only regret was that the time of their opening among
them was so short.

our was no alart. We abould mention that his Lordship expressed himself as aced with the state of the Mission generally—a nee for which the Missionary who has the Cure of much pleased with the state of the y thankful, inspiring him as it does with , in which he trusts he will be enabled by tope for the feture, in which he trusts he will be enabled by Almighty God to talour with ever-increasing diligence and

To the Editor of the Church.

Ray Sen,—Having seen an article in the Examiner, which has been copied into several other papers in both sections of Canada, respecting the Canadan coffee raised by ms, and hearing that some persons have suppared it to he the mans kind of plant grown in the West Indies as coffee, I hag leave through your journal to explain that it is not the same, but, as far as I can learn, a native of this continent, as several aged persons have intermed me that they have long known it, although no effort has been made until now to bring it into makin notice, as a cheap substitute for now to bring it into public notice, as a cheap substitute for coffic. It is an annual; and when planted early in the spring, grown over two first high, very bushy and full of path, containing in general one and amerimen two pras in cach arvey more. The produce is continues, being from 300 to 300 pain from one pea; the need, also, goes much further than any peas in sowing, only one pea being dropped every twelve inches. It is easily kept cleaft, and may be picked sign from the end of June till November, or till the present the say possess in easily kept clean, and may be picked sips from the end of June till November, or till the best hills it, during all, which time it keeps flowering and padding. When threshed and cleaned, the process of trusting and grinding is the same as other cotice.

The flavour is agreeable, and much resembles West lath codes, although I cannot quite agree with the Francisch in the during to the same to the same the same to the same

latin culton, although I cannot quite agree with the Fran-dar, that it is "little it at all inferior to Brazilian, or any other kind imported;" yet in a country like this, where we are importing more than we are experting, every effort should be made to roise such articles ourselves as will in de the necessity of importing; and as coffee is a should a necessary of life here, I have no doubt now became almost a accreancy of life here. I have noticed to that from £15,000 to £20,000 per annum might be sevent to the Freezince, and even, as the Eroneiser justly remarks, the article might be made a profitable article of expurt.

Linea exhibitand the plant for four years, during which it has been been been been to the profit of t

time it has greatly improved both in quantity and quality.

I was referent to bring it before the public till I had remained to gradites; and I have now, at the suit-I was reflectant to bring it before the public till I had completely tested its qualities; and I have now, at the solicitation of coveral friends who have drunk it at my table, brought it under the notice of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, who had week as artist our a diploma, regress; with a special vote of thanks, for a short treation upon it, and the remainder of the aced rabibited presented to them. It is more than probable that a previous will be effected for it must year.

I shall continue to increase the canadian covers for my

I shall continue to increase the quantity sown, for my we use, and fir the firmers who may wish to make an saving in their grover's bills. At persons I shall he had at Maser. Fey and Austin's, King-at., Toronto, and at the bar of Perkin's Hetel, Kingston, till further notice; and as I am anxious that the article should be fully tested by the experience of my heather termers, may I ask you to do me the favour to give an inactionin this communication, and I shall find obliged if other papers will copy it, so that all may

I am, Bir, yours most propertially, WILLIAM MARCH.

Scarboro, 99th Sept., 1849.

NOTICE.

The publisher of this paper has left this Office on a tour through the Districts west of Teronto, and hopes the Subscribers will be prepared to meet the amount of their respective subscriptions.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

Cummunications.
Communications.
Record Pages.
Pertry...Lord, Wied in Man?
Imperiment of Jerusalem.
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SUNDAY PROFANATION.

A pressure of other matters has prevented us from somer referring to the letter of "A Benther Clergs. which appeared in our publication of the 20th alt, complaining of the running of the Royal Mail Steamer on Sunday, between Kingston and Lachine.

No one but an Infidel will have the front to deny that the practice which our Reverend correspondent protects against is sinful and demoralizing in the highest degree.

Wherever Sunday travelling or trafficking has prerailed, a blighting curse has uniformly followed. es abundant proofs of this assertion. It is a noterious feet that every succeeding year witnecess on increasing moral deterioration in the vicinity of rollway stations, where Sunday trains are wont to step. A godiese maiuria, so to speak, seems to broad over each ill-amound localities. The solemn sound of the heraldic Church bell is heard unbreded by many, nes, and death, exercises an iron-handed and

typenness eway.

With such a stern warning full before us, we canrage (se can use so milder term) which our friend so sanction adultery.

properly holds up to reprobation. Sabbath-breaking is reprebensible in all circumstances, but especially is it to be deprecated when sauctioned, if not actually committed, by the constituted authorities of the land The sin then becomes emphatically a national one,and most assuredly, if not repetited of and foreaken, will deaw down a national chastisement.

History, both sacred and profuse, demonstrated that this is no visionary apprehension. In the case of the Jewa, Johnson declared that their prosperity would be contingent upon the manner in which they kept the Fourth commandment. Nothing could he more explicit than the conditional promise conveyed through Issiab, to wayward Israel :- " If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from d ing the pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour Him, not doing thine own ways nor "finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; "and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places "of the earth, and feed thre with the heritage of "Jacob thy father; for the mouth of the Lord bath

Every well-instructed Sunday School child knows how contemptuously this cautionary appeal was received : and how find hurled the auffenecked rebels from "the high places of the earth," and prostrated them beneath the chariot wheels of a haughty and oppressive invader.

Mindern politicians, in all probability, will oneer at us for inviting them to learn wisdom from such an antiquated example; but

"The worlding's laugh 's a poor exchange For Deity offended

God changes not. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; and consequently, should we sin like the Jena, beyond all question we shall be partakers of their punishment. That wondrous nation is typical to us of judgment and wrath, as well as of mercy and plenteous redemption.

Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that our modern Gallios, might legitimately set aside, as antiquated fables, the precedents furnished by Revelalation, we can furnish them with corroborative testi- tionate to the limited means of the members. Contrimony of a more secular and modern character, in suppart of our position.

Amongst all the empires and states of Europe, Great Britain has been most distinguished for her national regard for the first day of the week. With sorrow and shame, we must confess that too many of her children set at naught the Divine injunction; but still our beloved Fatherland, as a corporation, has remembered to keep holy the Subbath day. The Statute Book contains many enactments condens natory of Sunday-breaking, and it is generally remarked by foreigners, that, whilst there are many exceptions to the rule, particularly in the Popish parts of Ireland, and the places where Radicalism prevails, our country is the most distinguished for the respect which she pays to the Lard's own Day. And has not God kept good his ancient gramise with her ! Ilas he not literally caused her " to ride upon the high places of the earth?" Does not her flag wave in every clime? Do not the keels of her ships plough every sea? On the other hand, look at other counries, once the most favoured and powerful in Europe -at Italy-at Spain-at Portugal. Every one knows how Sunday is profunct in these lands .--With them the Sabbath is the day, above all others devoted to mirth, secularity, folly, and sin. And has not God made good his threat in regard to them? Their trade-their commerce-their chivalry-their political influence-have dwindled away to nothing, comparatively speaking. The little rocky island of Britain-known only to the ancient Romans as a nursery of rude slaves-exercises more control over the destinies of the world than all put together. And thy? Not because naturally she was more powerful, but because God had declared, "They who bonour me, I will bonour."

But the same mighty hand that raised up can cant down. He who bestowed such signal privileges upon us may and will withdraw thom, if, by our sine, we provoke His righteous indignation. Oh! that we were wise !-that we trained ourselves to look on the signs of the times with the eye of spirituality and faith! Then would rr, as a people, often see our seving in their grocer's bills. At persons a most specific particles, as med, put up in panel parcels, ities befell us, instead of babbling about secondary shed directions for cultivation, at 7 jd. per pound, to ities befell us, instead of babbling about secondary it measure. For and Anothe's, King-at., Toronto, and at causes, we would look up to the Great Ruler of all, iok, in proverful h we were troubled-that so we might leave our sine by repentance, and turn from us God's firree indignation

Perhaps at no former period did commercial and agricultural distress prevail amongst us more rifely than at present. From every quarter we hear complaints of the badness of the times. Different men give different reasons for this undeniable state of things; but how few go to the fountain head, and probe the sore to the bottom? Are we not justified in saying, that, if we instituted an honest and strict enquiry, we would find the sin of Sabhath-breaking pervading our land like a virulent cancer?

Outwardly, we still remember the Sabbath Day to keep it boly. Our laws against notorious trausgreeners are still unrepealed. Our magistrates, if they act up to their official oaths, are still bound to put these laws in force. But even alas! how greatly have the enactments become so much dead letterhow cravenly do our rulers neglect the honour of Him from whom all their authority is derived? The quiet of the Munday is outraged by the report of the fowling-piece, and pione Church-guere are slucked by the idiotic laugh of the drunkard issuing from the equalid and vice-engendering tavern! How many shun the services of the Church, and spend the consecreted hours, if not in labour, at least in spiritual sloth, which unquestionably is more sinful! What multitudes of guesiping visits are paid on the day commomorative of our Redeemer's resurrection,and that too frequently by parties who, from their nosition in society, are bound to set an example to those beneath them.

Now, we would not, -is it presible that God can wink at these infernal insults to His sacred authority? Will Ho make Himoelt a liar, rather than let fall the thunderbolt of His wrath, as he has often and so steruly threatened? No! The distress and political turnisil, now desolating our land, are tokens and signs that God is angry with us as a people. They are warning toices, calling upon us to amend lest worse briult us-lest lie who mude us great and prosperous should dash the full cup from our thankless lips, and make us mean, as we are now distinguished, among

We have duelt the more fully upon this topic, because in all probability the temptations to Sunday profanation will, ere long, be mightily multiplied in Canada, llefore many years have elapsed, our Province will be intersected with tailcoads—opening up, we trust, channels of wealth, but simultaneously, we fear, aprending the lepron of Sabbath-breaking through the land, unless timely prevautious be adopted.

the nations of the earth!

