Onr Monthly Review.

LESSONS DERIVED PROM THE ANIMAL WORLD: First and Second Series, London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

moting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

These beantiful volumes have for mottor the graduation from Job); Adds now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fulles, and they shall teach thee; and the shall teach thee; and the shall teach thee; and they shall teach thee; and the shall teach the s who bear the name, and profess to share the hopes of Christians." It will readily be conceded that a judiand as possessing these characteristics we have much

profitable Series, we proceed to lay before them a few extracts taken almost at random.

"NOTES OF DOVES. "We have already noticed the plaintive notes of doves. These are not, however, the sounds of lamentation, but those of tenderness and love. The cooing of the Zenaida dove is said to be peculiarly touching, so that one who hears it for the first time, naturally stops to ask "What bird is that?" Its effect on the feelings is illustrated by an anecdote respecting a pirate, who was associated with a band of the most desperate villains that ever annoyed the Florida coast. This man had frequent occasions to repair to certain wells, near which the doves nestled, and their soft and melancholy cry was the means of awaking in his breast feelings which had long slumbered, and of melting his heart to repentance. He was accustomed to linger at the spot, and to contrast his guilty and wretched life with former days of comparative innocence and peace. He said that he never left the wells without increased "We have already noticed the plaintive notes of doves. He said that he never left the wells without increased

fears and misgivings respecting futurity, and at last he became so deeply moved by these notes, the only soothing sounds he ever heard during his life of horrors, that he poured out his soul in supplications for mercy, and firmly resolved to abandon his desperate companions and mode of life, and to return to his own family who were deploring his absence. His escape from his vessel was accompanied by many difficulties and dangers, but no danger seemed to him comparable with that of living in the vio-lation of human and divine laws. At last he happily reached his former home, and settled in peace among his friends. Thus were the notes of this gentle bird employ-

was observed to employ his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the being he had served. His powers, however, here gave way; he shrieked in his struggles, and, at length, ceased to breathe, with his last look turned upon the grave."

"VARIED USES OF THE CAMEL.

which could not otherwise be traversed, we must remem-ber the exceeding value of this animal to the Arabs the exceeding value of this animal to the Arabs themselves. It answers the purposes to them of horses, cows, and sheep. It is not wonderful that they should consider it a sacred animal, and a gift from Heaven.—One of them, when speaking of camel's milk, said, 'It is the produce of a sacred animal, and it causes long life: those who live on nothing else are free from disorders of every kind. But only carry the same people off the every kind. But only carry the same people off the desert, and let them live on meat, bread, and fruits, they then become subject to pain and sickness, and live out only half their days.' The manufacture of camels' hair into coarse cloth, for garments and tents, is the only medical act was first the same of the same chanical art practised by the Arabs. The hair is easily pulled off the animal in autumn, and is spun with a hand-spindle. In order to weave it, they drive two rows of pegs into the ground, wrap the yarn round them, and begin their work by running a kind of wooden sword through the yarn, under one thread and over another, in the manner of darning. This sword they never part with, and it appears as if used for ages. They next put up the sword sideways, pull the work tight, and beat the whole together. The pieces of cloth thus made are sewed together with the same kind of twine, through holes made with an iron bodkin. If the cloth is designed for a tent, short crooked sticks are fastened to the corners; these answer the purpose of loops; and the cloth being spread out and stretched, is fastened to stout pegs, driven into the ground with a smooth stone, which answers the of a hammer. The middle of the tent is then purpose of a hammer. The middle of the tent is then raised by means of a wooden block in the centre, having its top rounded like a bowl. In the larger tents, a pole, eight or ten feet high is used, instead of the block; and a curtain, or carpet, of camel's hair, is so suspended as to separate the tent into different apartments.

"The camel affords to these simple sons of the desert, shelter, food, and clothing. They feed on the flesh; they drink the milk; make clothes and tents of the hair; caddles belts sandals, and buckets of the hide. In the

saddles, belts, sandals, and buckets of the hide. In the camel they find a means of conveyance for themselves and families, a shelter from the whirlwinds of the deserand a pillow for their wearied heads. Camels couched in a circle round their masters, form a fence, as well as a place of repose; and, assembling their families and property within this living entrenchment, the Arabs obstinately defend themselves against their enemies."

The Second Series is devoted to the Bee-the Ant -and the Spider, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of the two-from it, however, our quotations must necessarily be limited, as we have already nearly ex-

ceeded our bounds. From the following extract it would appear that Bees have the most instinctive repugnance to the Democratic principle.

" MAKING A QUEEN.

" A queen being so necessary to the welfare, or rather to the very existence, of a colony of bees, the question may be asked, what are they to do if accidentally deprived of her? We have seen that the loss of a queen wrath of a prince is death.' spreads terror and alarm through the hive; this, however, does not last long; the sagacious insects hasten to supply their loss by a contrivance which has excited perhaps greater astonishment than any other fact in the history of insects. The bees actually have power to form a queen out of the grub of a worker, by enlarging its cell and feeding it in a particular manner with what is called roual jelly, which is more stimulating than bee-bread.— In order to produce this effect the grub must not be more than three days old, but it may be less. The bees, having chosen a grub, remove the inhabitants and their food from two of the cells which join that in which it resides;

the close of the third day of its life, its habitation must assume a different form and direction, they gnaw away the cell below it, and sacrifice without pity the grubs con-tained in them, using the wax of which they were formed to construct a new pyramidal tube, which they join at right angles to the horizontal one, the diamater of the ormer diminishing insensibly from its base to its mouth. During the two days which the grub inhabits this cell, which, like the common royal cell, has now become ver-

"A Frenchman named Pellisson, imprisoned in the cious work, having such objects in view, would be at once amusing and instructive in no small degree; afforded by a musical instrument, observed a spider aking its web at the edge of the window which lighted pleasure in commending the Leasure under review to the attention of parents and teachers. The compiler—or we should rather say author—inasmuch as there is a considerable amount of good original matter, is in general peculiarly happy in his illustrations, and seldom fails to "point a moral" with some apposite item from "Nature's Living Book."

That our readers may be enabled to judge for themselves regarding the merits of this pleasant and the bottom of the chamber, under Pelisson's eyes.

The generous man has his companion still;
The cricket on his hearth; the buzzing fly,
That skims his roof, or, be his roof the sky,
Still with its note of gladness passes by,
And in an iron cage condemned to dwell,
The cage that stands within the dungeon-cell
He feeds his spider—happier at the worst
Than he at large who in himself is curst?"

Before dismissing these handsome and very cheap volumes, we must allude to the excellence of the strength of the fit of her husband's conversation and example, could not, by any means, enter into his sentiments with regard to wood engravings which illustrate and adorn them .-

originally published in the Church of England Magazine in the year 1838, and were most favourably received. Mr. Moseley who is one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, states in the advertisement that he has undertaken the republication of the articles "with the hope that they may promote the cause of popular instruction, and with an especial reference to the education of elementary school-masters." "Astro-Theology" we can confidently recommend to readers in general, and particularly to the important class of the content of the cause of his religion, was the only who have always been reputed a wise man, should now so play the fool, as to be contentedly shut up in a close, the confidence of an arbitrary monarch. The severity and mistaken zeal in the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a boy, his chief aim appeared to be to do what he considered in the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a solution, and the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a solution, and the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a solution, and the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a solution, and the cause of his religion, was the ders in general, and particularly to the important class set you free.'

Set you free.'

The venerable old man lived to an advanced age, and in the exalted honours and reputation of his son, endeared the exalted honours and reputation of his son, endeared

dew explains the formation of accounts for the deposition of air becoming heated and expanded by coming in contact with the earth's surface, and more or less saturated the guards, made his way into the hall, where he lay, crouched between the legs of his master. At the place of execution the faithful dog was also present; the knife of the guillotine fell, but he would not leave the lifeless body. For two days afterwards his new patron sought body. For two days afterwards his new patron sought him in vain; but, at length, found him stretched upon his master's grave. From this time, every morning, for three months, the mourner returned to his protector, merely to receive food, and then again retreated to the grave. At the end of that time he refused food; his patience seemed exhausted, and for twenty-four hours he was observed to employ his weakened limbs in digging of the upper regions of the air which have a prevailing tendency from the tropics towards the poles, and, forming part of this current, it is borne along over regions of the earth successively colder than one another—descending as it advances—until at length it traverses some region where its temperature sinks to the dew-point, and it becomes a cloud. An elevated region, if such occur, will "Besides the use of the camel, in thus conveying travellers and merchandize across those immense deserts, tain range. The current climbs its sides, until it attains perhaps, a region elevated and cold enough to produce the vaporous condension of its moisture.* particles of the cloud thus formed, suspended in the air out of which they are condensed, are then borne along in wind, like mountainous snow-flakes swept along in a flood of waters. Long columns of them are, by an optical de ception, made to mould themselves, as it were, into the cavity of the sky; and, as they travel onward in long lines, we seem to see thousands of them winding round us in segements of the great dome of the heavens. It is somewhere about the 30th parallel of latitude that

the temperature of the region in which the great permament currents of air prevail, appears to attain the dew-point. Here, then, commences what may be called emphatically the region of clouds, and the temperate zone. Here it is that God first "bindeth up the waters in his thick cloud" (Job xxvi. 8), and "it poureth down rain according to vapour") Job xxxvi. 27.)

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY: Second Series. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

This pretty little volume will form an acceptable addition to the libraries of the young. The subjects are judiciously selected, -the grouping of incidents picturesque-and the style gravely familiar. We take from the story entitled The Upright Chancellor, an account of Sir Thomas More's closing hours. "A few months after his retirement, More was again

invited to court, to attend the public celebration of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn. Henry, in spite of All obstacles, had made her his wife, and he now invited More to the wedding-feast, hoping to be gratified by his presence and seeming approbation.

"Had More accepted the invitation, he would again

have been high in the favour of his prince, but this conscientious man knew that by going he should be giving his sanction to a marriage of which he did not, and never could approve; he, therefore, declined it.

"Now this was not obstinacy on the part of More; nor was it ingratitude to Henry. He was grieved that could not accede to his royal master's wishes, but kind as he had been to him, he could not do so at the expense of truth. The marriage had taken place, and he ad but to say, he did not object to it; but nothing could uce him to say what he did not feel.

"This refusal greatly irritated Henry. The more admired and esteemed the virtue and integrity of his late minister and favourite, the more indignant he felt that he could not bring him to countenance his measures.
To oppose the will of Henry VIII, was indeed dangerous! from that time it was publicly known that the King only waited for some pretext to ruin More.

"With fortitude and resignation, that excellent man, foreseeing the storm, prepared for the worst. The Duke of Norfolk came to him, and entreated him, as a friend,

* It has already been explained that the depression of the temperature of a mountain-peak or ridge by radiation during the night is very deat, exceeding that of the plain beneath. Its surface must, then, exceeding that the plain beneath. Its surface must, then, exceeding to the experiment of Dr. Wells, the even surface of the round does. This depression of its temperature will probably be fround does. This depression of its temperature will probably for the reactest about an hour after sunrise, which explains the accumulation of clouds on the tops of mountains about that period of the day; the old will, however, remain in a less degree until much later, and that specially as one-half of a mountain is, in our latitudes, always in the hadow. Hence arises the moisture of mountains in tropical regions, and consequencly their fertility, so often alluded to in Scripture. We they next take down the partitions which separate these three cells; and leaving the bottoms untouched, raise round the selected room a cylindrical tube, which follows the horizontal direction of the other cells; but since, at

In the next session of Parliament, an Act was passed declaring the King's marriage with Catherine unlawful, and ratifying his union with Anne; it was also enacted that whoever would not take an oath that it was so, would

conversation, your wholesome counsels, your examples of virtue.

And now, in a gloomy room in the Tower, the father and daughter, so dear to each other, met, perhaps, for the endeavoured, by indifferent and cheerful conversation, to calm the agitation which Margaret in vain strove to repress. He spoke of the court, and the new queen, and lamented that she was so taken up with the splendour which surrounded her as to be blind to the slight foundawhich surrounded her as to be offined to the signs that the tion on which her pleasures rested—the violent and capricious temper of Henry VIII. But one subject alone liberally filled Margaret's mind,—the impending fate of her father,—and after a most affecting interview, with many tears, crown.

"Even in his gloomy prison the cheerfulness of More continued. The lieutenant of the Tower apologized to him for the wretched accommodation with which the dread of the King's displeasure obliged him to receive one who formerly had been his benefactor. "'Mr. Lieutenant,' said More, interrupting him, 'when-

ever I find fault with the entertainment you provide for me, do you turn me out of doors.'

ome time afterwards he was permitted to see his Now this lady, long as she had enjoyed the bene-Wood engravings which illustrate and adorn them.—
They are all that the most fastidious could desire.

Astro-Theology: By the Rev. Henry Moseley,
M.A. London: Aythur Varnham, Strand. 1847.
The papers composing this neat little volume, were originally published in the Church of England Magazine in the year 1838, and were most favourably re-

happy eternity for a thousand years of pleasure; yet now much more foolish to risk eternity for what is not secure

ellent man awaited the result of will go far to recommend them to the youthful stuched. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, also a prisoner for the same cause, refusing to take the oath of supremacy for the same cause, refusing to take the oath of supremacy, was beheaded. It is supposed that the King, still desirous to gain More over, hoped the fate of the bishop might prove a warning to him. But even this could not shake his constancy. With the same unyielding firmness, he declined taking an eath to which he could not agree.

