TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1849.

Original Poetrn.

LAMENT OF THE CANADIAN LOYALIST. BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING

We have fallen on evil and dangerous days,
And the dark threat'ning clouds that encompass our path,
Gleam fitfully bright in the lightning's wild blaze,
And dread are the thund'rings of anger and wrath.

Oh England! thou land of our truest affection.

Thou home of our fathers, the brave and the free, cast forth from the true heart the chilling deception,
That the breasts are now cold that bled freely for thee.

What though the long-swelling Atlantic's between
Thy glorious Isle and our far distant home?
Yet the thought of our country—the love of our Queen,
Were a chain that might scorn the wild rush of its foam.

We dream of thy homesteads—thy green shady lanes,
Thy time honoured halls, and the mountains we trod;
And in vision we how in those glorious Fanes,
Where both we and our fathers have worshipped our God.

We have stood where thy banner of glory streamed o'er us,
And our hearts proudly thrilled—for that banner was ours,
Aud we felt as they felt, who made—ages before us—
The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, the chiefest of flow'rs.

Then why shouldst thou look on thy children so coldly?
Why scorn the true hearts still so faithful to thee?
Why cherist the traitors who wickedly, boldly,
Would have severed the bond that unites us to thee?

THE NASHOTAH MISSION OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

men and two or three churches, we can but wish that | tinued fruit. the needs of our increasing population were as well met in England.

been done, and is doing, that we would call our readers' But it would be withholding praise, where praise is attention. The main instrument, under God, by which due, to forget how much Wisconsin owes to Mr. Breck. the good seed has been sown, and carefully tended, is He gave himself in heart and intention to the work the Mission-school, or Brotherhood (so it is called) of when quite young, and when the time came he "hated" Nashotah. It was founded by its present head, the his father and mother, and left the many comforts and Rev. James Lloyd Breck, who came with two com- refinements which wealthy American homes can supply. panions in 1841 into Wisconsin, then, as we have said, He has been allowed to see—what would be dangerous little better than a vilderness. No doubt they bore to a heart less well regulated than his—the seed he in mind, "If one prevail against him, two shall with- has sown grow up into a plentiful harvest. And what stand him; and a threefold cord is not quickly bro- is the secret of his success? No doubt the simple ken." (Eccles. iv. 12.) They remembered how the straightforwardness of a mind which knows it is at Seventy went out two and two, and returned with God's work, and never dreams of doubting that he will great joy, and they trusted that the more closely they give or withhold visible blessing as seemeth to him fit; could imitate those first Missionaries, the more they no doubt, the absence of self; no doubt, his faithful gly, their plan has been to have a home to which they might return from their circuits which should serve also as a school for the education of candidates for Holy Orders, and consequently as a stan- taught positively, not saying, "That is an error; avoid dard and encouragement for the rest of the Diocese. it;" but, "This is the truth; follow it." Teaching, therhood wait upon themselves, and being accustomed, versy, will not lead to the most excellent gift of charity; most of them, to agriculture, make a small farm at- it destroys the singleness of mind and purpose, needful tached to the Mission very productive; it is good that to all Christians, but especially to Missions; to honest they who have chosen the rough path of Missionary and good hearts it is, at least, unsatisfying; and, if it and not fewer than 1,365,754 children taught life should learn to take harder living as their ordinary lot. Daily service is observed, not without the beauty twenty-eight students upon the ground, and more were expected to join in the winter. The young Brethren aid in teaching some of their own body, and conduct (four of them for three hours a-day each) a parish School, numbering sixty pupils; and they do this work 80 well that youths are sent from the towns on Lake Michigan, a considerable distance, and are boarded in families living on the Mission grounds, in order that tender pastoral care was over his flock, night and day. they may have the advantage of this education under boarders last September, and Mr. Breck, with the sheep came after him. ready tact of a man who turns all his materials to the best account, is training them as a nucleus for an academical department, which will occupy buildings situated apart from those allotted to the theological students, but under constant superintendence day and night. In the summer, the strictly Missionary labours of the Nashotah clergy commence; study is for a while suspended, and it appears that part of the Brotherhood attend more exclusively to the work of their farm, while the clergy set forth on their journeys. Like another band of Israelites, their way lies through the wilderness; like them, they go out "harnessed;" but with peaceful armour of righteousness, as warriors of the cross; and like them they carry their tent-chapel, wherein they may offer the morning and evening sacrion their tabernacle, yet in very truth the unseen armies of God are about them, and he himself as certainly lonely settlement to another;-