Let our rulers, then, look promptly to this matter; for prevention is better and easier than cure. The suffered merely because he refused to implement oblilegalized sins against the integrity of the Sabbath are as yet comparatively few. These should forthwith be bated; and in time to come a jealous eye should be kept upon the movements of Railway and Steamboat companies, so that any attempt to infidelise out land may be promptly and unhesitatingly nipt in the bud.

who extubile delighted to obey its kindly summons, people in this matter. Law-makers should never answer the most impertinent and inquisitorial quesand drunkenness, with its dark concomitants of crime, be law-breakers. The Bible is as much recognized tions without asking a solitary soly or selectfore at by the British constitution as the Statutes at large, their imperious catechists. Every such attempt in And Queen and Parliament have no more right to the present instance was promptly and legitimately swell the revenue by Sunday trading, in letters or met by the lasonic argument of Shylock,-" Ir is not regard but with alarm and apprehension the out- passengers, than they have to legalize murke or nor in this Bonn!

CONFIRMATION-DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lard Bishop of Muntreal held a Confirmation at St. Thomas, at Bougemont, on Friday, the 11th Methodism. inst. His Lurdship was accompanied and assisted by his Chaplain, the Rev. A. W. Mountain: there were also present the Reva. T. Johnson, J. Braithwaite. J. P. White, George Slack, and William Jones. The Presers were read by the Incumbeut, the Rev. F. Robinson; the Lessuns by the Rev. J. P. White; and the Litany by the Rev. T. Johnson. After the Confirmation his Lordship preached a most interesting and impressive sermon from Pool. cxvi. 12, 13, 14.

After the blessing, the congregation was requested to transiu for a short time, when the Rev. J. P. White presented the churchwardens, as the representatives of the congregation, with a very neat silver communion service (cup, chalice, and paten), the gift to him of an eminently pious and beneficent lady in the Isle of Jersey. Upon the presentation of this most acceptable gift, his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. J. P. White made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and Mr. J. M. Standish, one of the churchwardens, made a brief but hearty and pleasing acknowledgment.

The circumstances which have led to the exection of the church at Rougemont are interesting in a somewhat unusual degree, and we feel sesuted that ou readers will accept with pleasure the following details of its history -Rougemont is a small settlement of Protestants, about thirty miles from Montres!; and though not included in the Missian of Abbutsford, of which the Rev. T. Johnson has the charge, it was for many years under the voluntary care and ministrations of that gentleman. It is now seven years since the worthy Missionary proposed to his small congregation the good work of creeting a Church; and although the probability of carrying that object into effect seemed most discouragingly remote, he succeeded in persuading his well-intentioned but by no means wealthy flock to make a commencement. The land was given by two of the settlers, and a design having been gratuitously furnished by Mr. Fuotuce, of Montreal, the work slowly proceeded. Money was wanted -but the amount required was hopelessly disproporoutions, therefore, in labour and materials were substituted, and the Church was taised by the personal labour of themselves and their families. The progress thus made was slow, but it was at least commensurate with the means and capabilities of the contributors. Assistance was at length procured through the strumentality of the Rev. T. Johnson, in the shape of private autocriptions from his friends and himself, to the amount of £50 15s, by a grant of £29 14s. from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and another of £25 from the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec; and, thus sided, the indefatigable and sealous supporters of the Church at Rougemont finally succeeded in completing the building. It was onsecrated in July, 1848, but a spire was yet wanting. Encouraged by the success of their combined exertions in raising the Church, they determined to attempt the spire; and on the day on which the Lord llishop held the Confirmation, the added spire was on the point of completion. A bell has also been pro- must own that our opinion remains unchanged, rided—the cost of which, however, has yet to be defrayed; but through the kindness of a few friends, at Montreal the sum of £5 la. has been raised towards this purpose, to which has been added a donation of £5 from the Rev. L. Duolittle, of Montreal;-thus reducing the amount to be raised by the congregation to about £12. A suitable font has now only to be he provided : and that done. St. Thomas at Rougemont will be complete in all the requirements of a

Chareb. We conclude this short parrative with the following resolution passed at the first meeting of the memhers of the Church, held on April 10th, 1848. It reflects much credit both upon the pastor and the flock, to whom we do not heritate to pronounce, the friends of the Church of England throughout the Province, are indebted for such an instructive example of poticat perseverance in well-doing, as can handly fell to likite and encourage many similar efforts in the holy cause of our Church. If the Churchmen of Rougemont had waited till they could have raised even a small portion of the money required for a Church, by the means ordinarily resurted to, they would have waited in vain. They reversed the course usually in such cases adopted; they helped themselves first, and the result is as honourable to their own characters as, under Divine Providence, it is Church, and of their own eternal welfare.

At a meeting of the pew-holders of the Church of St. Thomas, at Rougemont, beld at the Church, on Tuesday, the 10th of April, 1848, the Rev. Fredk. Robinson, Incumbent, in the chair, it was moved by Mr. J. Standish, seconded by Mr. Thomas Brown, and unanimously

Resolved. - That the thanks of this Vestry are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Rev. Thus Johnson, for his sealous and efficient aid in the erection of this edifice. To the unwearied perseverance with which, for air years, he unremittingly exerted himself in our behalf, we gratefully acknowledge ourselves indebted, under Pro-ridence, for the completion of our Church.

Rougement Church is a neat structure, in the Gathic style. Its dimensions are 50 by 28, and the value of the work performed in its erection is estimated at little short of £400.

THE LATE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

We feel obliged to our lieuckville correspondent for transmitting to us the Wesleven Times; but it is not our intention to take up the time of our readers with a discussion of the subject which almost exclusively occupies its columns. The Churchman can derive neither pleasure nor profit from the bickerings and fends of Schismatica, -especially when, as in the present instance, they have reference to matters of the most paltry and undignified description.

So far as we can gather, the Conference were fully justified in acting as they have done towards the refractory members of their body. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, were unquestionably bound by the laws of the Methodist platform to answer the enquiries propounded to them, and it is the purest drivelling to speak of them as victims or martyrs.

In saying so, however, nothing is further from our thoughts then to defend the abstract fairness of the rules in question. We unhesitatingly assert that these enactments are opposed to the plainest principles of justice and equity, and do violence to the glorious axiom of the British constitution,-that no man is bound to criminate himself. But as we before remarked, the cashiered teachers cannot avail themselves of any such considerations. They are utterly precluded from so doing. If they chose to connect themselves with a denomination which demands from them the renunciation of their rights as Englishmen, it was a voluntary act, and they must just take the

Sectarians indeed pursued a different line of conduct and argument, in reference to Mr. Shore. The Methodist fraternities in particular were clamorous in their semi-canonization of the man who gations which he had voluntarily assumed! Far be it from us, however, to follow such a worthless example, and therefore we can space neither sympathy por pity for functionaries, who, kicking against the terms of their engagement, have been deprived of bread. The military convict is bound to unbate his Above all, let Government set an example to the back to the lash; and Methodist preachers must

, there are two circumstances mentioned by the

Wesleyen Times, which are worthy of a passing notice as illustrative of the recerence and decurum of modern

Mr. Dunn, one of the "rictims," discoursed shortly after his expulsion from the prayer of the protomartyr, St. Stephen,-" Lord, my not this ain to their We are informed by the Times that "the charge." preacher, without directly alluding to the expulsion of hiniself and Mr. Griffith, nevertheless entablished a strong analogy, in many circumstances, between the case of Stephen and themselves !!" Comment on such ampant profanity is surely altogether uncalled for! St. Stephen was "done to cruel death " for upholding the Divinity of his crucified Lord, and maintainthe most secred mysteries of our holy religion. ()n the other hand, Dunn and his compeers, dissenters from the Church of the glorious Stephen, were merely dismissed from a human-founded Society because they would not comply with the rules which it enforced. St. Stephen had no option but either to die or trample upon the Cross. So far as Dunn and his fellow malcontents were concerned, the wide harbour of l'anominationalism offered abunilance of an-

chorage ground for their drifting barques :-"The world was all before them where to choose

And yet, in order to excite the democratic feelings of the "rascal multitude" (as John Knox politely styles the maners), this discarded drudge must needs compare himself and his co-recusants to that wondrops iniferent whose face was "as it had been the face o an angel;" and who at his closing hour saw " the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God!" Surely this is the Ultima Thule of profesity;-

" The furce of acosting can so further on Again: the aforesaid Dunn preached on a subsepent occasion upon the case of Moses, and with characteristic good taste and reverence drew a comparison between the ascrifices which that hely man made in abandoning the honours of Pharoah's court, and the sufferings of the modest orator and his associates! "This declaration," remarks the Times, was succeedingly laughed at, so land as to be heard by the whole congregation, by the Rev. W. II. Rule, who. together with the Rev. John Vanes, and some younger preachers whose names we spare from exposure, had taken their seats in a pew adjoining the pulpit!

What a humiliating picture does this present of the indecency and indecorum of Methodist teachers, both within and without the pulpit; and the paper before na formishes several illustrations of a similar kind! How the propriety-loving John Wesley would have shrunk from displays more characteristic of the bear garden than of the modest, retiring preaching house! Methodism in 1849 has hardly one feature which it displayed eighty years ago; and could its earnest but deeply-erring author behold its mature development. he would shrink in horror from the chimera which he had conjuted up.

Our renders will find in another column an article from the London Guardian, in defence of the right of interrogation assumed by the Conference. While we give it as an ingenious piece of special pleading, we

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH. It is our painful duty to record the death of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, which took place on Thursday, the 6th of September, at Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, Ross-shire. The illness of the Right Rev. Prelate was of short duration, and terminated in a ongestion of the brain.

Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire, and was born in 1779. so that he had attained the age of seventy years. Museum. In 1810 he was married to the daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, by whom he leaves a large family.

The departed Prelate bore the character of an

one of the most delightful contribution Natural History which our language can boast of, and is worthy to rank with the volumes of White and Jease.

The Right Rev. Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, succeeds to a seat in the llouse of Lords, while Dr. Stanley's successor will be excluded until another vacancy in the Episcopal list takes place. "It will be remembered," says the London Guardian, " that when the lill passed for the erection of Manchester into an independent Episcopal See, it was thought unadvisable to increase the number of Spiritual Peers, and an arrangement was effected by virtue of which the junior Bishop (the two Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, being excepted,) should not have a seat in the House of Among other names, that of the distinguished Dr. Whenell, Master of Trinity College, l'ambridge, is mentioned as successor to the Mitre

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. We beg leave to remind our Toronto readers that the opening of the Organ erected by Mr. Thomas, in this Church takes place this evening. Divine Service will commence at Seven o'clock, P. M., and will be onducted after the manner of the English Cathe. Irals. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached, and a collection made to defray the cost of

Earnestly do we trust that the appeal thus to be made to the liberality of Churchmen will be promptly responded to. The instrument is one of great beauty and power, and reflects no small credit upon our city; and we have reason to believe that the Vestry mainly depend upon the result of the collection to defray the

The musical portion of the Service will be particularly enjoyed by all whocan appreciate the simple dignity of our Cathedral usage; and we hope that the attendance will be large, were it only that the beausles of that usage may be more generally known by the community at large.