His refusal increased Henry's anger, and the rigour of telling her he was tranquil, and quietly waiting for his an early opportunity.

"After an imprisonment of more than twelve months in the Tower, Sir Thomas More was brought to trial .-He was much weakened by his long confinement, and looked pale; but his countenance was firm, composed, and animated, and when lighted up with conscious integrity, he exposed the falsehood of the accusations brought

"More heard the sentence without surprise or indignation, and turning to the noblemen and judges who com-posed the court, shortly addressed them, adding in conclusion, in his usual calm and sincere manner: 'M' Lords, I have nothing further to say, but as the blessed Apostle Paul was present, and consented to the death of Stephen, and yet both are now holy saints in heaven. where they shall continue in friendship for ever; so I earnestly trust and pray, that though your lordships have now been judges on earth to my condemnation, we may yet hereafter all meet together in everlasting love and

"On his return from Westminster Hall to the Tower, his fortitude had to undergo a very severe trial. Marga-ret, his favourite and beloved daughter, had stationed herself at the Tower wharf, where she might catch a herself at the Tower wharf, where she might catch a sight of her father, who, dear as he had always been to her, now seemed dearer and more precious than ever.—But when he appeared in view, with the terrible axe, the sign of condemnation, borne before him, poor Margaret's feelings could no longer be controlled. Regardless of the spectators, she burst through the crowd, and through the guards who surrounded him, and clinging round his neck, hung upon him in an agony of despair, while the tears streamed from her eyes, and the only words she could utter were, "My father! Oh my father!" More, while he pressed his heart-broken child to him, endeavoured to calm her agitation, and reminded her that

deavoured to calm her agitation, and reminded her that she should try to be resigned to the will of God, without whose permission none of these events could take place. At length, with a strong effort, Margaret recovered a little At length, with a strong enout, and faintly bidding her beloved parent adieu, suffered her attendants to lead her away. She had, however, proceeded but a few paces, when the though rushed into her mind, that she had seen him for the last time. With a faint cry of unutterable anguish, she again burst through the crowd, and again hung upon his neck in bitter overwhelming grief.

"A tear stole down the cheek of More, as he beheld her distress; 'Farewell, my dearly loved child!' said he, kissing her for the last time, 'may God bless you my greatest earthly blessing! The spectators, deeply moved, beheld the affecting scene in silence, and even the guards could not refrain from tears as they gently forced Mar-

garet from her father's arms.

"Poor Margaret Roper! The hardest heart would have pitied her, as pale and sorrow-stricken she returned to her home! She thought once of appealing to King Henry himself, but remembering his cruel and vindictive temper, she again sunk into despair. As she thought of the virtues of her excellent father, of all she owed to him, of his great love for her, and the dreadful death he was about to suffer, her feelings overpowered her, and she clasped her hands in agony. Her husband and children deeply sympathising in her woe, endeavoured to comfort her in vain; till a letter was brought to her from More, after reality. after reading which, the extreme violence of her grief, i some measure, abated. He said in it all he could think of to assuage her sorrow; expressed the comfort and deof to assuage her sorrow; expressed the comfort and de-light he had ever experienced in her affection and con-duct; and the gratification he had derived from the last touching instance of her filial love. He then turned her thoughts to a better world; and endeavoured to convince her of the happiness he felt at his approaching deliver-ance from earthly sorrows. Margaret pressed the pre-cious letter to her heart, and though to the day of her cious letter to her heart, and though to the day of her death she bitterly mourned for her father, she remember

"Is that all, my lord?" replied More; 'then there is only this difference between your grace and me, that I shall die to-day, and you to-morrow. It is surely better to offend an earthly king than the King of Heaven; and temporal death ought to be far less the object of our dread, than the indignation of the Almighty."

"On the 6th of June, 1535, Sir Thomas More was led to the scaffold and executed. He met his death with unshaken firmness, and cheerful resignation. Laying his head on the block, he calmly put aside his beard, saying, 'That had committed no treason,' and commending himdread, than the indignation of the Almighty.'

"Thus perished this unright and excellent man! A

"Thus perished this upright and excellent man! A man, whose inflexible integrity and love of truth has been

was glad to throw the blame on any one he could.
"Within less than a year afterwards Anne Boleyn herself was beheaded on Tower Hill. pnarch: and such the reliance to be placed on his endship and alloction! "Such was the capricious and tyrannical temper of this

quired by private industry, was all confiscated to the

"But poor Margaret could not rest till she bad also Warren, and an engraving by Doney. conveyed away her father's head, which, as is usual in regard to traitors, had been fixed on London Bridge. It was running no small risk and danger to remove it, but her filial love braved all, and she accomplished her purpose. For this offence, this noble act in a delicate, it is a small result of the state of the timid woman, she had to undergo a short imprisonment. "Ard now they were all driven from Chelsea, and their once loved and happy home passed into the hands of a court favourite. But the lessons they had learned there were not forgotten. They endeavoured to imitate the example of their beloved father, and cherished the without any undue compliance, he enjoyed for years the confidence of an arbitrary monarch. The severity and

Fair opportunities forever fled;
The vigorous purpose dying, if not dead;
And we, in knowledge, habit, temper, state
Nothing superior to the "Alas! to how many are they applicable!"

dent of history.

tion. Revised and Corrected. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

minent features and prevailing expressions in the life, rity, he exposed the falsehood of the accusations brought against him, and with force and eloquence made a vigorous defence, the audience felt, indeed, that his lip was a lip of truth, and his conduct that of uprightness and honesty. But whatever his judges thought, they stood too much in fear of the King's wrath to acquit him, so with scarcely any deliberation, he was declared guilty of high-streason, and condemued to die the death of a traitor. character, and work, of the fearless Luther. Though part of the section entitled-

"THE SUBLIME OF HISTORY. "Oh! 'twas a scene heroically great And nasurpass'd; -- save when the fetter'd Paul Lifted his eyes of light and brow of truth Before Agrippa, till that prince of lust Under the sway of his tempestuous words And hold harangue, did tremble, like a tree Shook by the night-blast;—From the hills of Rome The Vatican in vain its thunders roll'd; And thy huge palace, dark-wall'd Pleissenburg Witnessed the brave Defender, when he fell'd Those Anakims of intellectual might,
The proud Goliaths of theology,—
But, lo! at length, the very MAN of Sin
(That crown'd blasphemer who traveatics Christ) Himself upon his Throne of lies shall start And shiver. 'Pile for pile shall kindle now And shiver. The for pie shad and shiver.

Bull, Law, and Caonos, and Clementines, all,
Shall in one sacrifice of flame expire!'

So spake the Monk undaunted; and the blaze
Redden'd and rose beside the eastern gate Of Wittemberg, above that papal mass Of Fictions mould'ring, and Impostures vile; hile with a shout, that should for ever ring The heart of Europe with responsive tones, Applauding thousands hail'd the deed sublime Which kindled that protesting flame of trath, Whose faint reflection scorches Popedom now-

But, there He stands—in superhuman calm Concenter'd, and sublime: around Him Pomp And Blaze imperial; haughty eyes, and tongues Whose tones are tyranny, in vain attempt The heaven-born quiet of his soul to move. Crown'd with the grace of everlasting truth A more than monarch, among Kings he stood:
And while without, the ever-deep ning mass
Of murm'ring thousands, on the windows watch'd
The torchlight gleaming through the crimson'd glass
Of that the Of that thronged Hall, where TRUTH on trial was,-Seldom on earth, did ever Sun go down, Or, Evening mantle o'er a grander sce There Priests and Barons, Counts and Dukes were met, Landgraves and Margraves, Earls, Electors, Knights, And Charles the Splendid, in the glowing pride Of princely youth, with Empires at his feet; And there—the miner's son, to match them all! With black robe helted round his manly waist, Before that Bar august he stood serene By self-dominion reining down his soul.
Melancthon wept; and Spalatinus gazed
With breathless wonder on that wondrous Man; While, mute and motionless, a grim array Of priests and monks, in combination dire On Luther fastened their most blood-hound gaze Of bigotry; but not one rippling thought disturb'd The calm of heaven on his commar Meek, but majestic—simple, but sublime In aspect, thus he braved the wrath of Rome, With brow unshrinking, and with eyes that flash'd As if the spirit in each glance were sheath'd;-And then, with voice that seem'd a soul in sound Made audible, he pled the Almighty's cause In words almighty as the cause he pled, THE BIBLE'S—God's religion, not the Priest's, By craft invented, and by Lucre saved,— For THIS, life, liberty and limb he vow'd

To sacrifice; though Earth and Hell might rage, Not Pope nor Canon, Council nor Decree Would shake him—From the Throne of that resolve By Fiend nor Angel would bis Heart be hurl'd;
Truth and his Conscience would together fight,
The World 'gainst them—and they against the World!
And then with eyes that flash'd celestial fire,

Gibson.

The number of this periodical for June is now ben!
Of Sir Thomas More had caused fore us, and appears to possess an average amount of the entreaties of Murgaret, before she obtained his permission to remove the body of her beloved father from the Tower to the family vault at Chelsea; and even then, in such straightened circumstances were his family left, that they were mable to remove the bedy of her beloved father from the Tower to the family vault at Chelsea; and even then, in such straightened circumstances were his family left, that they were mable to remove the bedy of her beloved father from the most voracious in order therefore to profitable visiting, our own novel reader may be surfeited with a superabundance novel reader may be surfeited with a superabundance tone of mind must be elevated. We must not be the that they were unable to purchase a winding-sheet for the honoured remains! They were indebted for it to the liberality of a friend! The fortune which More had action of excitement. Some of the metrical pieces are pretty, particularly "The Bridal Prayer," which we should have transferred to our columns had space should have transferred to our columns had space ful festive companions of the rich or the mirthful, the permitted. The number contains a piece of Music, by

> THE BROTHERS: By the author of "The Willow's indulgence, in a place where the Church is weak, and Son," " Charlie Burton," &c., &c., &c.

iculcating high moral and religious principle. To from their apathy, their negligence, their sin. How those who are acquainted with "Charlie Burton," many appear unfit to die! How many deprive themno book will require a higher commendation than to selves of the full enjoyment even of the ordinary means be known as coming from the same pen. One of the of grace! How few are in possession of that holy remembrance of his many virtues with fond regret. And he was worthy of their love and esteem! Throughout his whole life Sir Thomas More had never deviated, or become a godly, righteous, and soher man. Unlike we estimate the strength of our Church as a whole, become a godly, righteous, and sober man. Unlike we estimate the strength of our Church as a whole, been suspected to deviate, from the strictest integrity.

Yet he rose to the greatest eminence as a lawyer, and the highest rank as a statesman. As a pleader his exertions were never unapplauded; as a judge his decisions were never controverted; as a statesman his counsels were never controverted; as a statesman his counsels were never suspected. Without flattery, without court intrigue, many stories of this class, he is not suddenly converted, and all at once made a perfect saint, but, as experience and Scripture teaches, he grows in grace: first the blade, then the ear, after that the full blown compliance, he enjoyed for years the support of the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We can also the property of the control of those who "walk in the light as He is in the light, and have fellowship" (or communion). The control of these who "walk in the light as He is in the light, and have fellowship or one with another," and whom "the blood of Jesus first the blade, then the car, after that the strength of our charter as a states. corn in the ear.

PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP been like unto Gomorrah." OF FREDERICTON.

(Continued from our last.)

I proceed to speak of another most important, but most sadly neglected part of Clerical duty-Public soul. He must be a man of meditation and prayer. Catechising. It is remarkable that most of our best And every year seems to make this work more diffifriends. Thus were the notes of this gentle bird employed as a means of penetrating the simer's heart, and reclaiming him from the error of his ways; and thus may
the feeblest instruments be made effectual to accomplish
mighty ends."

"IDELITY OF A SPANIED.

"A few days before the overthrow of Robespierre, a
revolutionary tribunal bad candemmed to death an ancient
magistrate, who was a most estimable man. His faithful
dog, a Water Spaniel, was with him when he was seized
but was not suffered to enter the prison, led the highest reportance with a specified and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
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and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile section which can wait
on the delinging years of a parent.

"Keither Sir Homass More ever, by the most unreading her reason
to him, as they were, by the most unreading her reason
to him, as they such can be a feeling and the with a smile said English Divines have borne witness to the importance, cult, and to put more temptations in our way to neglect as add somewhat on the nature, of this duty.

instruction of the young revives the hearts of the old; blush; even the mistakes of the catechumen serve to bined into the unity of a moral whole." Many of correct their own, whilst the form of question and uttered in a Sermon, is lost by the continuity of the discourse. Casual remarks on important subjects are will be diffused over our general conversation. lumns. Room; however, we must make for the fol- better received and treasured up. Their homeliness lowing nervous and exciting passage—which forms pleases and attracts, and the simplicity which is the question, how far a Clergyman may lawfully mix adapted to the child is found to come home to the in the recreations and amusements of ordinary society: heart of the aged man. Never is the parish Priest more affectionately regarded by his flock, never does he more closely tread in the stept of the good Shepherd, than when he familiarly, yet reverently, instructs the youth of his flock in the faith and duty of the Christian religion. To a duty so plain, so pleasing, and so useful, what objection can be made but that of incapacity, which is only another word for indolence? No Pastor who is competently instructed in the chief truths of the our time is wasted, it is then clearly our duty to with-Christian religion, and has taken pains to prove by draw. Scripture the truths contained in the Church Catechism, need be at a loss for matter; and, though a judicious method of catechising may be difficult of attainment, the difficulty is well worth mastering.