"And where, at dawn, the prairie fox did bark, Are heard, at night, sweet canticle and chaunt; Where sung before no choirist, but the lark, Ring out the Church's anthems jubilant."4

Welcome they are to all; for when sound words, and Prayers, and rites are rare, they are prized: their coming is longed for by converts, and by hardy backwoodsmen, by parents for unbaptized children, by new comers, and by more familiar faces; and many a hearty "God speed" is bidden them when, after the next morning has heard the "sweet canticle and chaunt" again offered, the tent is struck, and the Missionaries move onwards. They have sent from Nashotah lay-readers, licensed by the Bishop, to different stations, three of whom had been ordained to serve the people among whom they had been working. The Report quoted above, speaks thus in testimony of the Missionaries educated in this school of the prophets:-" Their untiring efforts in the cause of our Master; their selfdevotion, zeal, and perseverance, under impoverished circumstances, prove them to have been taught that uncomplaining self-denial is one of the first duties of a Christian minister; while their presenting the Church as she is in the Liturgy is an evidence of the Soundness of their faith." Those who have been these lines being the first penned by the Society:accustomed to go barefoot are not afraid to walk on

Their success among the Red Indians of the Oneida tribes, hitherto, it is believed, almost impenetrable by any attempts to Christianize them, has been remark-

* Coxe's Christian Ballads, p. 147.

able; and of Europeans they number among their active in this labour of love, was the Rev. Dr. Bray. communicants Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Swiss, and, His means were small, but he cheerfully devoted himwhich comes nearer home to us, Welshmen; while self and his worldly substance to the diffusion of part it has taken from its earliest days in the pronearer still, there has been organized a parish com- Christian truth, and the extension of the Redeemer's motion of schools for the poor. In the year 1699 posed of English dissenters, who have by the efforts of kingdom. He laboured for the promotion of schools it projected Industrial Schools; in 1701 it established a lay-reader become Churchmen.

co-extensive with the Church, and thus is asserted bodies of his fellow-creatures. to men in trust for others. The General Convention, for Propagating Christian Knowledge, as it was then exercised a wholesome discretion in points of doubt In the triangle formed by the vast lakes Superior members, who with the Bishops, are called the "Board Chamberlayne, who afterwards became the Secretary, and Michigan, and the Upper Mississippi, is included of Missions," meeting annually, which Board appoints was elected a member. Other members soon joined that for a period of one hundred and fifty years, its the territory of Wisconsin. Eight years ago, the only a Committee of four clergymen, and four laymen for the Institution, including the Bishops of Bath and voice has never been silent on the great duty of inhabitants, besides the Aborigines, were a few back- domestic, and a similar one for foreign Missions.— Wells, Chester, Chichester, Salisbury and Worcester; bringing up the children of the poor in the Christian flowers, appropriate devices. woodsmen who had come westward to escape the Every Bishop has a right to attend the meetings of the Viscount Weymouth, Robert Nelson, Sir Richard faith and practice. When in trying times questions poverty of over-crowded cities; but in this short time | Committees. The Board appoints for each Committee | Blackmore, Sir John Phillipps, Sir Edmund Turner, | were raised and fears expressed by some, this Society, the whole face of the country has been changed by the a Secretary, and a general Agent; the business of the Sir George Wheeler, William Melmoth; Dean Ken- in its Annual Reports and Sermons, persisted in urging perpetual influx of new settlers, and the territory has latter being to collect information, conduct corresponnet, Dean Manningham; Archdeacon Stubbs, Dr. the importance of bringing up the children of our work of the Church began while the field was thinly to the Committee's approval. No clergyman can be But at the first eight meetings of the Society, the five Lord, and storing their hearts and minds with those peopled, and has been continued with remarkable appointed to a Mission without his Bishop's recomfounders, and they only, attended. success. "In 1847," says the Report of the Diocese mendation, nor of course sent to officiate in any Dioof Wisconsin to the General Convention, "we organize, cese, without the Diocesan's sanction. Thus by judi- Queen being the Patron, and his Grace the Archas a Diocese, with 22 working and settled clergymen; cious subdivision of responsibility and labour, the whole bishop of Canterbury President of the Society. with 25 organized parishes; and 2,744 individuals of the work is directly done by the Church: and funds Propositions were made at a very early period, for Christian usefulness was transferred to an institution enrolled on parish registers; with 979 communicants; are supplied by the Offertory, a practice revived by incorporating the Institution, but were not adopted. with 497 children under catechetical instruction. Bishop Doane, in 1833, and certainly the best means You will further perceive that 1,123 persons, including of collecting (to say nothing of its Apostolical origin), rations the features by which the Society was origiinfants and adults, have been baptised; that 393 have at least to secure permanency. That which is hapbeen confirmed; that 1,614 dollars have been contri- pily called "the religious world," must have some kind buted for charitable purposes, and that 28,400 dollars of excitement to live upon: while it needs the susimportant objects which have since, for one hundred Christian Knowledge, in Bartlett's Buildings; the have been expended in the erection of places for public taining principle of steady-mindedness, to induce a man and fifty years, been its great and leading designs, and original founders being all members of this Society. worship. Constituted now a Diocese, and entering to keep on, month by month, or week by week, laying under which all its plans may be classed. upon a glorious career, with a Bishop elect, the choice by for one object. By this systematic method of conof all, the happiest results are anticipated." When tribution and government, the American Church has We recollect that in 1841 there were but seven clergy- a unity of operation which cannot fail to produce con-And the steady and quiet extension of the Church