FRAT OF GOVERNMENT. The Globe of this morning states, that the public departments will be immediately removed to Toronto. CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRANETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister, (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday, - 10 A. M. and 34 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
REV. J. G. D. McKENEIS, Incumbent. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday, - 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRIMITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLET, B. A., Incumbent, Holy Communion, 3rd Sanday in the month, Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6j P. M. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

REV. STEPHEN LETT. I.I. D. Incumbent. Holy Communion, last Sunday in the month, Sunday, -11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TONGE ST. this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.)

REV. H. SCADDING, M. A. Incumbent. REV. W. STENSETT, M A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month. Sunday, -12 Nova, and 6j P. M.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND CRPMANS' FUND. ollections made in the Churches. Chapels, and Mit sonary stations, throughout the Discess of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Discess:---

The Eleventh Sunday after Travity. Aug.	. 19. 1	649	
Previously announced in No. 80			
-per Rev. W. C. Clarke	0	10	0
Mimico Church per Rev H. C. Conper	0	2	4
Christ's Church Scarboro' £3 5 3			
St James's do. do 1 4 3}			
Se l'auf's do, do 0 16 74			
- per Rev. W. S. Darling	5	ŧ	3
St lake's Church Camden 40 9 1			
Lee's School House 0 1 8			
Bak-r's do 0 0 9			
Williams's do 0 3 3-			
- per Rev. Paul Shirley	0	13	0
St James's Church Kingston:			
-per Rev. R. V. Rogers	3	13	9
126 Collections amounting to T. W. Bi	£258	18	oj.
	Treu		٠.

* The 6s. 101d. announced last week as from the Coloured Company, should have been Grimsby—Smiths-

ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PRAYER ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA Court held at Balmoral, on Wednesday, an order was made for the preparation of a Form of Prayer to be used in all Churches and Chapels, beserching Almighty God to temove the plague of cholera from among us.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—We regret to learn that the recovery of the Bishop of Exeter is not progressing as rapidly as had been hoped. His Lordship has, by the advice of his physicians, gone to the North of England for a few weeks.—John Bull.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The Bishop of Oxford met with an accident a few days since, while on a visit to Baron Alderson, at his seat near Lowestoft. His Lordship was riding in company with some friends, when his home fell and rolled over the Right Rev. Prelate. Fortunately his Lordship received no serious injury.

VISITATION.—The Archbishop of Dublin, as Bishop of Kildare, held visitations and confirmations throughout the lineese of Kildare, during the week commencing August

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The erection of new Churches is proceeding in the diocese of Cork with considerable energy. A very large and handsome Church near Bandon was consecrated last week, and, in the course of a month, seven more Churches are to be consecrated.

SCOTLAND

NEW CATHEDRAL IN PERTH. - A new Cathedral or collegiate Church, in connexion with the Scottish Epis-copal communion, instead of the present hall in Athole-street, is about to be erected. It is to be of a highly ornamented character It is expected that the found stone will shortly be laid by the Bishop of Brechin.

From our English Files.

The Councils-General of France, assemblies somewhat analogous to our Municipal Corporations, except that they only meet at stated periods of the year, have just concluded one of their remains. These meetings have been looked forward to with some anxiety as expressive of the present feeling of France; but with one or two exceptions more amising than important, they indicate little beyond a they have invariably replied " Order."

Louis Napoleon has addressed a letter to Colonel Ney so that he had attained the age of seventy years.

Dr. Stanley was formerly Rector of Alderley, and was preferred to the See of Norwich in 1837. He was also Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, President of the Linnean Society, and one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the British Museum. In 1810 he was married to the damatter.

miable, kind-hearted man, and was universally be-has, however, struck home, and its sentiments re-cohose loved by all classes in his diocese for his exertions in from the highest to the lowest of the public prints. the cause of education, and the warm interest which La Presse recents the grand scheme of army retreach he took in charitable institutions of every description.

As an author, Dr. Stanley is only known by his Familiar History of British Birds,—a work which has deservedly acquired an extensive circulation. It the French Government were to weak to insist upon any. The next question is, what will Austria say?

Yesterday afternoon accounts were received from the lonian Islands of an insurrection in Cephalonia, attended with circumstances of considerable atrocity. One of the most respectable inhabitants of the district, with two of his servants were burnt alive in their house. Several other habitations were fired, and a band of from three to four hundred men in arms paraded the district, compol-ling by force the well-affected to swell their numbers.— The new Commissioner, Mr. Ward, acted at once with vigour and firmness. He immediately addressed a des-patch to the President of the Senate, relating the events that had occurred; sent troops to the island; and placed the district under martial law. Accounts have arrived our Paris conveying the satisfactory intelligence that these measures have been completely successful in restoring

In France the President has made another excursion into the l'rovinces, and has been well received. Still the country is in a very unsettled state, and there are symtoms of another outbreak being in preparation. The fact is, the people are dissatisfied with the the reactionary policy of the ministry, and the newsfrom Hungary and Venice has increased their displeasure. It is said that the President intends to marry his cousin, the Princess of Sweden. In Hangary, Comora, Peterwardein, and Mangaes

still hold out. Bem, Kosseth, and Dembinshi are said to be at New-Orseva. The Austrians are much annoyed at Paskewitsch's boasting letter to the Emperor of Russia, in which he says that Hungary lies at the feet of the Cast This however is nothing more than the truth for Georgey surrendered to the Russians; and the garrison of Comora

the Italians lay aside their petty jealousies, they will never be independent, but always must submit, as at present, to see their country governed by foreigners.

Radetski has gone to Rome on his way to Naples, where

The state of Europe at present is quiet; but it is only a hall. The first act of the revolutionary drama is over, and Europe has become Connack. As the parties in power have gained no wisdom from late events, and show no symptoms of moderation, we cannot expect the present state of things to last long.—The Churchman, Sept. 6.

WHITERALL. SEPT. 1 .- The Queen has been pleased to WHITHALL SEPT. 1.— I De Queen nas never pensous so direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Sanl, granting the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Captain-General and Governor-in Chief of Her Mijesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the infland of Price Education and Governor-General of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the beirs male of his body lawfally begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.—London Gazette. Lard Clarendon has addressed the following communialmoner in Belfast.

"Viceregal Lodge, Aug. 25, 1849. "My Lord.-I beg berewith to transmit a letter of and private collections made during Her Majesty's visit to that city, pruving thereby the universal estimation in which this charity is held by all classes and crucks. " I have the honour to be, my Lord, your very faithful serve CHEAP BIBLES.

interruption should take place of that hermony and go

will which characterized all parties during the recent wise of the Queen, and which were so peculiarly gratifying to Her Majesty.

"I have accordingly to request that your Lordships will have the goodness to pay this sum to the Brifast General Hospital; which I have selected not only as an institution which confers wast benefit on antering humanity, but as

Price conters van security on management, was a me which all classes in Belfast unite in mainting; for I am afformed that it received nearly the whole of the public

Every one knows the "Song of the Shirt." It was one of those hoppy strokes of mingled pathos and homest truthfulness which are sure to tell on the human field. truthfulness which are sure to tell on the human finings—and we have no doubt that many a weary work—woman has had cause to thank the writer of it, if is be only for some alight addition to her miserably inadequate wages. The evil, however, if mitigated, is not removed. The case of Catherine Brookes, lately reported in the Times, shows that the present fearful epidemic falls with Inter, shows that the present fearful epidemic falls win more than usual severity on those whose bedies are emaciasted by long continued toil, and unremandrative wages. "Deceased," so runs the evidence, "was sixty-four, and a stay stitcher; but she could only earn la a week at it, though she worked from morning to night and part of Sundays. Her employers wanted to cut he down to 6d, s-week, but she declined—and had therefore these more little." Deceased had an attention work lattle. Therefore, the state of done no work lately. Decrased had an allowance of man-a-week from the parish; she had suffered much mi-

This is a sad case-but we fear it is not the only case of victims thus "cut down" by their employers. What we have to state will, we think, fill some of our readers we have to state will, we think, fill some of our readers with surprise and pain. Well it be believed that the very same system of paring down wages to the lowest possible amount of which this poor "stay-stitcher" was the victim, is practised with those employed in stitching chesp | Binaxa? We have often wondered at the extraordinary cheapness of the Bibles sold by the Bible Seciety. We attributed this cheapness to the circumstance of the subscriptions being applied as part payment of the contravance. a remarkable document, an appeal of the journey-men Bookbinders of London and Westminster, shews that this Bookbinders of London and Westminster, shews that this cheapness is produced by the inadequate remonstation of the females unployed in binding. It is called an "Appeal of the Junreymen Bookbinders of London and Westminster, to the Committee, Members, Donors, and Subscribers of the Rritish and Foreign Bible Society, and the religious public in general, on the subject of chouse Bibles." Probably most of our readers stand aboof from the Bible Society, though on other grounds, anonanceted with the mode of their publication. If, however, the facts stated by these journeymen are true.—and we see no reason to doubt their veracity, as the facts which they state are simple and intelligible,—it will furnish an additional reason for having nothing to do with a Society which admits of such abuses.

It appears that all Bibles are printed at one of three

admits of such abuses.

It appears that all Bibles are printed at one of three places,—Oxford, Cambridge, and the Queen's printer's. In consequence of the great number printed, and the constant keeping up of the same types, the cost of printing each copy is exceedingly small; but as the printed abouts are sold at the same price to all persons, the great champers of the Bible Society's books, in comparison with others—as for instance, those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the same processed with the third three places. crs—as for instance, those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—is not connected with the cheap-nest of printing. Neither does it result from the application of subscriptions to defray a portion of the cost-because, with the exception of Bibles and New Testaments, bound in sheepskin, and prepared for schools—the sale of the rest taken together defrays the actual cost.