The time for such catechising is of course after the Second Lesson in the Morning or Evening Service; but the Evening Service will generally be found to be the most suitable, and the exercise need not exceed fifteen minutes. Where there is a Sunday School already formed, the materials are at hand: and thus there would always be a class preparing for Confirmation, and gradually taught the true meaning of that this duty will not henceforth rest on your Bishop.*

entertained, the indifference and apathy exhibited by parents on cepting in cases of necessity, is becoming continually less common but on the former, I fear that a comparison of the ago, (a time at which it is now the fashion to represent the gence a little longer, while I dwell on some matters present state of things, even with that which existed a century Church as sunk in lethargy), would not prove very satisfactory.

I have now lying before me a book of the date of 1738, containing this province of New Brunswick. ing the results of an inquiry instituted by the Bishop who then presided over the Diocese, from which it appears that the practice of catechising was almost universal. That the interests f religion have suffered materially by its discontinuance can be doubted. Travellers concur in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Clergy in Roman Catholic countries discharge this part of their duty, and to the influence which they in consequence obtain over the minds of the rising genera-tion: why should not the same beneficial consequence flow from the revival of the practice among ourselves?"—Bishop of Lincohe's Letter to his Clergy, 1857.

I would now call your attention to another equally important part of your duties-the visiting of the sick, and, "as far as need shall require, and occasion shall be given," of "the whole." Without this a Clergyman's duty is but half-discharged. In parishes where the people are collected in villages and towns,

life, his babits of constant communion with the Church his real fitness for the awful presence of the Holy One Himself. Alas! on this errand too many of our

employment, a loftier sphere of action. These, our friends and neighbours, are our fellow-sinners in a world of corruption, in a time of self-deceit and selfthe world is strong. Their blood will be required at A wholesome tale of coast life; well written, our hands, if we do not make some effort to rouse them we say, "if the Lord of Hosts had not left unto us a very small remnant, we had been as Sodoma, and had

> Now no man can impart to others that which he has not himself received. An ungodly Pastor may indeed be made the instrument of good to others, by preaching truth; but to benefit his people by personal acquaintance, he must have the divine life in his own

seem almost incompatible with this bustling, clamoron the main points of faith and practice, as Wen'as on of moral earthquake, rocking to and fro with continual the specific doctrines of their own Church, is the change, dizzy with agitation and excitement, craving strongest argument that can be alleged in favour of still for more. The ancient landmarks are in course LUTHER; or, The Spirit of the Reformation: by the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A. Fifth Ediwhich the adult portion of their flocks possess on points long voyage. But though this may be our difficulty, of Christian doctrine, they would find it almost incre- we must not be conquered by it. Our blessed Master, Circumstances prevent us from devoting, at pre-His refusal increased Henry's anger, and the rigotr of his confinement. He was not allowed to see his family or friends; and even, pen, ink, paper, and books, were taken from him. But when, by any means, he could contrive to procure a little paper, he managed to write contrive to procure a little paper, he managed to write with a piece of coal to his loved daughter, Margaret, when the solution to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at one thought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. little they understand they speedily forget, and the so much as to eat," to "retire into desert places, and In his introduction, Mr. Montgomery says:—"The hearing of Sermons is more like a mechanical exercise, rest awhile." It was necessary to their spiritual exfollowing pages are an attempt to reflect, in a poetical or a spiritual stimulant, which they take once a week, istence—and it is equally necessary to our own. To form, by a series of mental tableaux, some of the proas "becometh the Gospel of Christ," we must come what they do know is made more distinct; what they invigorated by secret prayer, and sustained and elevado not, is shewn them without putting them to the red by fellowship with the gracious Spirit of Truth. . Thus furnished, our intercourse with our people will assume a Holier character; even while we speak on these tableaux are of the very highest order of mental answer helps a weak memory to retain what, when ordinary subjects, we shall not speak in the spirit of the world, and a chastised and sober thoughtfulness

Such habits will supply us with the best answer to a question which can seldom be answered satisfactorily in the abstract, and which will admit of many modifications, according to circumstances. If, however, our spiritual intercourse with God be duly kept up, if the eye of our mind be single, we shall soon discover the point beyond which it is unsafe to proceed; and when our presence is made to countenance excess, extravagance, and idle dissipation, or when a large portion of

There is another branch of this subject which requires more attention than has, I fear, been paid to it by the Clergy of our Church in general; I mean the study of Casuistical Divinity.

Cases of soul-sickness are as various in their nature, and require as great variety of treatment at the hands of a spiritual physician, as is demanded by bodily disorders. A few words of hasty prayer, and general topics of consolation derived from the freeness of God's mercy, will not supply the wants of a burdened conscience, nor relieve one who has been engaged in complicated schemes of sin, or who has oppressed or important rite. The responsibility of the neglect of defrauded his neighbour, or whose doctrinal views on important points are confused and entangled, or who is filled with delusive fears, and morbid fancies. It addressed by a Prelate to whom the world is largely indebted on this subject. "This last difficulty," viz.: the indifference of eases. The works of Bishop Taylor and Bishop Sanparents to the moral and religious welfare of their children, says the Bishop of Lincoln, "it is your peculiar province to remove, opportunity of urging on my younger brethren the by awakening them to a sense of the responsibility attaching to the parental character, and of the heinousness of the offence in not only neglecting the moral training of their offspring, but of perverting religion into an excuse for their neglect. It is the perverting religion into an excuse for their neglect. It is the teach, will soon exhaust himself, unless he is perpetuperverting religion into all Education in this department of minis-more incumbent on us to labour in this department of minis-terial duty, because it is to be feared that the erroneous notions the frequent meetings of the Clergy in their Rural this most important subject, are, partly at least, traceable to our own neglect. We have not availed ourselves of the oppor- of definite subjects, and by the comparison of the tunities afforded us of forcing it upon their notice. We have practical experience of each in the discharge of Pasallowed the public catechising of children, and the public administration of Baptism, to fall comparatively into disuse. On the latter point, I trust that a great improvement is gradually taking place, and that the practice of baptizing privately, extand to doctrine."

But I will no longer detain your attention on such topics, however important. I must crave your indul-

(Continued on the fourth page.)

INSECT COMFORTS.—Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearls, with pil-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Our Monthley Review.
Primary Charge of the Lord
Bishop of Fredericton.—Cons'd.
nsect Comforts.

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION. THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood that Candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years :-

1848, July. 9. St. George's, London Sunday, 10, Hodgson's School-house, Monday, Stephens's School-house, Tuesday, Saturday Sunday,

General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, that serious men, having at heart the substantial, tan- looking son of the forest. I thought I noticed a on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for gible peace of Jerusalem, would come to grapple in shade of sadness on his thoughtful countenance, which Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previous- good earnest with the question of external unity seemed to say, I feel that I belong to a race which is ly obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired among the Pilgrims who write themselves followers of rapidly passing away. It was deeply affecting to witto be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual the great Captain Christ: So that they may present ness his approach to the holy table, and his reverent to be present at the reception, for the design of the eye of Heathendom, the goodly and winning demeanour during the reception of the sacred ele-(July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

On Monday the Toronto Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, held their Fourth Annual Celebration, in the Old City Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with evergreens, banners, &c., &c .-The company was numerous, but owing to the exceedingly judicious arrangements of the Committee, there reliance, to a case of presumptuous fraud committed was neither crowding or confusion, and the evening by some of the enumerators appointed to take the was spent in the most harmonious manner. Joseph late Census. "It is well known," says our inform-D. Ridout, Esq., occupied the Chair, supported by his ant—"that we of the Church of England, in com Worship the Mayor, and the Rev. Doctor McCaul, with the other branches of the Catholic Church, conand opened the proceedings with a neat and effective sider every baptized person, whether grown up or a address, explanatory of the objects of the Society, child, as a Member of the Church. Now, the Enuwhich was received with much applause.

on the violin, from De Beriot, and no less with the lessen the numbers of the Church, and thus swell the manner in which he was accompanied by Mr. Clarke no-denomination column of the Census-paper (from on the Piano Forte: more perfect execution we have other causes fearfully great), by placing in it the not met with in Toronto. Mr. Strathy made a most names of these children? favourable impression in the Duo Concertante (Herz | We repeat that this conduct is presumptuous in the to meet with him at our musical re-unions.

"Bid me Discourse," in a style of excellence for which purpose they adopt the very reverse of this principle. her improvement was evident to all. We esteem it a altogether unnecessary. great privilege to have a female vocalist among us of In connection with this subject, it has been sugges such decided talent, and who, we think, is destined to ted to us by a Clergyman, having charge of a very reach the highest eminence in her profession. This lady also sung a Scots Balled, with great sweetness and characteristic humour, and admirably joined books properly ruled, to enable them to keep a regis-Mr. Clarke in Mozart's sparkling Duet, "Pa, Pa." ter of the Churchmen in his Mission. It would, per This, perhaps, was the distinguishing feature of the haps, be well that such Registers should be made to lightsome glee, and was done ample justice to by both Clergyman is licensed; for although should a portion

himself, and to the delight of his audience. We never theless the duty of the Minister of the Parish, to heard him to greater advantage than in Nelson's clever watch over them, endeavouring faithfully and diligently song, "Bold Robin Hood," which he sung with much to bring all such as are, or shall be committed to his Hyde in Sale's duet of "The Butterfly;" but being, ledge of God, and to that ripeness and perfectness we are sorry to say, by no means well supported, by of age in Christ, that there be no place left among his brother performer, failed to produce the effect them either for error in religion, or for viciousness of which he gave to the same composition in conjunction life. With this object in view, we shall have printed with Mr. Chapman some time ago. Mr. Hyde's at an early day, Parochial Registers, ruled and headed as a decided failure. This gentleman's accompanition; No. of Family, with the names, ages, and occument to Mr. Humphreys, in the song of "Robin Hood," pation of each; where Baptized, and when Confirmed: executed an Irish song with a good deal of humonr ship, and if Communicants. and spirit. He seems a tolerable proficient in this peculiar department of vocalism.

We may add that refreshments were liberally served to the company during the intervals of the performance, -and, saving and excepting that the speeches of some of the brethren were unreasonably prolix, -(one of them extending, in cold blood, to five-and-forty minutes,) we have seldom passed a more agreeable evening of the kind.

PULPIT PROFANITY.

It is a matter of notoriety, that Sectarianism, whilst in general it professes a profound reverence for God's Word, is frequently guilty of the most daring disrespeet towards the inspired record. During the GREET RESERVOR instances of burlesque textual quotation, were common amongst the rabble motley crew who then usurped the functions, and swindled the revenues of the Church, on the pretence that they father and mother left Ireland on the 10th of May, alone were moved and led by the Spirit of truth :-And in Canada and the neighbouring Republic, the frequentors of Protracted Meetings can testify that in these physcological hot-houses, the "Oracles of God," are often treated with a reckless familiarity, which not less widow, she died the next day of a broken heart. man of common sensibility would brook to see exercised towards the last Will and Testament of his de-

ceased parent. A late Scottish newspaper furnishes us with a having been wanted for Missionary purposes, in the sister died. I then felt worse being oldest, and left

upon their feet. — Joshua.

IV. The Hole in the Wall.— Behold a hole in the

VI. THE DEVILS IN THE SWINE .- All the devils besought him, saying, send us into the swine, that we may enter into them.'—Mark.

VII. THE UNTURNED CAKE.—' Ephraim is a cake not

turned.'—Hosea.
VIII. The Dance.—'A time to dance.'—Eccles.
IX. The Borrowed Axe.—'Alas! Master it borrowed.'—2 Kings.

X. AMEN.—'And all the people shall say Amen.'—

The collection at the doors to support a Missionary

About a century and a half ago was published a work entitled "Scot's Presbyterian Eloquence," being collection of gems similar to that above quoted .-The entire authenticity of this Olio, has frequently been violently-if not satisfactorily denied by our Northern Presbyterian friends,-but we will make free to say, that, taking into account the improvement of taste which the intervening period of time has witnessed, there is nothing in the "Eloquence" which can for one moment compete with the Cuper-Fife Preach-

ing Bill, of the year of grace, 1848. The affair we principally notice, as affording a sad illustration of the demoralizing effects of Denominationalism upon professing Christians. So many competing sects are in the field, that bodies ambitious of adding to the number of their adherents, or anxious to recruit their decaying finances, are strongly tempted Township, 11 A.M. to resort to outre novelties, and ad captandum devices St. John, do. 3 P.M. in order to secure a fair share of public attention and support. Alas! how different all this feverish excite-Biddulph...... 11 A.M. ment—this sordid system of Gospel-Free-trading this administering to a morbid appetite perpetually Devonshire Settlement, 3 P.M. craving and thirsting after variety: -how different is THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next | vealed by the beam of prophetic admonition. Would | dent of the N. Y. Churchman says, "He was a noblespectacle of a united decorous phalanx, instead of a ments." disorganized host, making the Cross a subject of contention, and extracting mirthful matter from God's Word, when a jest is likely to be productive of profit.