in Wisconsin is doubtless to be numbered among the But it is rather to the way in which this work has fruits of the establishment of the "Board of Missions." hight look for the blessing of their common Master. unwavering prayers, and whatever can be included in one word, faith. But there is one principle besides At home their operations are of this kind: the Bro- which depends almost for its very existence on controprove not repulsive, will turn their sweet into bitter. therein. Those who have read, as all should, the Bishop of of music, and discipline is strictly kept: no one at any New Zealand's Charge, will remember how he depretime of the year is allowed to be absent over two weeks cates controversy; his course is a kindred one to Mr. at a time, and those who are not candidates or teachers, Breck's, and we doubt not that the success of both is Over one week. In September of last year they had attributable, in a great measure, under God, to the efforts to promote Christian Knowledge, was the Prosame positive teaching.*

DISCIPLINE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

To an afflicted mother, at the grave of her deceased child, it was said; "There was once a shepherd, whose One sheep would neither hear his voice nor follow him. Mr. Breck's supervision. There were sixteen of these He took up her little lamb in his arms; then the

JUBILEE TRACT;

of Christian Knowledge, in March, 1698-9. To assiduous and pious care of the Rev. Dr. Bray." which is added a short notice of some of the III. THE PREPARATION AND CIRCULATION OF Society's transactions since that time. By the BOOKS AND TRACTS. Rev. T. B. Murray, M. A. London: printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Christian Knowledge was held in London on the 8th ter giving the remainder. fice of prayer and praise; and though the pillar of of March, 1698-9, when five persons were present: cloud and of fire goes not before them, nor rests visibly namely, Francis, Lord Guilford, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Bart., Mr. Justice Hook, Colonel Maynard Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray. A few Present as when his glory shone most brightly on the vears afterwards, the 8th of March became famous as mercy-seat. Thus they take their journey from one the day on which Queen Anne, a great friend of the Society's objects, ascended the throne of this realm.

At the time of the foundation of this Society, the in Eugland until 1752, when the Calendar was reformed. The New Style then began, and it was ordered by statute, that thenceforth the year should commence on the 1st of January. But the historical commence on the 1st of January. But the historical the Society, upwards of a century since, speaking of require 25 missionaries annually. The colonies, however year had long been reckoned as beginning on the 1st it as "a Society for carrying on almost every good had long outgrown the spiritual accommodation provided of January. This explains the mode of printing dates | work." of a certain period as above, March 8, 1698-9, or 1698-9: and thus the Society is properly said to complete its 150th year on the 8th of March, 1849.

* See pp. 22-27 of the Bishop's Charge. We cannot forbear quoting his words in two places. "Of controversy I would say in general, that it is the bane of the Gospel among a hea-

† 1698-9.—The following occurs in the first page of the oldest Manuscript Minute Book in the Society's possession,

WHEREAS the growth of vice and immorality is greatly owing to gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian Re-ligion, we, whose names are underwritten, do agree to meet ngether as often as we can conveniently, to consult (under the conduct of the Divine Providence and Assistance) how we cies of the British Empire. may be able, by due and lawful methods to promote Christian HI. The Preparation and Circulation of Books and

(Here follow the names.)