What then is the cause of this extraordinary cheapness what then is the cause of this extraordinary changess? It is, as the journeymen affirm, and apparently make out very clearly, the cutting down the wages of the workness, the employment of females at very insufficient wages, They state that "the average earnings of regular worksmen range from 5s. 6d to 6s. per week—day ten hours; indeed, we are informed," say they," that more than ban hours are required to make this average" as they work, by a scale of prices. This execution teams lively assets. by a scale of prices. This certainly seems little enough; but even this is far higher than the sum really paid, A large proportion of the work, it seems, is done by "learners" whose gain averages from 2s, to 2s. 6d, a week, and then it learners. And these "learners" are not young persons training up for employment under the Society—being far more than enough to fill up the vacancies—but women employed with a view to the cheapners of their labour. "It is a melancholy circumstance" say the complain

"It is a melancholy circumstance" say the complainants "that female labour [thus ill removerated] should be employed to make the Bitble cheap." It is so, indeed. When we consider the temptation to which young domains are exposed, especially when unable to obtain a maintainance by houest labour, we may well insent that even the advantage of cheap Bibles should be gained by such the advantage of cheap Bibles should be gained by such the ana. "We fear," say the complianants, "that some cannot can be adduced from the slop of the contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Suciety, of females who stripbute their first departure from the path of virtue to the insufficient wages paid by that establishment." As awful fact indeed, it it be true, as there soems no reasseable doubt that it is from the character of the document. loubt that it is from the character of the docum

The particular backs, of the undue cheapness of which in the Bible Society's list the complaint is made, are the

Ruby Bible...... 1s. 6d. Knowledge for the following prices - Ruby Bible...... 1s 8d.

" The difference in the price of the Pearl Bible, rean In a nurrence in the prior of the rent moons, rift edges, as sold by the Society for Fromoting Christ Knowledge, and that by the Bible Society, is consist by that issued by the former being much better better the time of the society of the societ no reduction in the wages thereon—which, to its heater be it spoken, is discountenanced by that Society, justly be it spuken, is discountenanced by man county, young deeming it a profine mockery to assume benevateon in: distributing the Word of God while in the not of taking, from the hire of the labourer."

Many excellent persons no doubt have purchased them tempting looking volumes from the Bible Society in profinence in the other, and have in their bearts applicable.

tempting looking volumes from the Bible Society in pro-ference to the other, and have in their hearts applicable, the Society for its good meangement in getting them my at so cheap a rate—being little aware that the presions volume has been procured at the expense of the ill regul-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-ted toil, and, pussibly, of the moral ruin of some puri-coppressed workman, who had no means of making the voice of her complaining heard.

We trust, however, that the document now put furth, will oblige those connected with the Bible Society to look carryfully into the matter, and discontinue a practice which

car-fully into the matter, and discontinue a practice wi if it enables them to undersell other Societies, is pr

In the absence of evidence we should be serry to to any accusation against any Society; but we could have been sometimes surprised at the extreme ches of achord materials as sold by the National Society. This however is nothing more than the truth, for Georgey surrendered to the Russians; and the garrison of Comova refuse to yield to the Austrians, but are willing to treat with the Russians. Ktapta will not surrender without conditious; not being at all desirous of giving himself up to the tender mercies of the Austrians. The Grand Duke Michael is seriously ill at Warsaw.

German affairs seem likely to settle down very much into their old state. Some of the minor States may be mediatized, but the old settlement will be retained in principal features.

The Queen of the Adristic has at length been obliged to surrender to the Austrians. For this event the Venetians have to blame themselves. Had they united cordially with Charles Albert, they might have succeeded in obtaining a Constitutional Monarchy in Northern Italy.

attend of this, they chose to stand alvof, and tried to reconstitute their ancient Republic. It was absurd to suppose that Venice alone could resist the Austrians. Until the Italians lay aside their petty inclousies, thore will to othern.

THE RIGHT OF INTERBOGATION - WESLEYAN CONFES It seems that a revolt—or something like it—ben taken place in the Wesleyan body. We learn from the Time, that for some years certain papers, known as Fly Shate, bearing the name of no author, printer, or publisher, but reflecting in the strongest language on the leaders of the Conference, have been printed and circulated. If the account of the Conference itself can be taken, there payers declare that the members of the Conference are the illingial continued to a few landers; they the representated. pers declare that the members of the Conference are the willingly ensiaved to a few leaders; that the resources of the Wesleyan body are perverted to uphold a system of favouritism, oppression, and entravaguace; and that the supposed leaders of all this corruption, whom the Conference designate as "certain excellent ministers," are a set of indolent, setfish, arrful, ambitious tyreats. One of the authors of these Fly Shorts was discovered, and punished by admension and suppossion. But the evil went on the the President found it necessary, which as selected some extracts, characterized by a curious minimum of antisome extracts, characterised by a curious mixture of und-

ward, and to the by the name, other in the state of the s rises up, which interferred with the just rigum-rises up, which interferred on its acts and apparatused— and which endeavoured, in various instances, to render these acts and appaintments null and void."—" He mean-ned over this state of things, because it interferred with the blessed work of God."—" The Conference, the high-manufacture in this community, was bearded by this "My Lord.—I beg herewith to transmit a letter of credit on the Provincial Bank for £300; and in the allos section of this sum I am most anxious that Her Majesty's name should not, even in the remotest manner, be mixed up with political or severana discussions; and that no done away with, he trusted, for ever. He believed that

were all inclined to unite in the prayer suggested by End, Jour. and this war within !"

ck to their people, and the occas ied to the appeal, and proceed before them five ministers suspected of a head sellion, and put a 'brusher's personn' to them, their connection with the Fly Shoots. All refusnameste or purge themselves, and were pusished gly. One, being and old man, was affectivenestly hed; one was reproved and disqualided; and three marily expelled the Consertion.

tract the comment of the Times:—
ther such a course be right or wrong, it is at best unique in this country. No other British trito a suspected person, and require, a frank and y answer. The role of all our Courts, both tical and civil, is charity, which 'hopeth all things,' ch assumes every body to be innecent till he is e gentlemen are punished on mere nd for refusing to criminate themselves. We ed the like in this country, at least in modern cable times. Talk of the Star Chamber! A at hold his tongue before that Court, stand his ape if the evidence failed to support the charge, is themselves, of the Fly Sheets, or the usual the Conference, we know next to anthing. We proceedings on the statement of the Conference, nce them at once a gross outrage on our

ed hardly say, that like the Times, we have ledge whatever either of the rights of the question or of the ordinary. Wesleyan practice; but the of the above extract we hold to be unsound and Jurists are beginning to suspect that the creace of confessions is a little exaggerated, ithin its proper department; and in the above ex-

lagina autoresect of concessions we muse energy acressives within its proper department; and in the above expect it is extended far beyond its sphere. As the question is of some importance we will endeavour to explain ar meaning farther.

The English criminal law was, sill lately, of a suntinuary character; but the English are not a sanguinary sation and accordingly have invented a variety of methods or enabling a culprit to escape justice, remarkably characteristic of a nation given to field sports and fair play. A criminal is treated, not like vermin, which are to be racked home and dealt with according to their merits; but as beasts of chase who are expected to show sport, who are only to be hunted according to the strictest laws of the chase. A flaw in the infictment—an immaterial error in the Judge's charge—a fingreement among the jurus—vigiate the proceedings and let loose the culprit. But, above all things, the law and let know the calprit. But, above all things, the law there a confession. It is to the English juriet what a utring shot is to the snortaman. shot is to the sportsman. In some countries no put to death until he has ovolessed his crime, and, the delivering himself up to justice, he is con-thus delivering himself up to justice, he is con-red as making some en infaction to the law. against ch he has offended. In England the criminal's confes-is considered as a provoking impudence, against ich all the functionaries of the law from the policeman which all the functionaries of the law from the policeman to the judge, cannot too frequently caution him. The maxim that no man is bound to criminate himself is part of that great constitutional system which distinguishes England from the rest of the world. It is the knave's negroon of Facility liberary.

prion of English liberty.
We are ourselves inclined to think that all this is carried a little too far; but, be that as it may, it would be plainly intolerable if the law which thus refuses to avail self of the criminal's confession did not possess all the inest of the criminal's confession did not possess all the machinery necessary for supplying its place—if it did not wield an effective police, and were not authorised to compel every person enginizant of the question at issue to speak in open court the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of the matter. Where this machinery is wanting mankind cannot afford to abstain from examining the accused. In default of this machinery to the judical power itself in other area, nower has of necessity betalons. itself, in other ages, power has of necessity braken is-self to what we call the barbarous practices of purgation and computgation; and, in default, of this machinery, the course, or something analogous to it, is daily pur-ts between man and man, by those who have it not in their power to order about pulicemen, and subposes

Thus, if I hear it said that a professed friend has so need me behind my back of a diagraceful crime, I broadly all him that such a report is current, and ask him whether it is true. If he refuses to criminate himself. I withou besitation, treat his silence as an admission of guilt, and request him to enter my house no more. If it is currently reported that an officer in the army has published a sories of anonymous standers on his regiment, the regimental mest would not, we apprehend, besitate for a moment to call upon him for a debial. He would not indeed be analysted, for this would involve the deprivation of a ashiered, for this would involve the deprivation of a leaders. These worthies took care also to make the most of legal right, and no such deprivation can take place except through the agency of the law, with all its make for the protection of the eriminal on the other; but failing such donial, the man would be cut, without erremony, by his bracker officers, and probably be expelled from the measurement and probably be expelled from the measurement and probably be expelled from the measurement under the guarantee of the law of the land, but by the gift and at the will of other persons, must be prepared to dispel expected to dispel expected, is a satisfy those persons in the in worthy to retain the advantages be derives from thom, and must not complain if his refusal to deny an accusation, on whatever ground it may be advanced, is treated as an admission of guilt. So far is this the case, that, in private life, men often error on the other side, and pushed by the loss of their extern and confidence a man who emits to reply to an unsproved accusation, from a pround feeling that though who donbt him do not deserve to have feeling that those who doubt him do not deserve to have

their doubts satisfied.