Our attention has been specially directed by a Correspondent upon whom we can place the most entire merators in several of the Townships of the Niagara Of course the leading attraction of the evening was District, practically denied this,-for, when taking the Concert; and this, we are happy to say, was con-ducted in such a manner, as to add to the growing down the children as members of the Church, along musical reputation of Toronto. The Orchestra was with their parents, because, forsooth, they had not yet full and well drilled, and gave several overtures with chosen for themselves !! This was told me by more a precision and effect that left nothing to be wished than one family, who said that they were much annoyed, but could not help themselves. Is not this We were much pleased with Mr. Schallehn's solo what might be termed a Politico-Religious move, to

& Lafont), evidencing that his talents as a pianoist highest degree. These self-sufficient officials take are of the very highest order. His touch, if rather upon themselves to decide in opposition to the unamwanting in vigour, is exceedingly sweet, and his gene- biguous voice of the Church, that duly baptized chilral execution rapid and correct. We trust frequently dren are not to be considered as her members. Nay there is fraud as well as presumption in the co Miss Staines gave Sir H. R. Bishop's exquisite gem of these dogmatic Enumerators. When it suits their we were hardly prepared, and elicited, a cordial and Dur Corner whathar wor womans is all all all all and the corner when the contract with the corner was a contract with the corner was been studying since her last appearance in public, and THEIR PARENTS!!! Comment, we are convinced, is

The composition is the very essence of include all the inhabitants of the District to which a or even the majority of the people, put themselves in or even the majority of the people, put themselves in the position of voluntary excommunicants, it is never if the Canadians will get the Charter. animation and expression. He likewise joined Mr. charge, unto that agreement in the faith and know-"Mountain Maid," we are compelled to characterize somewhat as follows :- Name ; Residence ; Occupawas, however, worthy of commendation. "T. P. B." Whether regular in their attendance at Public Wor-

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

The following touching letter was evidently written under misconception of the nature of an Advertisement which lately appeared in our pages.

We publish it as exhibiting a graphic unvarnished picture of hardships and sorrows but too frequently experienced by emigrants from the mother country. Should any of our readers feel disposed to further the views of the writer, we shall be most happy to act

as a medium of communication. The letter is printed

"Cobourg, Jane 28th, 1848. "DEAR MADAM, - I write these few lines to you hoping my expectations wont fail. I got, on a part of "The Church" paper, this morning, an advertisment which I intend to answer, but fear it is too late. I now intend to tell you, maam, my story. My dear year 1847, with seven children. After two weeks' sail, they both took fever, and after eight days' illness my dear father died. My dear mother was then getting better; but seeing us orphans, and herself a help-Two weeks after this my eldest sister and me took sick, so we landed at Grosse Isle, sick and friendless: but I hope that God have been our guide. Five of us was sent to the hospital, and two more went to remarkable and most glaring case in point. Funds Quebec, and after being there one week my oldest town of Cuper-Fife, it was resolved to deliver a the care of the rest. Four of us left the Island well, course of Sermons in aid of the undertaking. As the but when we got to Quebec we found our sister in the times were rather unpropitious, it was deemed neces- hospital sick and little brother well; so the Minister sary that something stimulating and attractive, in the and Doctor told us they would do the best they could shape of a programme, should be resorted to. for her, and so they sent us away, saying they would Accordingly a synopsis was put forth, studded with send her after us when she got better. So we came "Striking Effects,"—to borrow the phraseology of Theatrical Managers and Itinerant Show-men. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary fell off the boat and was drowned. So four of us got document, which our readers, perchance, will require up safe to Cobourg. After being one month, we got to be assured, is a veritable and bona fide Advertise- an account that our sister was dead. We are all well now, thank God. I am living with an English gentle-"SUBJECTS OF A SERIES OF TEN DISCOURSES TO BE man, the name of Doctor ——, seven months as house-maid, and on the third as nurse, 15s. per month;

within a very few weeks. We learned likewise that the Plank Road from Brampton to Port Credit (passing down Hurontario Street), was rapidly progressing, and would probably be in full operation by the month of September. The importance of these undertakings to one of the most important sections of Canada West, cannot well be over-estimated; -and it is exceedingly gratifying that works so extensive should be accomolished by local energy and local capital. It demontrates that, unpropitious as the times confessedly are, there is an elasticity in our Province sufficient to bear up against a serious pressure, and that our resources are far from being exhausted.

INDIANS IN THE DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN.

MR. REFORD, our Collector, will, in the course of a few days, visit Quebec. We trust that our Subscribers in that City will be prepared to pay their res-

Summary.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION .- This Association at their last meeting passed sundry resolutions. In one of which it is stated, that "2. Whereas, a law passed in the 4th and 5th Victoria, in the British Parliament, apportioning the revenue or proceeds of the Clergy Reserves land in Canada, gives a certain portion of the surplus of the said revenue, consisting of £1840, to the Baptists; we the Ministers and messengers of this Association declare that we utterly disapprove of taking or receiving the least part of this surplus by any Baptist Minister in any way. The statute of the 4th and 5th Victoria, never mentions the Baptists, but in the 6th clause it provides, that the residue of the fund shall be applied by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada. The other resolutions are equally luose in their expressions, it would be well if equally harmless, for instance they assert, "that State grants for reliparmiess, for instance they assert, "that State grants for religious sects for the professed support of religion, have had a very injurious teudency in this Province by exciting a party, political, and carnalizing influence on the minds of Christians and ministers, tending to cause dissensions and alienation." This is no doubt true to some extent, but had the Government not made grants to the sects, but acted as faithful trustees of the property, and used it for the support of a Protestant Clergy as it was intended—it would have been a blessing to the country, notwithstanding the ignorant assumption of the Baptists to the contrary. In another resolution we find it asserted, that "5. The property by which King's College, Toronto, is endowed, was given by Royal grant for the general education of Canada;" and recommending that petitions be got up praying, that Theological tuition may be provided by the different Churches (?) as they may think proper. And as a concluding resolution, the Association solemnly declares unanimously, that "Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is the imperative duty of every Christians, end they respire to TOTAL ABSTINENCE." So that the Churches as they call themselves, are satisfied with recommending the performance of an imperative duty, instead of an authoritative command to perform, and as if this recommendation of an imperative duty was not sufficiently weak, in a sort of pastoral letter, touching what is called open Communion and strict Communion, after clearly shewing on their premises that the pædo Baptists are not that is, of their opponents] as Christians.

The Steamer Speed was totally destroyed by fire, about 5 miles below Grenville. She was only just built by Messrs. McPherson & Crane, and had cost near £9000.

A project is on foot to build a railroad from Prescott to By

The Free Presbytcrian Synod at their last meeting after having resolved "That is the duty of civil rulers, as such, as ing under law to Christ, not only to protect, but also to untenance and favour the Church," in the very next resoluon determine "that the question whether the civil megistrate ought, in showing countenance and favour to the Church, to appropriate a portion of the public funds for its support, is one subordinate importance, and on which differences of opinion that is essential in the doctrine of Christ's Headship over the

The Provincial Penitentiary Commission commented proedings at Kingston on the 26th June. The Banner will be continued one week longer to enable the Editors to complete the report of the proceedings of the Free

CANADA EAST.

We are informed by the Government papers with the usual flourish of trumpets about popular appointments, that Col. De-Salaberry has accepted the office of Deputy Adjutant General vice Col. S. LaTerriere, resigned, or dismissed, or got rid of in some other way. Dr. Coursolle will succeed Col. DeSalaberry as Comner of

British birth are not to be doffed at the order of any policema It is an insult past endurance and may create very unpleasant SOREL-Destructive Fire .- Twenty-five houses were de-

royed by fire at Sorel on the 23rd ultimo. The market house only just escaped. The 71st Regt. were called out of their barracks, and exerted themselves nobly for the preservation of the town. The only available engine belonged to the barracks.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO GROSSE ISLE .-His Excellency lately paid the quarantine station an unexpected visit, and found everything in very excellent order.

Communications.

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

(For The Church.)

What permanent benefit may yet be derived from Temperance Societies? This question is suggested on contrasting the late unhealthy agitation of "Teetotallers" with the apathy and retrogression now evident after years of pompous displays of the progress of the cause.

Crowded processions bearing silken streamers, and flaunting flags, ornamented with extravagant devices, have amused the public; the damsels of towns and villages have been paraded in holiday costume, and magnanimously adopted resolutions, denouncing "Old King Alcohol": meetings of maiden loveliness have decided that their true knights should adopt total abstinence, or for them there should be no husbands. Of course they have rigidly adhered to this sage determination ever PREACHED IN ST. MICHAEL'S, CUPER.

"I. LEVIATHAN.—(Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?"—Job.

II. THE CLOUTED SHOES.—('Old shoes, and clouted upon their feet.'—Joshua.

III. THE CLOUTED SHOES.—('Old shoes, and clouted upon their feet.'—Joshua.

IV. THE HOLE IN THE WALL.—('Behold a hole in the was in their board and clothes. I was once happy, and did not their trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two what trouble was, but now must drink the bitter two kinghts should adopt total abstinence, or for the making the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five years, planting a tree to commemorate the foundant on the their das nurse, 15s. pet month; out of which I paid 12s. 6d. per month for my poor their feet wene thing the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the making the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the numbering ninety-five should adopt total abstinence, or for the numbering ninety-five should and the venerable president, himself numbering ninety-five should her the venerable president the wentations of commemorate the foundation of a College four hundred vears ago. And

and is at school, and is coming on well. He had one a comfortable home and affectionate parents: as it was God's will He is able to raise him up one will would be as one to him—as Christ said, God is able of the stones, to raise up children to Abraham. Is send you a letter enclosed in this from the Minister of the Parish in which we lived. I will be impatient waiting for your answer. If you want to know about us, the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Cobourg, can give us a recommendation. I hope my bad writing and misser hakes will be excussed, as you may guess it was with a sore heart I wrote it, and tearful eye I wrote this."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Visiting the Township of Toronto the other day, we were gratified to observe that the Plank Road from Streetsville to Dundas Street, was in an advanced state of formation, and was expected to be completed within a very few weeks. We learned likewise that the designation of the drunkard and his encourage-ment at some tensification of the drunkard and his encourage-ment at some them is sobriety and industry,—we may arrive at some estimate of their intrinsic value.

When the solution of ills that beset him; it should afford him to solor industry,—we may arrive at some estimate of the rintrinsic value.

The granted that the free use of wine and proposed the first profit of the analysis of the stones. The ment in sobriety and industry,—we may arrive at some estimate of their intrinsic value.

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The granted that the free use of wine and proposed the first profit of the drunkard and his encourage estimate of the rintrinsic value.

The granted that the free use of wine and proposed the first profit of the drunkard and his encourage estimate of the rintrinsic value.

The grant of the drunkard and his encour ladies and gentlemen treating themselves to tea and cakes in Meeting-houses and Chapels upon stated occasions. Good has been effected, but by no means commensurate with what the exparte statements of enthusiasts would have us to suppose. Of the vaunted reformed drunkards, but few have remained faithful to their pledge; this unfortunate class of persons still continues appallingly numerous, and too many are now to be found with "seven other spirits more wicked than himself."

The abolition of the fashionable use of alcoholic drinks has not answered, and where are the changes in Society so confidently foretold? Have the costly varieties of the grant hear hanished from the tables of the

juice of the grape been banished from the tables of the juice of the grape been banished from the tables of the rich—has the gin-palace disappeared from the city—is the publican extinct—or is the heart of the dram-seller no longer gladdened by the contemplation of the duly chalked score to be wrung from his miserable customer out of the hardly-earned pittance which should feed his wretched

offspring?

If we view societies of this nature in their true light, naintenance of good health; Secondry, as Bodies united

and is at school, and is coming on well. He had tiating themselves with their congregations: interesting ment in sobriety and industry,—we may arrive at some ment in sobriety and industry,—we may arrive at some accumulation of ills that beset him; it should afford him to the mushroom ment in sobriety and industry,—we may arrive at some accumulation of ills that beset him; it should afford him

table standing to be the object of ridicule and commisera-tion of even the base companions who so insidiously com-passed his downfall, avoided as contamination by num-bers whose sole merit may rest upon a more prudent inbers whose sole merit may rest upon a more prudent indulgence, or whose decency of deportment depends chiefly upon their tolid dullness. At a sober interval the
fearful temporal consequences of his mad career may be
found to act upon his better reason, the Circean cups
stripped of their seductive charms, the upbraiding of the
silent monitor within may be given ear to, and he may
set about the work of reformation in right good will, but
from the moment he essays to retrieve the path of recttude he is assailed by the peculiar temptations of his fallen state, distrusted by the virtuous, unable to resist the morbid cravings of an acquired habit, to-

"Take the stern strength that nature gives the few," To withstand the enticements of his thoughtless or dissi-pated associates, and reckless from his apparently forlorn condition, he may conclude in a moment of rashness that

"'Tis better to be vile, than vile esteemed." restowship, that would take him by the right hand of

it is all, cost

orde suc men a g am cul tion

Rev. Sir,—In the account given in your last Number of a Meeting held at Pickering, for the purpose of taking steps towards the erection of a Church, I was both grieved and surprised to see that one of the parties interested had offered half an acre as a site for the Church, and to sell another half acre for 50 dollars. I do not know anything of Pickering or of the people who attended the meeting—but I do know something of the value of property in this Province generally; and putting aside every consideration of duty on the part of these people to support the Church, I know that nothing tends more to increase the value of property than the erection of a

to support the Church, I know that nothing tends more to increase the value of property than the erection of a Church and the residence of an English Clergyman.