But, above all, we think it is neither right nor por that a voluntary religious sesociation should be bound by what may almost be called the idiosyncracies of the Engwhat may almost be called the idiosyncracies of the Eng-lish law. It is absolutely necessary that a bidy of men organised for the service of God should be enabled to ex-clude from their number, and from all the privileges which their organization enables them to confir, those whom they have reasonable ground for supposing to be traisors or viil doers. And it is idle to say that they have this power, unless they either have anthority to extract evi-dence from unwilling witnesses, or may demand an ex-plicit confession or denial from the accused himself. If they are not to have—as they cannot be trusted with— the powers of a court of law, they must exercise that freed-main the case of offences argingst their laws which freed-min the case of offences against their laws which every gentleman would ex-reise in the case of an offence against himself, the freedom namely of openly asking the against himself, the freedom namety or openty seems alledged offender whether he is guilty, or not guilty, and

treating silence as confession.
We repost that of the merits of the Wesleyan confession we have no knowledge whatever, and we have little wish to justify their phrasonlegy or mode of proceeding; but we think it due to them, and to truth, to protest commanity to an idea which has its origin in the poculi-arities of the English law, which has been applied some-whit too freely within the sphere of that law, and is wholly inapplicable beyond it,—The London Guardian.

Coloniel.

THE LATE WM. CHEWETT, Esq.—The dereased gentlemm had not only obtained a great ago—nearly 100 years—but was one of the oldest and most respected immigrant English settlers of this Province, where he resided for a period of 78 years. Although his death, in the course of nature, was accessarily expected, still his family, and those who had the happiness of an intimate acquantance with him, sincerely lament the loss of one whose will known kindness, politeness, and affability had much andeared him to them. The late Mr. Chewett was horn in London on the 21st December, 1752; and, when about 18 London, on the 21st December, 1752; and, when about 18 years of age, passed his examination as a surveyor and draughteman for the East India service; but aster receiving appointment, he was attacked with small-nox, so that ship in which he should have gone out sailed without him. On his recovery he decided upon going to America, and arrived at Quebec in 1771. On the 20th of May, 1774. and arrived at Quebec in 1771. On the 20th of May, 1774, the received an appointment in the Surveyor General's office for the Province of Quebec. During the American revolution he served in the Quebec militia; and in the course of the siege, when off duty, he assisted in the engineer department. After the defeat of the Americans, he was appointed acting paymaster of works to the Engineer's Quarter-master's, and Naval departments, for the ports of St. John, lale ant Now, and their dependencies on Lake Champlain, in which offices he remained till 1785. In 1786 he took charge of the Dutrict of Luneburgh (now called the eastern District of Upper Canada), and there surveyed lands and located the disbanded troops and lovalists. In 1792 he was some After the defeat of the Americans, he was app triet of Upper Canada), and there surveyed lands and located, the disburded troops and loyalists. In 1792 he was our-ployed under Governor Simone, at Kingston, in reconstructing the map of this Province, billulviding it into new Districts and Counties, previous to its being divided into Upper and lower Canada. In 1842, upon the retirement of Mr. Surveyor (remeral Smith, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor General, conjunctly with Mr. Ridout, who afterwards received the appropriet of Surveyor General, in 1829. centred the appendment of Surveyor General. In 1929 be was appended Aring Surveyor General, which office he was appointed Acting Surveyor General, which office he head till 1932, when he was allowed to retire on full pays after having served in various departments for upwards of filts-englit years. Mr. Chewett held the appointment of Colonel or militia during the late American war, and communied the Canadian troups at the attack on Terosto, on which occasion he was severely injured by the blowing up; which occasion he was severely injured by the course by the course magazine. He was taken prisoner by the course provider magazine. He was taken prisoner by the course and allowed to depart on his parole. For a long condition of the previous to, and since his retirement from the public catally to both parties. Several Conservatives were wounded tune previous to, and since his retirement from the public catally to both parties. Several Conservatives were wounded to service, until his death, Mr. Chewett resided in Totonto. I wish bullets and buckshot, before they procured arms, and service, until his death, Mr. Chewett resided in Totonto. I wish bullets and buckshot, before they procured arms, and service, until his death, Mr. Chewett resided in Totonto. I wish bullets and buckshot, before they have the control of the course of the His mortal remains were interred in St. James's Cemetry:
and by his own request, before his death, the funeral was
private, but, notwithstarding, a number of the inhabitant
islowed his remains to the grave, among whom were some
of his bowhers in arms and intimate associates.—Calonist.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.-At the RIOT IN BYTOWN.-A very serious Riot thirty-fifth issue moving of the Turanto Building Seriety. In taken place in Bytown. A meeting was called so Munday held on the 1st inst., twenty shares (2000) were disposed. the 17th Sept., by the radical party, for the purpose of taking of an average of 25½ per cent. premium—the lowest same steps with regard to the sect of two seamest being released 5.3, and the highest 27½ per cent, premium. The moved to Bytown; the following in from the Ottawa Adversalised premium on each share was declared at £14. 10s. realised premies from this date.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor General, has intimated to the Mayor that he will visit this city on Tuesday the 9th inst., not on this day as previously announced.

FINANCES OF CANADA.—The Globe of the 2nd inst., in some remarks relative to a letter received from Mr. Hinchs, by a Merchant in Montreal, says: "whether Mr. Hinchs has got more money in Europe or not, it is evertime that the Finances of Canada are at the present moment in a sound state, and it is equally certain that whether the Reciprocity Bill be passed or not. Canada will remain a position of the British Europe, and its most flourishing Province. The Revenue of the year 1849 will do more than cover the ordinary expenses and the halonce will be the not be bounded. the revenue of the year 1849 will do more than cover the ordinary expenses and the balance will go tow and hquadating the expresses of the public works, which the Government was bound to carry through. The preduce of these works is rapidly increasing, and however galling it may be to such Patriots as the Montreal Courier, the Province will not be short of the means to pay all its just and lawful debts government—tro much so, as many believe. But that au-bearance it would be dangerous to calculate on longer."— It would be difficult to point out in what way the Govern-

EARLY CLOSENG .- The Book and Stationary Stores in the city will, from this date, until 1st of April 2005. (Saturdays excepted) be closed at 7 o'clock each evening. The public will take active of this arrangement, and be guided accordingly.

HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF NIAGARA. Whilst the medical gentlemen in most other parts of the Province have been sadly overworked, those in Ningara Whilst the medical gentlemen in must other parts of the Province have been sully overworked, thuse in Niagara have been unemployed—we speak not merely in a comparative sense, they have almost literally had authing to do all the summer. To the philosophical observer it was amouning to see these gentlems in Court during the recent Assirca, and mark the sament wistfalness with which they watched the members of a sister or brother profession—we are not quite sure as to the gender—quietly appropriating all the opsters to themselves, and comforting their patients with the shella. Speaking to one of the medicos the other day about our happy excaps from the cholera, and the generally excellent health of our three thousand inhabitants, he replied with a shrug of the shoulders—"Why, the thing's about of me in the Town, two of them have been on their travels a considerable time, so that all the practice fell to my lot, and I had nothing to do? Not a single sick bed to attend for three weeks at a time, and yet the Doctors are expected to live like gentlemen! Talk of the health of Niagara—I want to hear something of its sickues, but I very much fear there will be nothing of the sort in my time. The profession must be protested. We must have the same facilities for persuading people that they are sick, and for mulcting them when so persuaded, that the lawyers have for inducing them when so persuaded, that the lawyers have for inducing them when so takes. them when so perminded, that the lawyers have for inducing them to go to law, and for bleeding them when so induced. The health of Ningara, indeed! Why, the Inctors are the only sick people in the Town, and they are uncommonly sick—of a profession which cost them much time, money and study to qualify themselves for, and the only return for which is "Boctor, I have a mote to pay at the flank, and if you can discharge that little bill it will come in nicely," or "Ductor, what can I do for you !" We rarely, host, "Ductor, what can go to for me!"—Ningara Chronicle.

If my common and I in the state of the component of the state of the stat

LITIGATION IN UPPER CANADA.—The Hon, the Chief Justice in his charge to the grand Jury at the Hamilton, assister remarked, that "In England with a deuse population, there was not a tithe of the litigation brought into the country that is to be nest with in this country. In fact here every lettle dispute ends in a law-suit,—and as he had observed in a neighbouring district, even brother middle in the set. would institute legal proceedings against brothet in the set-tlement of long standing accounts, instead of referring their ne disinterested friends for arbitration.

The Governor General has visited Port Dover, Mount Pleasant and Brantford.

The Hamilton Spectator says: At every place he had been welcomed by a political party—and in every place he has been the guest of one of the local Reform leaders. These worthies took care also to make the most of the fortune which chance threw in their way. It was almost a matter of impossibility for a Conservative to obtain a presentation; and in several instances the most absurd egatines were set up, to prevent gentlemen connected with that marty from abstrainer access to the presence of His Ex-

FUNERAL SERMONS .- Appended to an obituary notice in one of our country papers, there is a noti-fication that a funeral orrmon would be preached on a certain day, by a methodist preacher.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT SIMCOE. -Whon at Simono His Excellency was addressed by the conservatives, in reply to which his Lordship stated his regret that they should not have been able to concur with the other unst unry unrus not nave oven anse to concer with the other inhabitants of the District in their address in which they said:—"It affords us much pleasure to convey to your Ex-cellency our profound admiration of the wise, the impartial and the Constitutional course your Excellency has pursued since your Excellency's entrance on the Government of this

DEATH OF JUDGE GIVING.—It is our painting day to notice the death of James Giving, Eq., Judge of the District Court of this District, which took place on Saturday evening 15th after a short illness. Mr. Giving was the second on of the late Col. Giving, who was aid-de-camp to Governor Simone. His father intended that he should be a merchant, and with this view placed him under the care of the late W. Wood of Coruwall, but after remaining with Mr. Wood for about three years, he determined to study law, and he subsequently became the pupil of the present Mr. Justice Maccashy. He was called to the law in the Auturns of 1836. In the fall of the year he settled at St. Thomas and commenced the practice of the Law, where he continued till the end of the year 1837. At this time he removed to Lawdon, and followed his profession till the spring of 1847 when he was appainted Judge of the District Court for the District, which offer he held at the time of his death, being then 47 years of age. In all the private relations of his he endeared himself to his friends by his amisble concillating massing DEATH OF JUDGE GIVING.—It is our pain-

WELLINGTON DISTRICT .- Measures are about being taken for forming a read from Preston to Strat-

RAIL ROAD FROM ST. LAWRENCE TO

ber Gazette; and it is said that the Administration are to be Gazette; and it is said that the concern of Monro. Derbishive and Desharata. The French papers, which first gave the prize to Mr. Canchon, are now giving it to Mr. Deverany.-B We are much gratified to learn from the We are much gratified to learn from the large that there is every prospect of the Quebec westerday.