Surely, Rev. Sir, the people in Canada have yet a great deal to learn or we should not see such offers as these mentioned in your paper. mentioned in your paper, except to be exhibited as in-stances of how far men may suffer themselves to imagine that God may be served with that which costs them

Your's truly.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCES E OF TORONTO

W W PIRCHAIL ESO, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, CB.

3.81.		æ s. D.	± 8. D.	1847.		£ s. D.	£ s. D
	BALANCE from hith year's Account: Collections in Churgeness** \$\frac{2}{6} \ 0 \ 10\frac{1}{3}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac	315 7 9 206 1 9	5 1½ 5 0	1847.	Missions	412 2 3 25 0 0 6 0 0 10 0 0	453 2 50 18
	Barrie	63 11 9	188 1	4	Chinguaeousy 2 9 10 Service-Books, Rev. F. J. Lundy 1 16 3 Do. Mr. Jessup 1 3 6 Port Burwell Endowment 14 3 9 Clergyman's Widow Relief Fund— Remitted to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Primus of the Scotch Church, for the relief of the distressed by famine. TRUST ACCOUNTS— Trinity Church Incumbent Kent Testimonial—Mr. Worrell Disbursements for sundry Lands held in trust	35 12 9 10 10 0	90 12 26 0 580 7
	Trust Accounts— Trinity Church Sale of Timber Rents Sales in Depository	27 9 0 7 3 7 8 3 8	42 16	3 4	INVESTMENTS—On account of the Widows and Orphans' Fund— 17 Shares Bank U.C. Stock £ 210 7 6 15 " Toronto Building Society £ 255 17 8; Taxes on Lands	466 13 71 240 10 7	2050 V
48.	And the second of the second o			1848.	Messenger's Wages. Rent and Taxes Gas, Water, Fuel, and Candles Printing and Stationery Expences, City Hall Postages, Carriage, &c. &c. &c. Refort— Printing, Paper, &c.—2500 copies Bishop's Students' Fund Depositony— Books, Frieght, &c. &c. Balance in Treasurer's hands 31st March	. 30 0 0 106 5 0 22 10 0 14 13 4 6 12 6 21 13 23	100
			€ 4044 8	7		£	4044 8

T. W. BIRCHALL.

We have examined the Accounts and find that there was a balance due from the Treasurer of Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Nine Pence, on the 31st of March, 1848.

WM. PROUDFOOT, AUDITORS.

L. MOFFATT,

* These gentlemen have during the year been appointed to Missions not directly supported by the Society's funds. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Missionary Stations throughout the Dio- ronto, towards the fund for the support of and Orphans of the Clergy in the Dioc	the 1		
	ese.		1
TRINITY SUNDAY, 1848.			Que.
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	£	S.	D.
Collections previously announced, 40. in No. St. James's Church, Penetanguishene,	136	12	1
-per Churchwardens	1	10	0
St. John's Church, Darlington, £1 6 93			
St. George's do., Clarke 1 3 2			
-per Rev. T. S. Kennedy	2	10	0
St. Mary Magdalene's, Lloydtown,			
-per Rev. H. B. Osler	0	13	1
Oneida£0 11 6			
Cayuga 0 18 6			
York 1 2 0			
Seneca and Caledonia 1 2 6			
Glandford (S. W.) 0 15 6			
-per Rev. B. C. Hill.	4	10	0
St. Thomas's Church, Belleville	Page 1		
—per Rev. John Grier	4	9	0
St. Peter's Church, Cobourg 13 10 10		9	
Three small collections in neigh-			

3 0 0 —per Rev. G. R. F. Grout

Wellington Square and Nelson,
—per Churchwardens
St. John's Church, Cavan.......£1 2 2 10 0 Cavan...... £1 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$ do. 0 17 $3\frac{1}{2}$ St. Paul's do. -per Rev. S. Amour
St. Peter's Church, Thorold £2 10 6

Stamford ... 2 9 -per Rev. T. B. Fuller 66 Collections amounting to £192 17 2 T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, July 6th, 1848. CONFIRMATION AT HAMILTON.—We have been renested to state, that the Lord Bishop will hold a Confirmation at Christ's Church, in the City of Hamilton, at the Evening Service, on Sunday, the 30th of this month, the same day on which the Ordination will take place.

ENGLAND.

OXFORD: MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Saturday last being Routh, planted a cedar tree of Lebanon, in the presence of several members of his College. The spot chosen for the planting of this commemoration tree was the western side of the new quadrangle, a few feet from the rails which separate the park from the quadrangle. How oddly does this contrast with the planting of trees of liberty by our neighbours across the channel. Here was the venerable president himself numbering ninety-five

ST. MARY'S, OXFORD.—The restoration of the tower and spire of St. Mary's Church, has been commenced under the direction of Mr. Blore. The repairs are to be executed in stone from the Taynton and Windrush quarries, similar to that originally used. And we are pleased to hear all the work is to be in strict accordance with the original designs.—Guardian.

St. Mary'S, OXFORD.—The restoration of the tower as the first time that the Latins have received the Signs tracking the Latins have received the English of the Paths and Peacewall the Latins have received the Latins have received the Signs tracking the Latins have received the Signs tracking the Latins have received the Latins have receive Nortingham .- St. Mary's Church was re-open

Thursday, the restoration of the edifice having been completed. It is now one of the most splendid parish churches in the country. The repairs have been in progress upwards of five years, and have cost above £7,000.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—At a meeting of the Clergy of the Deanery of Bristol, held in the large room at Mr. Ridler's, High Street, Bristol, on Monday coom at Mr. Ridler's, High Street, Bristol, on Monday last, the following Resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to his Lordship, by the hands of the Rura

"That this meeting begs leave to tender to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese the expression of its gratitude and respect, for his free and disinterested as well as most munificent donation of £5,793 10s., for the purpose of aiding the erection of parsonage-houses in the poorer parishes of his Lordship's Diocese; and that this meeting cannot but regard this, and former acts of liberality on the part of the Lord Bishop, as calculated to promote the best interests of the Church."

JERUSALEM.

On the 15th of March, 1848, an entirely new event L'Empereur? took place at Jerusalem, of which there is no example in the annals of any history. A Turkish Pacha preached to Christians in the most august of all temples that of the Holy Sepulchre. On the preceding day, the Pacha, Mustapha Zerif, had sent to invite the three Patriarchs, the Latin, the Greek, and the Armenian, who were residing in Jerusalem, to come to him that he might consult with them; and they accordingly went. After severa exhortations, tending to the union of the three discordan nations, the Pacha invited the three Patriarchs so meet the next day in the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, where he himself also went at the hour fixed upon, accompanied by all his suite. The Patriarchs being assembled and joined by the Father *Procureur*, and their suite of Brothers, Monks, and Turcomans, the Pacha made an address to them in the Turkish language, inculcating peace, cor cord, and harmony, in order to set a good example to the people; and concluded by saying that they ought to do this for the love of Jesus Christ, before whose Sepulchre they were. Peace was made, and the Latin Patriarch said to the Pacha, "I congratulate myself, that your Excellency, being at Jerusalem, to administer justice, you have made yourself the gardinter of peace between the four hundreth anniversary of the first foundation of St. Mary Magdalen College, the venerable president, Dr. Routh, planted a cedar tree of Lebanon, in the presence Christians—an office of the greatest honour and highest

store, the other for his patristic learning undimmed by satem, because he had been even still more wounded than Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and
Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows

age, still enjoying the delights of literature, and constantly adding to our shelves the productions of an aged but
well-ordered mind. The tree in front of the President's

whose subject the monk was, the instigator of the attack
whose subject the monk was, the instigator of the attack odging was planted by Dr. Horne, when President of was summoned to Jerusalem by the Pacha, and impri-Magdalen. May Magdalen grow as a cedar of Lebanon, and her memorial as the vine thereof.—Oxford Herald.

St. Mary's, Oxford.—The restoration of the tower is the first time that the Latins have received the slight-

Arrival of the Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at New York this morning. She sailed Commercial news unfortunate. Cotton depressed. Prospects of improvement fair. Upland and Mobile 4d., Orleans 4½d.

Corn market dull. Prices receding. Wheat 7s. 9d. per

70 lbs. FRANCE. GREAT ALARM AND EXCITEMENT!—The hopes of the noderate party were likely to be defeated by the party favour-

ing the Empire.

Louis Napoleon had rekindled the old Bonaparte enthusiasm. Soon as the Government perceived the symptoms, 100,000 troops concentrated at Paris.

Disturbances occurred nightly. On the 10th, 20,000 rioters

were hemmed in and made prisoners. Among them were Eng-lishmen, Americans, and distinguished women. The Assembly at first displayed a noble feeling, eloquently

denouncing tyrants and dictators. The popular feeling divided

"Vive la Republique" drowned by "Vive la Bonaparte!"

On Monday, when it was rumoured that Louis had arrived, nore than one regiment of the National Guards shouted " Vive Lamartine mounted the Tribune, pale as ashes, demanding

restoration of the decree of 1832 against Louis; whilst speaking, shots were fired outside. Shouts of "Vive L'Empreur."
Lamartine sat down overwhelmed. One National Guard was Lamartine was skilful to turn the advantage, and said, "First

blood-shed, Despotism not a Republic." The decree was then sanctioned by acclamation. The people disputed the decree, and declared Louis should take his seat. On the 13th the excitement increased, Barricades

attempted, but the overwhelming military force prevented them. In the evening the Assembly, by a large majority, reversed the decision of the previous day, and declared Louis admitted to

embership.

Ledru Rollin opposed the motion, but the majority prevailed, and Rollin immediately resigned.

Rumoured that Lamartine will follow.

A proclamation was issued calling the people to arms, to place

Louis on the throne. Wednesday, Paris was quiet. Louis hourly expected, Several commercial houses failed in Paris.
The Bonaparte leader arrested.

IRELAND. More tranquil since Mitchell's conviction.

USE OF THE NOBILITY TO THE POOR .- The Duke of

From our English Files.

TORONTO MARKETS.

On England—Bank 14 @ 15 Private ... 12 @ 13

To the Members of the Western District Clerical

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

LONDON DISTRICT.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS,

MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH INSTANT

Caradoc Academy,
Deliware P. O., 3d July, 1848.

Monday, the Tenth Day of July next.

British America Assurance Office, (Toronto, 27th June, 1848. * In 1845 no Dividend was declared.

FIRST STEPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE,-

Part 1.—The Starry Heavens
Part 2.—The Surface of the Earth ...

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, Part 1. ..

VINTER IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS ..

No. 5, King Street West, Terento.

ception of Subjects for Exhibition.

Mechanics' Institute, [

to give publicity to the above.

Gold and Silver bought.

kinds made and repaired to order.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

By Order,

WINTER RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY

SNOW STORM . ..

Diocese of Toronto.

THE TENT

Dirro Part 2. ..

MR. DANIEL BROOKE,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Brooke & Beatty's,

COBOURG.

OCTOBER next.

Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the re-

School Wanted.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES,

Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c. THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE

W. MORRISON,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all

WM. EDWARDS,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Secretary.

H. LIVINGSTON.

Society

On New York—Bank ... Private

On Montreal-Bank

Thursday being the Feast of the Ascension, the usual pre-ambulations of parish boundaries took place without any parti-cular incident. Our French neighbours, with all their revolu-tionary changes, still set us an example in its better observance by closing the Bourse and most of their shops.

At the district meeting of the Wesleyan ministers at Sheffield, last week (says the *Doncaster Gazette*) it was ascertained that there had been a decrease of members in the district, during the past year, of upwards of two hundred and forty.

great

gine

The Ambergate Railway Company have staked out the gud required for the purposes of the railway in the neigh-ourhood of Grantham, and sown it with oats. "Make way here," said a member of a republican deputation, we are the representatives of the people." "Make way yourself," shouted a sturdy fellow from the throng, we are the people

In a speech at the monthly meeting of the London Farmers' Club, Mr. Latimore said—"I calculate that in England and Wales the floating capital which keeps the land in caltivation amounts to 230,000,000l.

Such is the accuracy of calculation as to the time necessary to cross the Atlantic, that it is said that Captain Judkins, of the America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States, on the 15th of April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel, on his return from America, at six o'clock on the 22d ult., and that he was there within five minutes of the time.

The magnificent timber bridge, four hundred yards long, just completed over the river Usk on the line of the South Wales Railway, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The timber was covered with pitch, and catching fire from an iron pin applied too near to a red-heat, it was burnt to the water's edge in a few hours, despite immense efforts of the railway labourers. The bridge had been insured by the contractors for 20,000l; its respection will take two years.