The frigate Portsmouth, under orders for the Mediterranean westerday.

Quebec papers that there is every prospect of the Quebec and Haifax Railrord going on.—Inc.

We learn that the recent riots at Bytown,

the 17th Sept.. by the radical party, for the purpose of taking some steps with regard to the seat of Government bring removed to Bythwn; the following is from the Uttawa Adversate:—"It was prevaintly, arranged by the Conservative leaders, that every individual belonging to their party should under no perferce whatever appear at the meeting with any wrapms, not even a whope a case which night giveoffence, which arrangement was strictly carried out. I have a riving at the ground, we occupied a paution from which we could distinctly see the movements of both nurties—over clause. at the ground, we occupied a passion from which we chan-distantly see the movements of both parties—one clause was sufficient to show us that two-thirds of the meeting were Conservatives, and some so well knew it as the leading Kada themselves. The eri of "last" was raised by them, and with that craft creditable to region, but disquisting to to break up the meeting—from mouth to recuth the erv of the Rado was—we are inst unless year ear make it not meeting"—"commence a row, the authorities will disperse the crowd, and then Finel will make it all right in the Packet on Saturday." Reformers, dare you dear it! Have seen that candidly acknowledged by the requestable Reformers at the meeting "that their trained commenced the row, but the Corners alives fundered by the called the meeting.

The immension are the Manuteries is the called the meeting.

Press, squeeting that Nr. Sparrow, one of the Magistrates who called the moving, but the Conservatives finished it." Insurablely after, Rye., one of the Magistrates who called the moving, but read the Proviamatawn, he proposed John Scott, Eng., as Chairman—when Edward Mailoch, Eng., M. P. P. in an flow, (in Raps), amendment proposed Dr. Hill. While the cianwir usual to meesings where rival Chairmen are proposed was going on. Mr. Turgeon was endeavouring to make himself heard when the row commenced. It was a Kaflatian from the Centrocate that contains the distinction is situated about. But the per 100 ftm. that created the disturbance—(the Gainness is situated about two nules from the Town of Bytown, and is infinited with a tribe of gentlemen-friends of the Rails, whose law in the will of their budges and the health themselves in the will revenue of officers.) I are area woman sources up the commercers, let us see if you dare put Turgeva donn, and upon a foods, do. ... (emercative saving "Hill will be our Chairman"—shoul Foods, per part. aix of these devils incaraste rushed upon him, and according to a signal previously settled upon by Mr. Scotts, party, about hill a dozen stones were trusced in the air as a warning to their party to nell back behind their pules of stones in front of a Tavera kept by a person named Leany, and then commenced the work of destruction—they rushed forward in a buly and harded the stones in the midst of an unarmed and peaceable assembly, and for about ten mountes maintained their ground with a spirit becoming a better cause—but their triumph was shurt-lived—the Conservative party dal with stores without returning them, and in a short space of time, much less than we occupy in describing it, not a shirer nor a rad was on the ground to approve or disperon e of an address to His Excellency the Earl of Figin and Kincardine. Those fiends in human shape then ron to seven different places, where they had prevaisely deposited their fire arms, and returning with gun-shot, and stationing themselves in the different human surrounding the Market, deliberately commenced firing upon the Conservatives, who had returned to the temporary standerested for the speakers at the meeting, and had passed their address. In the very thick of the fire, although unarmed and some of them wounded, these brave fellows maintained their ground, and coully voted the thanks of the meeting to their Chairman, and gave three times three for Her Most Gracious Majority, which was responded to by of the meeting to their Chairman, and gave three times three fir Her Most Gracious Majesty, which was responded to by shots from their cowardly assuilants andly enteroched in their several places of retreat.—The Mayor immediately sent a Requisition for the Irropa, and in the meantine a few Conservatives provided themselves with arms, while those on the ground kept the villiain at bay, with nothing but stones and an occasional charge, and securing a few prisoners. As soon as the Conservatives were arrived, a few shots were fined by them, and tomativative of the leading accurate. remainder of the vittans were, what spartamen term, "no where." Several, we regret to say, were wounded on both sides, but at present we have not heard of any wounds that proved fatal—seve... of the leaders were ladged in good, and ut the sitting of the Magnetrates in the evening, some of them morning. We forbear making any remarks as to the guilt or innocence of the parties arrested, preferring to leave them or innocence of the parties arrested, preferring to leave them to the proper authorates, who we are convinced will give them justice. The Conservative party in this, as in every other case, were the first attacked; and the forbearance exhibited by them after they quelled the riot, towards men who, under similar circumstances, wealth have left "none to tell," is but another evidence of their generality to their jors—their confidence in the justices of their cause—and their firm degire for the maintenance of peace and the supremercy of the Law. remacy of the Law.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL.-Among the on dits of the one day is, that John Sandfield Mardonald is to be appointed to the above office in place of Mr. Blake, who becomes Chancellor.

The list of premiums awarded by the Provincial Agricultural Society has been published, it occupies more than 44 columns of the Chronicle & News. The Montreal Board of Health discon-

mued their Chalera reports on Saturday the 22nd Sept. GREAT FIRE AT QUENEC-Sept. 22, 1849. —At three o'clock, this morning, flames were perceived inosing from a wooden hangard in rear of the large house accupied by George Baswick, St. Genevieve Street, Cape, and in a short time, the whole block of dwelling houses, situated between St. Genevieve, Street, the street leading up to the High School, St. Dennis Street, and Dos Grisons Street, were in flames; some of the occupants not having hardly had time to save even the most necessary articles. Samuel ad time to save even the most necessary articles. Tallimore, Widow Scott, Widow Hunt, Westen Hunt, C. H.

Gates, Geo. Scowick, W. Bennett, B. Bennett, A. W. Bell,

Ad. Bell, Hammond Gowen, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Thickle,

Is confirmed outledn't by private flustheness, whose object to in narrow the country of the co

United States.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PRENCH AND AMERICANS RAIL ROAD FROM ST. LAWRENCE TO THE VILLAGE OF ISBOURDS.—The public will learn with satisfaction, that through the perseverance and activity of the Hon. Mr. Jollistte the founder of the fine village of Industry, the Rail Road which will connect that village with the River St. Lawrence, is about being brought to a successful termination. The road is now completed from the river to the concession St. Heary, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles, which is in operation. Between this concession and the Parish of St. Thorman, there is a suvanne of about 17 argents in length, on which the grading is done, and it only terminate to the concession from the St. Lawrence up to St. Thorman, there is a suvanne of about 17 argents in length, on which the grading is done, and it only terminate to lay the alsopers of wood to receive the iron rails. On the other side of this envanne, the (lisses) steepers are laid up to the Village of Industry, and ready to receive the iron, so that in the course of the saming work, the Road will be in operation from the St. Lawrence up to St. Thorman, a distance of nearly 13 miles. The country before has a canonylished towards developing the resurrous of this has a consuplished towards developing the resurrous of this has accomplished towards developing the resurrous of this has accomplished towards developing the resurrous of this part of our country, and will soon have to add to those the same of part of our country, and will soon have to add to those the completion of this remarkable and useful of the country A good deal of excitement was caused through the City

was yesterday countermended by telegraph despatch from Washington. This is supposed to have some connection with the difficulty.

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, it was decided that the position taken in reference to the question out of which this affair has grown, could not be receded from.—N. F. Pener.

wood's Galvanic Embrication. A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED. investigator to assort them. To these expectally who are the victims of some maledy, in which Physic and Physicians have thus for failed, it offers strong assurance of hope, and to you it is estructly recommended. Try it. Though it is not affered as a universal Panneer, it has often done great good where n-no was expected, and its no cause can it do any harm. We say Try it—some now and hidden victures may be calle position that and the same and hidden victures may be calle position to be test and

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LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

BRITISH WORTH AMERICA.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Greek Lodge of the LOYAL CHANGE INSTITUTION of Books America will be held in the Town of Book STILL, on These by Ind Sustant, at the Hour of Towns o'rhoth, Num. unto, October 3rd, 1849.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

ON TUESDAY, Sth ()ctober, at Four, P. M., Five

R. SHORTIS, diligina Cheabre, Yanga, Againmer 18th, 18th. **JP-14**

THE ANGLO SAXON,

A New Quarterly, on Original Pri If AS been established with an especial view to present good followith and brothest foring amount all rections of the Good Regists Franky energy-ters. The United States, the British Regists the World over, and, if there he say busine, "the attenues a sentered" of the Angle-Batton Rese, all may have most open any common ground, and co-operate for the such attention of every class in their unrequal commonwealth.

Ad. Bell, Hammond Gowen, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Thickle, Mr. O'Kane, Duncan McPherson, A. Gordon, J. Gurdon, Justice Taschereau, and others whose names we do not recollect have been bunt out. The engines were employed to much advantage in St. Genevieve Street, and the firement worked willingly and standity. In St. Denis Street, there was no water and no engines. The fire raged at will. The roof of the High School was repeatedly on fire, and was saved by the exertions of some men on the roof. Twenty or more houses have been destroyed, and the less in property cannot be estimated at less than £20,000 to £30,000. The Insurance Offices suffer heavily. Quebec Office shout £1000. The Phornix £1500. The Globe nothing. Æine not ascertained. Configgration was caused by an incondiary.

L. Lacorte, Euq., a liberal, has been resturned without opposition, for Chambly.

A Meeting has been called of the teachers in the Township of Dumfries, for the purpose of establishing a teachers' association.

THE UNITEO STATES AND FRANCE.—Our Bound of the difficulty of the most of the published more and the rest of the teachers' and the reserved the street with the measure the state of the published may be allowed to appearance, the first order of the teachers' association.