MINISTERIAL REBUFFS.—The Journals of Parliament for the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats,

Such are the peformances of the puny statesman whom the irritated Protectionists combined to restore to posts for which they had been found utterly incompetent in 1841. Shall they be suffered in such a crisis to peril the very existence of the constitution? There is no lack of sound hearted energy in the ration; that was sufficiently proved by the demonstration of the 10th April : neither are their at present any strong revolunation; that was sufficiently proved by the demonstration of the 10th April; neither are their at present any strong revolutionary tendencies, or any keen desire for organic changes.—
But the country wants to be governed. It wants a clear head and a strong will, and a firm hand, to guide and control the destinites of this mighty empire; and, the more acutely this want is felt, the livelier becomes the recollection of the uniform ability and unquestionabe honesty with which the affairs of the nation were administered in the halycon days of 1844 and 1845.

Six Repet Peel is not our model Minister, as our readers know. Sir Robert Peel is not our model Minister, as our readers know; and if he take office again, we shall watch his movements quite as narrowly as we watched those of Lord John Russell. But in these times of difficulty and danger, we think we do not misapprehend the general feeling, when we say that the people of this country see in Sir Robert's return to Downing street the only prospect of a permanent restoration of mutual confidence and social order .- Guardian.

A body of nearly two hundred young women took their departure from Plymouth on Thursday, in the Royal George, for Sidney, New South Wales. They go out (free of expense) under the auspices of the Australian Land and Emigration Commissioners, and have been selected by them from the unions Commissioners, and have been selected by them from the unions of Ireland, in consequence of the want of domestic servants, and the disparity of the sexes in the colony. It has been calculated that a poor-rate of sixpence in the pound, levied in every parish in England and Wales, would annually provide the passage money and outfit for 200,000 emigrants to Australia, or 300,000 to the Canadas. The question of emigration appears just now to be exciting universal and deserved attention. At the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a petition to the House of Commons was unanimously adopted, praying that some steps might be taken to send out the youth of both sexes, many of which were being educated in the workbouse. They stated their case thus—as they had formerly put it to the Board or al Land and Emigration Commissioners :-

"It has been submitted to the directors and guardians, that in the colony of New South Wales there is a great demand for the labour both of males and females; that the wants of the colony might be met by sending out boys from fourteen to six-teen years of age, who have received a fair education, and who would be apprenticed to respectable settlers in the colony, and trained in the management of stock and issue of stores; that girls of the same age might also be advantageously apprenticed as domestic servants. The directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone have several boys and girls in the workhouse of St. Marylebone have several boys and girls in the workhouse who have been well educated, and whose position in life would be likely to be much benefited by being sent out with their own consent and the consent of their parents to the colony of New South Wales under proper protection. The directors and guardians would not incur the responsibility of so sending them without the sanction and protection of the home and colonial Government. It is respectfully submitted whether this sanction and protection might not be effected by facilities to be afforded by the Government for the transit and protection of such children during the voyage; by the issue of instructions such children during the voyage; by the issue of instructions to the Governor of New South Wales to receive and provide for the childred who may be so sent out until they are apprenticed; to apprentice them to respectable persons in the colony on such protective terms as the Governor of New South Wales may deem equitable, one of the conditions being that the party receiving the apprentice shall pay the expenses of the transit of his apprentice over and above 51. to be advanced by the parish, besides any charge made for maintenance in the colony."

A correspondent of the Times points out the present fate of Stanley. the female portion of the youth when they leave the workhouse.

The writer observes:—

"On attending a short time since at the workhouse of our parishes I was struck by the happy, contented, and generally prepossessing appearance of a hundred or two little girls, who were playing in the court; and I inquired of the master, in the course of conversation, what usually became of them after leav-Ing the workhouse? His reply was startling and borrifying in the biguest degree. 'Why, sir,' he replied, 'I am sorry to say the hatest degree. 'Why, sir,' he replied, 'I am sorry to say that five one of every six, if not nine out of every ten, become street-walkers. They leave here at thirteen or fourteen years of age, and are usually put to the poorer sort of housekeepers, who, for the most part, are uneducated people, and use the poor girls badly, expecting them to do the work of grown-up women; and so they come back to us two or three times over, till they are about seventeen or eighteen, when, instead of coming back, they take to the streets.' I inquired whether this was the case in other London workhouses. He replied, 'Yes, he thought so.' Can anything be more terrible to contemplate?

The Bishop of Salisbury, in his last Charge, made some observations of very much to the same melancholy purport. He, too, had been struck with the externals of the union school, the neatness, the regularity, the happy and well-fed appearance of the girls, and their progress in their studies. He had, however, subsequently ascertained that, as a general rule, they turn out

Ashbourn Hall, the residence of the late Sir W. Boothby, Bart, has been sold to the Roman Catholics, to the class called the "Brothers of Charity."—Nottingham Review.

The fall of rain in the month of May this year, is the smallest tere known, only amounting to three fourths of an inch. In May, 1847, the fall was five and a quarter inches.

The make of iron has been greatly reduced, and it is generally expected that at the next quarterly meeting of ironmasters there will be a fall in prices to the extent of 20, per ton.

The hay harvest commenced in the neighbourhood of Bath on Monday week, with every prospect of a good crop.

The Hereford papers state that there is every promise of any other average, and perhaps abundant, fruit year in that county of the supply of water to the town. The as a good proof the favourable nature of the prospect, good family cider has been selling at 3d. per gallon.

The Town Council of Plymouth have resolved on laying down glass pipes for the supply of water to the town. The average duration of pipes made of east iron is about ten years it is said; to the Very Rev. Dr. Milley, by a person of high distinction in Rome, and, from his position, necessarily acquainted, throughout their minute details, with the singular progress of events in the Eternal City.

Rome, May 3, 1848.

Since my letter of the 28th ult., the complexion of affairs the singular progress of events in the Eternal City.

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Since my letter of the 28th ult, the complexion of affairs the special progress of events in the Eternal City.

Since my letter of the 28th ult, the complex

it is said; while glass is not liable to corrosion or abrasion at all, and will thus, it is calculated more than repay its original cost.—Builder.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the recent order to wear British manufactures at the Drawing-room caused such a demand for one article alone, that he has ordered his women to work as much as they please, and they are now earning a guinea a-week, where they before earned only seven shillings.

Thursday being the Feast of the Ascension, the usual preaccession to the Papal throne to the present hour, showing the impossibility of his acceding to the demand of those who called for him to declare war—such a step being entirely incompatible with his sacred character, as Vicar on earth, of Christ, the God of Peace; and further, clearly and unequivocally stating that the Papal troops, both regulars and national guard, had crossed the frontier in direct contradiction to the orders, expressly given by him in page of the contradiction of the orders.

the frontier in direct contradiction to the orders, expressly given by him in person to the general officers, on the eve of their departure from Rome.

This was published on Saturday night in the government Gazette; the following day (Sunday) passed off quietly; however, one accustomed to such things might perceive beneath the surface no ordinary excitement. One strange step was taken—at the orders of I know not whom: guards of the Nationals were placed on all the gates of the city, which were closed to all egress. It has since transpired that this step was taken with a view to prevent any copy of the important allocution getting abroad, the effect of which, it was dreaded by the ultras, would be at once to destroy the prestige of the holy war, "la guerre santa."

"la guerre santa."

Monday, the 1st of May, was a day of extreme excitement. At an early hour, a deputation was chosen to wait on his holiness, to express to him the feelings of discontent to which his allocution had given rise, and, at the same time, to warn him, that the result of a persistance in his determination not to make a declaration of war, would lead to the most serious consequences—in other words, that he would be stripped, without ceremony, of his temporal power, and that a provisional government would be at once formed. This deputation was composed of some of Lord Minto's late proteges, and dinner guests, such as Sterbini, Maniani della Rovere, etc., with a mixture of some of the nobility, who have allowed themselves to be dragged through the mud, at the tail of the triumphal car of the vilest of the vile—amongst others, old Corsini, Prince Doria, and Massimo, Duke of Riguano. His holiness, inflexible in his resolve, refused to receive this deputation; and their return without success was the signal for increased murmuring. The core was densely througed; harangues were incessantly made from the windows of some of the radical clubs. In the interim the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of hatred, on account of their having assisted at the consistory, were seized at the post-office, and the people were publicly in the interiment. MINISTERIAL REBUFFS.—The Journals of MINISTERIAL REBUFFS.—The Journals of the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of small ministerial defeats, the past week record a succession of the windows of some of the rance.

Succession of the varidials, who were now doubly objects the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now doubly objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now double of the letters of the cardinals, who were now double objects of the letters of the cardinals, who were now double objects of the letters of the cardinals

inset unbedeels.

Yet auch events are not without their significance. They are no chance results, and they arise on various questions. Whether it be the working of the Irish poor law, or the mode of keeping the accounts of the nation, the Parliament persist demanding an inquiry, which the Minister opposes. Whether it be the working of the Irish poor law, or the mode of keeping the accounts of the nation, the Parliament persist demanding an inquiry, which the Minister opposes. Whether it be the working of the Irish poor law, or the corrupt censititates of the side of the individual of the individual persists of the secondary of

Such are the peformances of the puny statesman whom the | ing even to the extent of threatening to imbrue their hands in

to allow so powerful a stimulus to the religious feelings of the masses to remain before their eyes. Accordingly, in every direction, emissaries were employed to tear and remove the address from the walls. Neither the allocution of the 29th, or this document, were allowed to be printed or sold. The copie of the Roman Gazette containing the first, were retained in the post-office, not being allowed to go forward. This will account for your not receiving such from me. Such is the state of things in which we exist just now; how long such will last, and where the such that the state of the such will be suc I apprehend the latter. His holiness is now a prisoner in his palace. They dread his leaving Rome. A frightful reaction would be the sure consequence. The lower orders here, when once aroused, are dreadful. The French know that of old.—They are, at heart, a religious people; and were they to find that the Pope was no longer amongst them, they would rise at once, and carry all before them. Torrents of blood would be the consequence. The rascals, who now govern as they like.

Institute IONES had ruled against the conclusion arrived servant proved by a witness at the trial—the conclusion arrived seven the proved by a witness at the trial—the conclusion arrived seven the palace. They dread his leaving Rome. A frightful reaction at by the Government, upon having the whole case laid before them, and the fact that, in consequence of the data by the Government, upon having the whole case laid before at by the Government, upon having the whole case laid before them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the distance of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of the them, and the fact that, in consequence of t ther the worst is not to come, are matters entirely of conjecture.

I apprehend the latter. His holiness is now a prisoner in his The raseals, who now govern as they like,

Colonial.

St. George's Society.—The charitable duties of the St. George's Society will be attended to by Mr. Wakefield this July 1st, 1848.

THE LATE BENJAMIN THORNE, Esq.—At an inquest held at Thornhill, on the second day of July, before D. Bridgeford, one of the Coronors of the Home District, on the body of Benj. Thorne, Esq., the Jury gave it as their unanimous verdict, that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound inflicted

Thornhill, July 2nd, 1848.

This unfortunate gentleman had been for some time past evincing many indications of disordered intellect. A few days ago, in attending a meeting of creditors, in this city, he overheard one gentleman make use of certain harsh expressions, which have been reported as being very unbecoming to the individual in aversion, which obviously made a very deep and individual in question, which obviously made a very deep and distressing impression on Mr. Thorne's mind, and from which

house, he committed the fatal act.

Thornhill owes its present flourishing state to Mr. Thorne's

secure to himself the office of Deputy Assistant Commissioner.

This may possibly be an erroneous view of the case, but, be it as it may, one or two things is certain: either Mr. Killaly is to be the Hon. Malcolm Cameron's Deputy, or otherwise he is paving his way to the office of Chief Engineer of the Board of Works, rumour assigned him some time ago.

That Mr. Gzowski will have to make way for a favourite of the Ministry is not improbable; the treatment he now experi-ences is an earnest of their intentions. Aware of the difficulty the Ministry is not improbable; the treatment he move experiences is an earnest of their intentions. Aware of the difficulty attending the dismissal of so efficient a public servant as the present chief Engineer, the Government no doubt have a policy in exercising so much caution in the matter. The chief Engineer it will readily be admitted must, as a matter of course, be better acquainted with the locations of the Public Roads than either Col. Tasche or Mr. Killaly, and as it is contemplation to alter the present positions of the Toll Gates, this being the principal object of Col. Tache's mission, the suggestions of Mr. Gzowski might be of some service in facilitating the changes spoken of. Without consulting with Mr. Gzowski on the subject, Col. Tache, and Mr. Killaly have commenced operations, and in place of the Chief Engineer proceeding with the Chief Commissioner to show him the route of the Roads, and suggest the necessary alterations as heretofore, he is superceded by Mr. Killaly, the gentleman deputed to attend on Col. Tache.

The fact of Mr. Killaly having been taken into the service of the Government is admitted by the Pilot, although with a less grace than the announcement of previous appointments.

We are aware that the Board of Works exercise no control over the management of the Toll Gates, and that the Inspector

We are aware that the Board of Works exercise no control over the management of the Toll Gates, and that the Inspector General had the preference, in virtue of his office, as chief actor in the late jobbing affair; but we should like to know what the duties of the Assistant Commissioner are, if his services are not to be brought into requisition when a change is to be made in the locations of the Gates? It cannot be possible that the country will be called upon to pay the Hon. Malcolm Cameron a salary of £500 or £600 for doing nothing; but it looks like it, nevertheless, or why should Mr. Killaly be found acting in his place, and otherwise assuming a part of the Chief Engineer's duties?