THE UNITEO STATES AND FRANCE.—Our Bound of the teachers' and not in the state of the published more and the measure the state Blade to the teachers' and the reserved the state of the teachers' and the secure of the state of the state of the teachers' and the secure of the state of the teachers' and the secure of the state of the secure of the secure

Ovycon to Locaus —Red End.—Hears, Longmans, Paterness Reng West Rad.—Mr. Berweth, 213, Regard Street, by whom in arthurs' Manus will be Reserved. 87- Agents and Correspondents are bring set. Public Culories, and in the principal Chies of the Preparing for Publication.

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CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

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A. F. PLEES, "Gloves" "Gibn. 17, 1010.

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If B....All floorumens made to enter, sell by variated to give attachming so that their friends need not fear giving orition orders at in case the article by not approved of, it may be returned. J. TROMAS & SOY.

Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, September 18th, 1840. KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for the

University, U. C. Cottago, and District Scholarships, will take place on October 17, 10, 19, and 20. The requisite Certificates identify the deligned the independent for Registers on on before October 20, The Lasteres are to be ammanared on Universe October 2004, Therefore, October 20th, is appointed for admission to Degrees and W. Matricaleries. r metrogation,
H. BOYS, M.D., Register & C.
King's College, Sept. 35, 1649. WARTED,

SITUATION as Groom or Coachman. Un-Apply (if by letter, Part Paid) to William Lam, at the Office of his Paper.

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Ma. Supt., 14, 1849.

Puranto, Frpl. 14, 1965.

Turents, September 20th, 1849.

Toronto, 6th Sept. 1909.

Toronto, 120 Sept. 1848.

Toronto, 18th Sold. 1616.

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Upper Canada College.

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II fatentiae purchasers will please be corrful and remember that EVANS & NAMILTON'S

h the Spot, No. 59, King Street. SCHOOL.

The Midsummer Vacation will end on Wednesday, the 18th of Separation will end on Printed and the Posts, the tor School will recognite the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and the behavior of the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and the behavior of the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and the behavior of the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and the behavior of the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and the behavior of the Midsumser Vestion, on Medica, Separation and Separati

Adelside Street, Work, Toronta, Adjust 16th, 1949,

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ALL HAVE THE CHOLERA The of section Chairs were a late of special and the section of th PRANCIS H. HEWARD,

If per Canada College,
IN answer to enquiries which have been
to satisfy the s

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Omestry and City Contemers, and the tride ignorally, that he she Fall Trade; and which, beeing been salested with care to the few York and English merhals, they are proposed to other us con-presentable terms, "a M Westendo maly." Sadar Garjann, ethic the great particle Gran of the Perset Then brilly the gar tends of Chalen or one other disease. WHITTEHORR. RUTHERFORD & C... TUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND.

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I also this open unity of informing the friends and the public man be in our conducting the class parties in all jos replace from their and or the periors will be found bey. (In their set) for their manes, and of the very feet measurable, he hape to select a matthematic of public privates and to return the classes them to fifture protest estimated to them.

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LORD, WHAT IN MANY (From Lyra Wronesales) The one smiles dally on these humile grares, And white the in on with help light. And other radiative lares. The starts et evils. The start let he down its aquadronia leight. Or plants plant, in the rated ordinaries. Land who it seams In T. angle ages soil. And the same lights tituses the February Land, the tental titus of one eye. Sam, under, and start in wild describe fig. The let free extinct, whicheven there plane i While here the measured dust that lead had been those tenses.

IMPRESSIONS OF JERUSALEM BASTER, 1849. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle)

The Holy City has its full share in those common attributes of the East-fixedness and unchangeable. To this it is owing that even after centuries of "calm decay " this sucred spot is enabled: to present to the mind of the present generation of travellers al-

the early pilgrims, Willbald and Arculf. Christian, Jewish, or Malsometan, renders it difficult : Copts. to add anything to the stores of information which already exist upon the history, topography, and anti- night it was. We were up at 2, and out of our texts quities of the Holy City, and the customs and condi- and off at 3 A.M., to follow the main body of the piltion of its inhabitants, whether Christian or unbelieving. The description of the Easter ceremonies given in the dark, or rather by a waning moon, we caught them by that model of accurate and judicious travellers, up; and a most striking scene it was, especially when Henry Maundrell, in 1697, might almost be copied. I semembered that we were probably going over the

It is not, therefore, with the view of going over the oft trodden ground of the Holy City, that the present the indutinct trend of the multitude; ever and anonpaper is offered to the readers of the Colonial Church, we were stopped by the Turkish horse-soldiers, to Chronicle. The writer simply feels that it may be enable the whole host to collect; behind was the interesting to some to hear of Jerusalem as it was at guard of foot-soldiers—before, the horsemen. A the Easter of the present year, as helping them to realize. large calculon of burning turpentine, &c., was carried a state of things so different from that which surrounds in front, as a "fire by night," to guide us, and numerus in England. He will, therefore, merely give some lous amaller fires lighted up the host. Dawn broke, of those impressions until to topics of most prominent; but long ere the sun-stoce, we were approaching the interest which he thinks it very probable would have sandy descent to the immediate bank of the Jordan. been those of many of his fellow churchmen had they We rode on before, to obtain a view of the procession, shared the privilege which was allutted to him, of a "and at last stationed ourselves at the side of the river twelve days' sojourn in and near the Holy City during sclose by the place of immersion. The multitude on last Easter-tide, and of making those imquiries and foot approached through the heavy sand; but instead observations which would most naturally occur to an of the unseemly rush and confusion of which we had English pilgrim.

And first for the Holy week and Easter ceremonies. I seried on the eve of our Easter, and therefore was som-men, women, and children-all more or less Jerusalem, that the Armenians are not so irretrievable not present at the Good Friday communes of the retaining their garments, and all without exception committed to the miraculous view as the Greeks, and Latina. This year the Greek Easter was a week later observing the utmost decorum; not a joke or a smile that they have always regarded it more as a symbolical than ours, consequently, I was at Jerusalem from the did I perceive—they went about their work as a rite; so much so, that their late Patrianels boldly preach-Palm Sunday to the Easter-day of the Greek Church, serious business, to be done with all religious earnest- ed that view to his flock one Easter shortly before his BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. but only on the Easter of our own and the Latin

Placing myself in the position of the pilgrims themselves, (and surely this is the only legitimate way of passing any judgment upon such subjects,) I may say that with one most painful exception, I carried off camp where we rejoined them just as they re-entered from this unhappy definion. better impressions of the rites and ceremonies of the it about half-past nine." Christians, both Greek and Latin, than I had expected.

On the Easter-day, though the Greeks, with palms in their hands, were engerly crowding the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at the very moment the Latin Patriorch was celebrating high mass before the Holy Benulchre itself, there were none of those diagraceful collisions and struzzles between the crouds of the two communions of which so much has been said. And with regard to the Lating in addition to the mass and the Patriarchal benediction, there was nothing but a procession round the Church, of the monks and clergy accompanied by the laity, all bearing lighted caudles t in the course of which they chanted a few simple Letin In this service the French consul held a prominent

From all I heard, however, of the Latin Good Friday ceremoules, there is much to shock in the dramatis made of representing the auful scenes of the day and place - a representation which they do not seruple to carry on in the way described by Maundrell, employed is anything but melections. Hence the by the use of a moden or waxen figure, the size of Latin services, which are assisted by an excellent or-Mile, which is carried round to the different stations, gan, are more impressive; a circumstance which is said to

. The Monday and Tuesday were occupied by the Rosterns, including not only the Greeks and Russians, but also the Armeniana and Copts, in their pilgitings to the Jordan, where the annually go through, at sunrise, their singular custom of bathing in that river .-This is a rite peculiar to the Easterns, and one in which the Latins take no part. A large party of Eng-Hoh and American travellers went with them, partly for the benefit of the Turkish guard of soldiers, who always accompany the pilgrims for their protection. against the Bedouins. The following notes of our journey, written at the time, may serve to give a record contented themselves with a very low bow to the irapiri of my impressions of this most singular scene :-

- " A large party of us started to join the pilgrimage half-past siz. A. M., and found nearly the whole city in motion. On reaching the remiezvous just outside the St. Stephen's gate, a most animated scene presented itself. Buth sides of the road were lined with sows of women, both Moslem and Christian, in their white dresses, who had come out to witness the scene, Beside them were groups of men and children, who had come for the same purpose, stretching all along the Mount of Olives road. The road itself was crouded with every description of pilgrims, on horseback and on fact :- whole family parties condensed on a single camel - nomen balanced in two baskets across a dromedary or mule-old men tottraing alongchildren packed up in every imaginable way-a Greek Mahop on his mule, his Captie brother just behind him-here and there a shubby Frank-the nild Turkish soldiers on horseback, four of whom had been assigned to us as a guard. The scene was in some respects too gay and bustling for the neighbourhout in which it was emeeted; but, on the other hand, there was this compensation, that it sided one in realizing the farmer times, when similar excited enough had would up and down that very road. On all other days there was the most marked and solemn stillness prevailing over Olivet; it was not amiss to see it for once as it often must have been, even in the Saviour's

" It rained all the morning, more or less, till we got out of the range of the hills about Jerusalem, and Holy Week-that of the Holy Fire, which is enacted within that of the valley of the Jordan, where it is almost on the Saturday afternoon. I had heard iffuch of it : always day. We hastened on after some little delay in and though fearing the worst, I still determined to atgathering together our forces, and soon left the great | tend, that I might judge for myself, and in the trust budy of the pilgrims, as we designed first visiting the Dead Sea, and then proceeding to the encampment, still be considered as that in which I doubt not the ren hills, which led to the Musselman tomb (or called) of Moore. We were not, however, quit of pilgrins, east side, displaying the richest variety of light and or three hours. In that case, the excitement of the shade. We all went on to a sort of promoutory, deluded people must become intense. This year, trainings

all pitched very close to one mother, to admit of their memod with their long whitebeing surrounded by a cord mod soldiers at night. In

the centre was the position of the Pasha's brother. them out to be interesting in appearance or demeanour tion, such a device I had just witnessed most as much true and genuine matter of interest as though the utmost order and decorum prevailed, dewas afforded to the hosts of the Crusaders, or even to spite the presence, as I was told, of very many who had only come for this ing purposes. They were But, on the other hand, this same unchangeableness dirty and most unspiritual in look. Great numbers in the features and customs of Jerusalem, whether of then were heavy ugly Russians, the rest Greeks or

" All were early to bed; and a beautiful dry starry grims, who had already started. After a fine gallop verbatim as descriptive of the same season in 1849. site of Gilgel, and treading in the steps of the hosts of formel. It was all but quite dark - with no sound but heard, the poor people drew near eagerly indeed, but in the greatest order. Then commenced the immer-

> ness once in their lives. The Jordan was pretty full, I death. And if, as Mr. Williams asserts, the educated and flowing very rapidly, and we feared the consectivets are becoming equally alive to the dishonour quences-but there were no accidents. " In about an hour and a-half, the whole company began their retreat, guarded as before, back to the his mercy would deliver this portion of His Church

> The ceremonies of the Greeks on their Good Friday night were of a very striking character. The whole church was crowded with the members of that communion, who were scattered about in family parties. They had made their preparations for spending the whole of that night within the walls of the church, as well as atmosphere; and in like manner the recent examities of that night within the walls of the church, as well as Ireland, while attended with an amount of temporary the next; a practice which it is to be feared is not free from grevious abases.