The Toll Gate "Job" was an infamous transaction, yet the appointment of Mr. Killaly is equally as bad; it is a job savouring strongly of everything Mr. Hincks undertakes, nor would we be the least surprised to learn that he has had a hand in it. Such petty manœuvrings on the part of Hincks & Co. has gained for them a notoricty they cannot so easily get rid of. How long the country will tolerate their acts remains to be seen. At all events, there is consolation in the fact that they are rapidly sinking in public estimation, and ere long their political misdeeds will have attained to such a degree of enormity that they will be forced to relinquish the power they cling to, and so arbitrarily exercise.—Hamilten Spectator.

While some men were removing and from the banks of the The Toll Gate "Job" was an infamous transaction, yet the they are rapidly sinking in public estimation, and ere long their solitical misdeeds will have attained to such a degree of enorality that they will be forced to relinquish the power they cling o, and so arbitrarily exercise.—Hamilten Spectator.

While some men were removing sand from the banks of the f. Charles, yesterday morning, in the vicinity of the General lospital, for the purpose of laving down in the streets where

St. Charles, yesterday morning, in the vicinity of the General Hospital, for the purpose of laying down in the streets where the procession passed, they came across two coffins containing the bones of two adults supposed to have been interred about

The Transfer-Book will accordingly be closed from the Same will be same will be same will be closed from the Same

Doe d. Dunlop v. McNab. —This was an action brought under similar circumstances to those arising in the last case the premises heing Lot 4, 3rd Concession, Grancham. The evidence was the same as in the above case, and the verdict had evidence was the same as in the above case, and the verdict had been rendered for the lessor of the plaintiff, subject to objections been rendered for the lessor of the plantin, subject to objections, taken. For the reasons above given, this verdict cannot stand. It was contended that the land was wild and unoccupied until within twenty years; but although not in actual occupation, it was part of the lot which was occupied and improved by those was part of the lot which was occupied and improved by those under whom the defendant claims, and this was possession of the whole. 5 B. & A. 687; 1 Salk: 245; B. N. P. 110.—
Tho verdict must be entered for the defendant, or the plaintiff can have a new trial, if he thinks fit, on payment of costs.

can have a new trial, if he thinks fit, on payment of costs.

EVIDENCE.—Doe d. AULDJO v.—.—. —In this case the main question arising was as to the sufficiency of the evidence given of the death of F. Crooks, Esq. It was proved that Mr. Crooks left Niagars in 1797 for the West Indies in "desperate health." His servant who had gone with him returned, and stated that he had died. This account being believed, and a patent deed having in the meantime been issued to Mr. Crooks, the proper authorities were induced to issue another patent of the same land, believing the first to be invalid, in consequence of the decease of the intended grantee before its issue. The question was whether this was sufficient evidence of the decease of Mr. Crooks at the time of the date of the first patent. of Mr. Crooks at the time of the date of the first patent.

C. J. ROBINSON was of opinion that the declaration of the servant proved by a witness at the trial—the conclusion arrived

were sufficient evidence of the fact.

Justice Jones had ruled against the evidence at the trial, and was still of opinion that it was insufficient.

Justice McLean concurred with Mr. Justice Jones.

Justice Draper was also of opinion that the evidence was insufficient, notwithstanding that the family had adopted the belief of the fact upon the statement of the servant; but, as the evidence might be more full on a second trial, there should be a new trial, upon payment of costs.

New trial on payment of costs, the verdict having been for the lessor of the plaintiff, claiming through Crooks. See:

Cooper, 59; 13 V. 514; 3 T. R. 719.

AVERAGE. - GROVER v. BULLOCK. - This was an action AVERAGE.—GROVER v. BULLOCK.—This was an action for contribution, under the law of General Average, for goods lost by the stranding of a vessel. The defendant pleaded that the goods were lost through the unskilfullness of the master, and it was contended that the law of General Average could not be recognized as in force in this Province. Verdict for the plaintiff, £20: The Court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the country of the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the subject to the court decided that the law upon the court decided the court decided that the law upon the court decided the ject as it stands in England must be recognized here, and the present case being one in which it applies, the vertice must stand. Lord Tenterden on Shipping, 425, 430, 433; Q. 2 T. R. 407; Parke on Insurance, 125; 1 E. 220; Bennett on ral Average, 338; 3 M. & S. 141, 482; Molloy, de Jure

[The following is the language of Lord Tenderden, at p. distressing impression on Mr. Thorne's mind, and from white it never recovered. On Saturday he became much excited, and insisted that Mrs. Thorne should come into Toronto about an important matter of business. Just before her return to their of this part is to be answered to the merchant by way of general average, and the value of the freight thereof allowed to the

The Honbls. Col. Tache, and H. H. Killaly passed through Simcoe on Monday, en route for Ports Rowan, Barwell, and Stanley.

We learn that it is intended to commence laying some of the rails on that portion of the Portland line nearest Montreal, in the ensuing week. Two or three of the cars intended tors on the morning of the 31st, the night being very dark or the ensuing week. Two or three of the cars intended tors on the morning of the 31st, the night being very dark or clean state of forwardness at O'Meara's factory.

Transcript.

On Sunday evening last, during a thunder storm, the lighting a thunder storm, the lighting of Orleans, which was totally consumed with all its contents. Quebe Mercury.

In addition to the above, the Gazette of this morning says but a man of the name of Vallian.

In addition to the above, the Gazette of this morning says but a man of the name of Vallian. over them, and again struck of the water. At daylight the struck a barn belonging to N. Larue, Esq., at St. Jean. Ining struck a barn belonging to N. Larue, Esq., at St. Jean. Island of Orleans, which was totally consumed with all its contents.—Quebee Mercury.

In addition to the above, the Gazette of this morning says. In addition to the above, the Gazette of this morning says that a man of the name of Valliere, and his wife returning that a man of An inquest was held on the 21st inst., before Dr. Raymond on the body of Jane Moore, aged about fifteen, found drowned near the pail Factory. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to her death by drowning herself in a pond made by the water of the Welland Canal, in a fit of insanity.—St, Catherines Journal.

The North Channel.

Catherines Journal.

The North Channel of the Long Sault.—This chan-ITALY.—The following full and graphic account of the late difficulties of the Pope, is from a letter in the last Freeman's Sawyer, under the management and superintendency of Messrs.

AHH NORTH CHARNEL OF THE LONG SAULT.—This chanse the Finance of the inst of nel was successfully navigated on the morning of the first of nel was successfully navigated on the morning of the first of nel was successfully navigated on the morning of the inst of nel was successfully navigated on the inst of nel was succes

GRADUATE of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, of the A GRADUATE of TRINITY COLLEGE, DOBLIN, of the year 1846, is desirous of a temporary employment; he will be happy to prepare young gentlemen for the University, or to undertake the duties of Tutor in a private family, or to avail himself of any employment not demanding professional knowledge. The amount of the emolument will be less an object than present occupation. The highest testimonials can be Direct,-T. D., Church Office. Toronto, June 21, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED, A T the DEPOT, 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Division 3, and also Volume I., IMPERIAL

THOMAS MACLEAR. June 17, 1848.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises

occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufac-

A number of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap, A. & S. NORDHEIMER

NEW MUSIC.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

Dear Brethren,—A Meeting of the Western District Clerical Society will be held (D.V.) at Sandwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of July next. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of NEW MUSIC,

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillest Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. CARADOC ACADEMY, THE SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION, for 1848, of this Long-established School, will commence on T. BILTON

BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain, his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848.

SITUATION WANTED.

A S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Manwho can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day dedared, and that the same will be Payable on and after

UPPER CANADA

INSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First Instalment will be Duc on the 1st June.

A LOAN MEETING

Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on the First Tuesday in July, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer.

By Order.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria.

Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. From the Supplemental Catalogue of THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

Albany Chambers, Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the for-mer it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by .. 1 8 the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

> T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

Canada.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate
Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

92-563.

King's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1848, to April, 1849.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology.—Five Lec-TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, by Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the FIRST MONDAY in

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

The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4.

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

A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER competent to take charge of Lucrus O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.—Three Lectures in the week.

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

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

The could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

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

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

June 1848.

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

TONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built dur-COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES,

Toronto, April, 1848.

CHURCH REVIEW

AND

CHURCH REGISTER

CHURCH REGISTER

CHURCH REGISTER

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

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordoons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordoons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving.

Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office. Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Repelers—or the

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-School on the 1st of MAY next.

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

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right
Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and
G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

April 12th, 1848.

78-560-t

MRS. JAMIESON, TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC. RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to eccive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET

where she will be prepared to impart her Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the FRENCH ACCORDEON,

IN TWELVE LESSONS

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do, for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance.

Mrs. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wen. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonists of her streems as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. from many cities in the Province and the United States.

Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

94-56:

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOYED her School from Kingston to this CTTY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Lorn Bishop of TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education

MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston.
HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq.,

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

Toronto, May, 1848.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premium,) of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, Loudon,

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

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

Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847. ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.
THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now

Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or or SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the

tures in the week.

John King, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five Lectures in the week.

William Beaumont, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Nicol, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week.

Henry Sullivan M.R.C.S. Eng. Practical April 2007.

The Rents, payable 1st February cach year, are about the most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY 18 RE—most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY 18 RE—callety, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE, the Settler from Further calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease.

The Settler has accurred to him the sight of constitutions. Lectures in the week.

Henry Sullivan, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. —Five Lectures in the week.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of farther the Fees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

George Herrick, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. —Three Lectures in the week.

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before cutering the tenth year. Settlers' or Savings Bank Account.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.—Three Lectures in the week.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848.

H. BOYS, M.D..

Registrar, K. C.

88-562-13

Settlers or Savings Bank Account.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS" PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT, "—thus affording to the prudent Settler or assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with same; but it is clearly understood. The full amount with same; but it is clearly understood. The full amount with same; but it is clearly understood. The full amount was a same of the same and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount was an all the same and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount was an all the same and allow interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the same in the full amount was an all the same in the

or Savings Bank Account, —thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Frechold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should bad harvests or any other unforceseen misfortunes visit CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received at U.C. Ric

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. Flosd, A.M., James Cameron, Esq., Merchant, Delaware, to Sylvania, eldest daughter of the late

A. Ladd, Esq., of the same place. DIED. On the 30th June, near Toronto, John William Augustus beloved and only son of Mr. A. Johnson, formerly of the "Retreat," Port Maitland, aged two years and three months.

LETTERS received to Thursday, July 5 .-Mrs. Jas. Jones; Rev. Wm. Ritchie, add. subs.; Judge

Ritchie; (S. Cowling, Esq., P.M., is agent for this paper in by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the University the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

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

Rithenic; (S. Cowing, Esq., F.M., is agent for this paper in the Cowing, Esq., F.M., is agent for this paper in the University of the University of

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PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

(Continued from the first page.) ed difficulty can be practically useful, who does not make himself master of his real position. And however painful the discovery of that position may be, to public opinion; its natural progress impeded by a gion. The burden would then be felt most by those however it may clash with cherished theories, or jar unpromising and unreal.

The position then which we have to realize is, that of which we are members and Ministers. Places of honour, profit, and power, were bestowed almost exclusively on members of our Church, especially in the Colonies. The parochial system established here was founded on the theory of an Established Church, and in the more aucient Statutes of the Province the words "Established Church of England," are found; whilst we still continue to pray for his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that he may uphold "the true religion established among us, which it is needless to say, in the place in which those words are found, must mean the religion of the Church of England. To the great discredit of the State, however, this theory was only carried just so far as to put into places of honour and profit those who held it: and it stopped just at the point where it would have been of real advantage to the whole body of the people. Glebes were granted which at that time were worth nothing: the country was divided into parishes, but where were the Clergy? Of what practical utility to the settlers was this shadowy division of a parish, containing, in some cases, tens of thousands of acres, twenty, forty, and even sixty miles in length, without a Church, without a Clergyman, without a probability of having one or the other when they were wanted? It may possibly be said that the people might have

Government of England, had it been really desirous to

propagate the faith which it professed to be true,-I rather say, had it not been judicially blinded to its own interest, honour, and security, would have sent out with every Governor of a Colony a Bishop, and two or three Clergy. Their salaries need not have been large, and they might have depended in part from the first on the offerings of the faithful in the places to which they were sent. The Bishop would have ordained Clergy as they were wanted, and these Clergy might have been supported at first by the State, in part, and in proportion as the Glebes became valuable, by the Glebes, and the people together. I do not hesitate to say, that if this course had been pursued in New Brunswick, not only would the members of the Church of England have been much more numerous than they are now, but the habits of the people would have been more orderly, their notions more enlightened, much more land would have been reclaimed, and brought into cultivation, and the Province would consequently be richer than it is at present. Had the mon justice, and of what was due even to their own professions, much might have been done. Instead of which, neither in the country which is now called the United States processing the country which is now called the Government acted on these simple principles of com-United States, nor any where else, was it possible to get a Bishop sent out.* Self-denying men offered to come to America without any State-assistance, but the offer was refused. It was deemed to be "against his Majesty's interest." Bishops were looked upon as likely to be incendiaries, and common disturbers, instead of what they really would have been, pillars of the connexion between America and the Mother Country. All that was wanted was to make money, and get rid of troublesome people at home. But what became of them when they reached their destination, or what became of the spiritual interests of the Colonies themselves, nobody cared, so long as they paid their taxes, and gave no particular trouble. The consequences of this thoroughly selfish, thoroughly infidel policy, were such as might have been expected; and they have terminated, if indeed the end be yet come, in an entire alteration in the relations of the Church to the State at home and abroad: in some respects, by the blessing of God, for the better; in others, no doubt for the worse. We may not deny that God has overruled the evil, so as to produce a partial, and a very important good. So long as the State clung to nexion. Low worldly views abounded everywhere.all Christendom, but exhausted at home. Her spiritual tone was low, her operations feeble, her Missions few. One only Society, the great Mother of all our Missions, existed, but elicited no sympathetic response from the Government nor from the people. A few zealous Churchmen performed the whole work of that Society, and for want of funds its energies were cramped. But though the Government was dead to as a right sense of religious duty, the people of England became awakened, through God's mercy, to a strong sense of began to feel that religion was a reality which they have mastery over them. Still, no direction was given to this new and heavenborn impulse. It was left to then very naturally it began to act against the Church, who no longer own her authority, or share her blessings, documents, but has the true hidden life within her, which only her Lord could have bestowed upon her .-At the same time the position of her Ministers in every part of the world is very embarrassing and anomalous. We cannot be said to belong to an Established Church, for there is nothing established.

Our Clergy have no State provision, our Churches are secured by no rates for their maintenance, the chief support we receive is from voluntary charity, the charity not of the people whom we serve, but of English friends. The State seems in no way more connected with us, than it is connected with the Roman Catholics, or the Presbyterians, or the Baptists, of the Province. We have no public acknowledgment that charitable institutions. ours is the true religion. This kind of declaration is it is considered. Something possibly of the odium of name is any practical service to us I have never been tedly, render it pecuniary assistance in return. I am able to discover.

How much longer can a great empire like that of England, which openly dis-establishes the Church in to contribute.

. See Archbishop Secker's remarks quoted in the Bishop of

all her Colonies, and loosens its hold upon the public it a matter of small importance whether it be upheld No man who is placed in a situation of acknowledg- nexion? For that the Church is the gainer seems to remedy with a hope of its being adopted. The only become more doubtful every day. Its spirituality is true remedy seems to be an assessment upon the proforced protection. When the Government, as a who are most able to bear it, and the charitable efforts BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, upon the mind, he must not bind his eyes to the facts Government, acts on the belief that one religion is of individuals would be applied in aid of poor, and of the case. It will only tend to his disadvantage, if true, the Church thankfully embraces the protection really destitute places.

the relations of the Church to the world are very dif- position, they are not new to the world. Christianity on this point, I must not be understood to reflect on ferent from what they were even fifty years ago. For- at its origin struggled with them in a much greater individuals, nor deny to a measure of willing co-opemerly, how defective soever the practice of the State degree. Only it had then one great advantage which ration; but to speak of the united efforts of the whole might have been, there was but one religion admitted we have not. It was then embodied in one definite body of Churchmen, which I consider to be very far to be true by the State in England, and its dependen- and acknowledged system which was matched against below what might easily be accomplished, and would cies; and that religion was the religion of the Church the world, and which suffered, bled, and prevailed.— be accomplished, if men were as eager to practise Which is the true Pastor? Which is the real thing? in any degree corresponding to what they lavish on ent you will see that what orators at peacet you will see that what orators at peacet you will see that what orators are greened to the peacet they despair of agreement, is in reality not a good, but a very frightful practical evil, an evil certain to be made worse, if not incurable, by the commendations bestowed on it. It has produced a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal of secret infidelity, and will produce, I fear the fear the

no moment, and are felt to be of no moment by the on their fulfilment. A vast train of sins follows obtained Clergy, had they been in earnest. Now the parties themselves. I confess this is to me incredible. closely on this unboly state of mind. Parental discivery reverse is the fact. They were in earnest to No rational pious persons would form separate com- pline is wholly relaxed, so that little children become obtain Clergy, but they could not procure them. The munions for what they believed to be trifles, not their own masters at a very early age, with the ignofounded on their religious convictions. But where is rance of children, and the cunning of men. Early the community to whom their religious peculiarities do indulgence as children induces habits of greediness in not appear of moment? Of so great moment that after years. Excess in cating and drinking, and an they are often represented by them as the key-stones inordinate love of pampering the appetite, "making to a right understanding of the Scriptures, and of the provision for the flesh," reign without check among us. whole Gospel scheme.

dom more good is effected on the whole, the divided among both the younger and older members of society bodies stimulating each other to greater efforts. strong drink in immoderate quantities is continually There would be more reason in this if their efforts used. Among some a great want of honour is observed. were all directed to a common point; but when a vast able in the ordinary transactions of life. In the deal of this energy is exerted against each other, and remote districts a frightful irreverence in all divine by that means wasted, so that the web which one spins offices is observable. Had it not been for the generous by day the other unravels by night, it does not appear gifts of the two great Societies at home, there would that we gain anything by our "unhappy divisions." often be neither Communion Table, nor Font, nor Ves-What satisfaction is it to learn that in one place sels for the Holy Communion, nor a Linen Cloth, nor Roman Catholics have become Protestants, and in Books for the Offices. Even at present, in some another Protestants have gone over to Rome; that places, the Vessels I have been compelled to use in here the Church has gained on the Wesleyans, and administering the Lord's Supper, would not be used there the Baptists have prevailed over the Church, if in any decent parlour in the Province. The Canon the equilibrium of division be maintained on the whole, which requires a Font of Stone is neglected in the

damental doctrines of the Gospel being held in com- to himself. mon by all: for if any be denied, can there be, in the fulness of the Apostolic sense, "one Lord, one faith, in our horizon, I thankfully acknowledge that there one baptism?" Where is this residuary Christianity are those whose reverential love seems ever ripening. sanctioned in the New Testament? Is not the "ever- who are bound daily in the temple, blessing and praislasting Gospel" a system fixed, limited, and deter- ing God; who are never absent from the Heavenly mined; neither to be diminished nor enlarged by man- Board: whose hand never grows weary in charity, nor kind? Can that be a satisfactory state when parti- does their love evaporate in words; were Christ again cular bodies of Christians make their selection of the on earth these faithful souls would pour the spikenard truths of Revelation, and their brethren, out of cour- on his sacred head, would anoint his body for the tesy, agree not to press points of difference, which burial, would treasure up his holy sayings, would folthemselves, nevertheless, believe to be revealed? We low him, and minister to him of their substance. O may be thankful that many truths are held in com- that God would give us to see more of this blessed mon; but if they were held as they ought to be, our spirit; that he would root out heartless doubt, and joint interest in them would unite us in Church-fellow- hollow suspicion, and grovelling deceit from among us; ship. Separation can never consist with a thorough that he would give us truly to believe that there is a

discernment and holy love of religious truth. Yet this sad division is not, in my view, the worst that he would teach us to make our Prayer Books real of our position as members of the Church in this books of prayer; our houses, houses of prayer; and Province. How fearful soever the evil I have been would make our hearts his home; that he would describing, we share it in common with all parts of grant to all who bear the Church's name to be honest the Church as a mere worldly system, so long a great the world. It is our common weakness, reproach, Churchmen and consistent Christians! deal of evil was forced upon the Church by the con- and punishment. There is, however, among many of the members of the Church in this Province, (and I is possibly to be attributed to the want of a liberal The Church of England seemed not only isolated from am inclined to think that the evil is felt in other Proam inclined to think that the evil is left in other Provinces,) a surprising apathy, a want of conscious energy, without which nothing good or great can be accomplished, and a remarkable absence of public spirit.—

plished, and a remarkable absence of public spirit.—

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plished a This may in some degree be imputed to the bad policy | will of themselves die away. The Church of England of the Mother Country. It arises also partly, without has nothing to fear from the spread of sound knowdoubt, from the noble yet sadly-abused generosity of ledge and a liberal education. The illustrious names the Society for Propagating the Gospel, which did not which grace her annals were the best-educated men insist from the first that the people should do their of their time, and the wider and more comprehensive part in maintaining a religion to which they professedly the range of thought, the less ground has she of apbelong. Yet the voluntary system of support seems prehension for the result. it. Within the Church of England and without, men peculiarly liable to a capricious and fitful charity, which promises much more than it ever intends to could not shake off if they would, and that it would perform. Whatever be the cause, the facts (though painful) are too notorious to be denied, and to conceal Abstract of the Grants of the Church Society from its comthem is to render the evil fixed and permanent. It is find its own channel, and to shape its own course. evident that much is received, and little paid. There The Church soon became unable to control it, and can be no doubt that on the whole the balance of wealth lies on the side of the Church of England, yet, then very naturally it began to act against the Church, and to wrest its honour and respect from it, and to a considerable extent the result has been most disastrous.

But though the Church is not, as she might have been steady and continued maintenance of their own reli-But though the Church is not, as she might have been steady and continued maintenance of their own relithe "pillar and ground of the truth" to thousands gion than the members of other religious communities. In several parts of the Province, which it though every Ministry finds its hands weakened by might be invidious to name, a large number of Churchthe contending energies of rival religionists, yet the latent energies of the Church herself have been called the Church, or next to nothing. A few individuals forth. A distinct acknowledgement of her power has been made even by her foes. A proof has been given be it spoken, is done by them, and they are called to the world that she is upheld not by human govern- upon to give again and again. Yet those who do noments, but by God; that she lives not only in written thing are often very well able to afford to give, but always have an excuse ready: in truth, they feel little interest in religion, and they know that England is ready to help them, and they forget the fearful account which they will soon have to give. So great is their ignorance, that they obviously regard the funds of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as a kind of patrimonial inheritance laid up for themselves and their children, of which they are robbed, when it is not granted to them, forgetting that they are only pensioners on its bounty, that it receives no support now from Parliament, and that every body of Christians is bound to contribute to the maintenance of their own Clergy, and the support of their own

It would indeed be only an act of justice as well as so unpopular, that it cannot safely be made, at least so gratitude to that noble Society, the nurse of all our missions, that this Province, which has received so having been established we may retain, but that the largely from its funds, should occasionally, if not stapersuaded that by many it is still regarded as a kind of Government fund to which it is wholly unnecessary

For though the Mother Country has her own duty to fulfil, nothing is more clear than that, as long as we are wholly dependent on the charity of others, we shall London's Sermon on the Consecration of four Bishops in West-minister Abbey, page 53 of No. 2, "Colonial Church Chronicle," a valuable publication, which I recommend to the Clergy.

ACCOUNTANT,

Account the charity of others, we shall are wholly dependent on the charity of others, we shall never effectually maintain and propagate our own faith.

And do we esteem that faith so lightly as to consider

Nov. 26, 1847.

ACCOUNTANT,

Nov. 26, 1847.

mind, as far as the State by enactment can loosen it, or no? Are not they who remain in a Church with- SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, expect to retain at home the advantages of social out supporting it even more guilty than they who leave order which the State obviously gains from the con- it? I am unable at present to propose any general

he cling tenaciously to what only exists on paper, and of the State; but when the Government adheres to no It would be at the same time very ungrateful to deny assume to exercise rights which can never be practically one religion as true, or which is the same thing, to all that an increasing disposition to co-operate for the good maintained. On the other hand, what is founded on alike, the Church can only ask permission to act indetruth, what is connected with Christ's eternal word will pendently on the Master's commands, and carry out in many quarters, and that the liberal sums contributed certainly endure, though it may seem to the world her own principles, which are certain to expand in due to the Church Society are, it is to be hoped, an earnest that a better spirit is beginning to arise. (See Note | But whatever may be the evils affecting our present | D.) And in saying what I deem it my duty to say Now men of the world ask, what is Christianity? - religion as they are to dispute about it; or if their Which is the true Bible? Which is the right Bishop? gifts were made on a systematic system of charity, and Or is there nothing real after all? From this state- themselves. And I take this opportunity of respectment you will see that what orators at public meetings fully, but earnestly saying to my lay brethren, the

It may be said, perhaps, that such differences are of mises, never made good to those who have depended Even at mid-day festive parties are held, in which the It is again supposed that by the division of Christen- use of an inordinate quantity of wine is encouraged, Man, the creature, despises his Creator, and pays him Nor is the evil much amended by many of the fun- less reverence than he exacts from his fellow-sinners

> Yet lest I should seem to discover no bright spots God, a heaven, a hell, a future state of retribution;

> Some portion of the lesser negligences referred to education, and to the unhappy restrictions placed on

> > (To be concluded in our next.)

Note D. mencement to the present time.

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JAMES ENGLISH

EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina.

He had Two BOYS—John, 15 years old, Joshua 13.—
Both the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.—
As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hospital but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and but pital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and bu-ried, and that the other must bave died immediately on reaching the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe

at home.

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington. Our Exchanges will oblige by copying. 19th May, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to of the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848. 55-549-tf CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 3\frac{1}{2} dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.

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Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controul over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

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The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront's. Toronto, January 1st, 1848.

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