The whole church was lighted up; and not till the

vening was well advanced, did the services begin in that portion of it specially appropriated to the Greek throne outside of the santuary, (which is quite, shut bymas, expressive of the joys and triumphs of Easter, up, as in all Greek churches, from the view, though chanting the seven Penitential Pasing, evidently from memory. A long chant then followed, conducted by the chairlaters (chiefly boys, who were ranged in two apposite galleries). Instrumental music is not used in the Greek Church, and the usual chant which is employed is anything but melodious. Hence the and upon which are exacted the various parts of the excite the jealousy of their Greek neighbours. The Paisles. people were all standing, and at times joined in with the chant very heartily. Afterwards followed a formal act of homage or obeloance on the part of all the priests, conventual and others, to the Patriatch. They advanced two and two at a time, prostrating themselves till their heads touched the ground, and then kissed the patriarch's hand. Afterwards followed the Greek bishops of Palestine, six or eight in number, Greek bishops of Palestine, six or eight in number, the task of improvement into their own hands, and do who it is well known are, with one exception, never that which the middlemen would not hitherto suffer them resident in their Dioceses, but live together in the Greek convent, and govern the Churches synodically. Their obeinne was not of the same character, asther tual superior. There was then a pause, while the procession to the various stations within the church was being arranged. These spots are of course held to the River Jordan. We were mounted and off by to be the very places at which the several events assigned to them happened. The two which are regarded stream with most intense teverence, are the Calvaty, and the Stone of Anointing, near the foot of the stairs ascending to the Calvary. This stone is held to be the may not be sufficient for them compete with agriculturactual one on which the sacred body was laid. The ists of this country, might not, with great advantage to actual one on which the sacred body was laid. The procession was very striking, headed by the Patriarch themselves and to the public, transfer to Inc. and their accompanied by the bishops clothed in robes of purple velvet, on each of which is a small picture, emboased in silver, of a separate scene in the Passion, so that one is thus borne by each bishop. At each station | not fast to contribute largely towards making largesp the procession halts, while a hynn is song expressly meous portion of the cuspire. relating to that portion of the sacred history. Pictures and pictorial banners, representing the event, are displayed; but there is nothing of that charse and offensive exhibition which is enacted by the Latins.

I left at midnight, before the services were completed, and could have mished that this were all that was to be seen of the Greek services at this season. Certainly so for as I had beheld them, they seemed remarkably calculated to impress the great mysteries of the cross upon a rude and ignorant population, who, during so many past ages of Mahametan oppression, must have required the confirmation of a strong and repeated remembrance of the reality of their Saviour's sufferings to keep them from the temptation to deny his cross.

Far different, however, was the view I was compelled to take of the last remaining ceremons of the Greek that room would be found for having that it might

On cottring the Church I found at the door the usual Turkish Guard, the chieft of which sit on a for we perced numerous bands of Mahometan pilgrims divan just within the porch, the government taking with their banners, and chanting their songs, on their upon itself the responsibility of preserving order. I way to this relebrated tomb. As they were perpetu- had difficulty in making my way through a large and ally firing off gune, and probably would have had no ob- excited croud up to one of the galleries where places jection to a stray shot hitting the Nazarenea, we did out are reserved for those who come as spectators. Close best to keep clear of them. At last we passed the by me was the Turkish Pacha of Jerusalem Soon a tomb, and proceeded to wind down the road which very was raised from the crowds below, the purpose of descended to the Bend Sen. The Bedouins of this which I was told was in Arabic,-" () Lord, and country were scattered about, some of them with their down the Pire!" This was the sign that the two torda, and their encampments of small black tenta. - bishops, a Greek and an Armenian, had entered the The country was very singular; the ground running Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, situated in the centre up into very sharp dorsal ridges, with patches of green of the area below. They were supposed to be awaitat the bottom of the della. At last we came upon the ling the descent of the miraculous fire from Heaven, and border of the great salt sea, which lay before us deeply bence the eager vociferation of the above prayer. blue, with a magnificent range of mountains on its. Sometimes the interval is a long one-as much as two

which stretched into the lake on the north-west corner, however, scarcely ten minutes elapsed before the fire and some of the party tathed in its heavy waters. appeared. It was immediately handed through the Theme we started shong the plain running side of the shrine; and before five minute shade lapsed, north, which is the extremity of the plain of J rdan, the church was one blaze of light. Every one hastand on the east side of which the river discharges ened to light his inper from the heavenment flame, itself into the take. The soil is very salt and sandy, and thus, in an inconceivable short time, all the periodiffunctionary and for three or four miles it was heavy work for the ple were carrying lighted candles. Then begun a houses. The view from this place is most magnificent scene which buffles description. The whole multi-The plain was wide and spacings-about ten miles tude, in the full confidence that a genuine miracle Action. Behird was the blue lake of Sodom; before had been wrought in answer to their peacer, began OAKHAN HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, was the whole length of the valley as far as the eye giving the most extravagant proofs of the edelight and could reach, and on either side a stately barrier of triumph; they danced, they laughed, they wept, they shouted, and violently embraced one another in a de-"About 4 o'clock we came in view of the excampe brium of wild for. This continued for marly an hour, ment, which the julgrims had all by this time reachest; when the crowd began to depart, or was driven out and a very picture-quarecencit was. The tenta were and dispersed, by the Turkish kawasace, or police,

The Parks and his party I saw enjecing a hearty laugh at the sectio. Others of the Turbs I saw spit-I walked two or three times through the camp. *x-, ring down upon the Christians below, in sheer conamining the various family and national groups which tempt and disgust. I left the church paired and sick lay about fired, and wearied with their day's journey. at lover, convinced that if ever Satan has mounted a I confess with every disposition, I could not make device to dishonour the blessed gospet of our redemp-

> I speak deliberately when I my I cannot contrive a dilemma more auful than that in which the brade of the Greek Church are placed in this matter. I am told that the common people and the great mass of the poor pilgrims receive this miracle with the most implicit belief. It is for it mainly they come up to Jerusalem. Upon it depends their belief, not only in the authority of their Church, but, what with them nust be nearly the same thing—the truth of Christianity, and its chief corner-stone, the doctrine of the reprection. And, in the words of Maundrell, confirmed by Mr. Williams in his remarks on the subject, "It is the deplorable unhappiness of these pricats, that, having acted the cheat so long stready, they are forced now to stand to it for fear of endangering the apostacy. of their people."

> However in many cases of alleged miracles we may believe that the agenta in them are themselves deceived, I cannot see what room there can be for so chatitable an hypothesis in the present case. If the fire be not supernatural, the two bishops must be conscious that they procure it by natural means; and so they adhere to a lie rather than brave the tremendous consequences which would accompany the knowledge of the truth. Whichever way one regards it, the subject to my mind is an unspeakably painful one. It is only to be hoped that the Greek Church at large is not difinitely committed to the "Holy Fire," but only the Syrian bishops.

> The only ground of comfort I could find was the information given me by one who his long resided at done to our common Faith by the "Holy Fire," we may hope, as we should certainly pray, that God in

Deferred Extract from our English Files.

INISH PROSPICTS.

It is a well known fact in nature that sterms clear the suffering most distressing to witness, appear to have had the effect of sweeping away some of the deeply rooted causes of misery and disorder, which had long resisted the efforts of statesmen and philanthropists to raise the social condition of the Irish people. It rethat portion of it specially appropriated to the Greek quired all the superhuman power of the visitation in Church. The Patriarch of Jerusalem, scated in his flicted by Divine Providence upon that ill-conditione country, to aprost the radically vicious system upo which its population was located and employed and it produce made available for the benefit of the owner of the soil, and the support of the Isbouring man. That shing the seven Penitential Psalms, evidently from the soil, and the support of the Isbouring man. That the seven Penitential Psalms, evidently from the soil, and the support of the Isbouring man. of human existence, and prevented the landlord from exercising his rights for the benefit either of his property, or of those employed upon it, has vanished from the country. Our correspondent states it as his belief that the last three years' distress has been mainly instrumental in removing that leading obstacle to improvement menum in removing that teading obstacle to improvement. "From our 'neighbourhool," he says, writing from Tipperary, "the middleman has disappeared as completely as the elk whose fossil remains are every new and then dug up in our bogs; and this nerely in the natural course of things, and without any continue.

The middlemen being that removed by what in Coroner's phraseology is called the "act of God," there there is an opening made for the introduction of a latter system. In many instances, probably, the landfords themselves, instructed by the dearly bought experience of years, nay generations, of mismanagement, will take to do, even if they were so disposed. Where the embarrancel state of their fittances done not allow them to adopt this course, the freedom of dealing with the pro-perty after purchase cannot fail to act as an inducement to men of capital to take the place of impoverished pro-prictors; and on estates too extensive to be cultivated by the landlord himself, a new race of tensits may be prevent the rejection of the mischievous system of sub-letting the land in infinitesimal fractions. While a sast stream of enigration is carrying away from Ireland the small holders whose crowded settlements upon the lan-are the fruit of that pernicious system, it is well worthy of consideration whether British farmers whose resourced capital, their skill and cuperience, their habits of proser-ving industry, and their love of improvement. The re-population of Inst. and by British emigrants, after being what she ought to be, not only an integral, but a homoge

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