for the poor. He crossed the Atlantic at his own a system of school-inspection, and from time to time It is much to be wished that the Missionary Socie- cost, though under a commission from his Diocesan, it put forth its views on the importance of setting on ties formed by members of the Church here in England, the Hon. Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, to advance foot Training Institutions for Schoolmasters and would follow the good example of kindred societies in religion in Maryland, which was then one of our Mistresses. America. The first Missionary Society there was American provinces; and he was afterwards mainly The yearly meeting of the Charity Schools in St. originated by the present Bishop of Missouri, in 1812, instrumental in establishing the Society for the Pro- Paul's Cathedral owes its origin to this Society, the "for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania;" pagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He laid the anniversary Sermon having been preached every year in 1820, a more extensive Society was composed, to plan for setting up Lending Libraries in destitute since the year 1701, before the Society, which meet, as well as might be, the increasing calls at home Districts in the Colonies; founded and arranged annually request the services of a preacher, and conand abroad. The government of it was strictly accordepositories of books for poor Clergymen and Students tributes towards the expenses of each anniversary. ding to the Apostolic rule, "Let nothing be done with- for Holy Orders in England and Wales, and wrote The first of these Sermons was preached by Dean out the Bishop." Its state, however, was but feeble some valuable treatises which were adopted for these Willis, in the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn. From for several years, when a few active clergymen and collections. He died in February, 1730, aged 73. its foundation the Society continued to set up Schools laymen made great efforts, and with very encouraging The general title of a memoir written after his death, in London and throughout the country, and most of success. At last, in 1835, at the General Convention, well describes the leading feature of his character: the Ward Schools in the city were formed at its it was ordered by the joint action of the Society and "Public Spirit Illustrated in the Life and Designs of suggestion. Returns were duly made to it from of the two Houses of Convention, that it should be the Rev. T. Bray, D.D.; 8vo, 1746." It is gratify- different parts of the country, stating the number of re-organized according to a plan which is now in force, ing, in the present day, to find so many benefits result- children in the several schools; the amount of supand not likely to be superseded. Every baptized per- ing, under a kind Providence, from the efforts of one port given to them; the sources from whence the

af its triennial meetings, appoints a Board of thirty styled, until the 19th of April, 1699, when Mr. John and difficulty,

nally distinguished, and it may be useful to show that Wales." The first meeting of the National Society the five original members entered fully upon the three was held at the house of the Society for Promoting

I. THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

At the first meeting, a resolution was passed to consider how to further and promote that good design of erecting Catechetical Schools in each parish in and about London, and Lord Guilford undertook to speak to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tenison, recommendiog a clause to be inserted in the bill for employing be instructed in the Church Catechism. It appears, by a minute of the 12th March, that the Archbishop was well pleased at being spoken to on this subject, and promised to use his influence with the Chairman of the Committee intrusted with the consideration of this business

children being 2131; and in that year was the first assemblage of the Metropolitan Charity Schools. Thus were the first seeds sown for the establishment of schools in connexion with the Church throughout England and Wales.

There are now at least 21,034 of these schools,

II. AID IN BEHALF OF THE COLONIES AND DEPEN-

DENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. The next object of general importance which laimed the attention of these five members, in their pagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

At the first meeting Dr. Bray was desired to lay before the Society his scheme of promoting Religion in the Plantations and his accounts of benefactions and disbursements towards the same.

In 1699 Lord Weymouth gave £200, Sir R. religious and educational works. Bulkely £20, and Mr. Ibbot one share in the "mine adventure," in behalf of the plantations or Colonies. In the same year Dr. Bray had disbursed of his own money towards the plantations £631, which the Society repaid him. He went in 1699 to Maryland, where, says an account published shortly afterwards, "Sixteen Clergymen have a competent maintenance, GREAT Success FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS. Being their glebes settled and Libraries fixed; and many an account of the chief proceedings of the five thousand practical and devotional books have been original members of the Society for the Promotion dispersed among the people with good effect, by the

On the 20th March, 1698-9, some books being wanted for circulation among the poor, the five members subscribed £12 towards the cost of printing them, Lord Guilford contributing £5, Sir Humphrey The first meeting of the Society for Promoting Mackworth £4; Justice Hook, and Colonel Colches-

Before this, steps had been taken by the members for founding Lending Libraries in America.

and amidst many discouragements, set about their

year was reckoned as beginning on the 25th of March. kind engaged the attention of the Society in its

One good design, to which he probably alluded, was the effort made-chiefly through Dr. Bray-to improve the moral, religious and physical condition of Of the five original members, to whose Christian prisons and prisoners. Much was done by the Society prisons and the classification of prisoners was drawn 1847, £63,562, giving a total of 109,812 for the three years. up, and presented by a Committee of the Society to up, and presented by a Committee of the Society to the Board. But the exertions of the Members were stock. The estimated expenditure for the next three years was £62,000 a-year. There were 413 missionaries then people." "The simple course seems to be, to teach truth rather by what it is than by what it is not. Let us give our years of labour and expense, the plans proposed for converts the true standard, and they will apply it themselves to the visitation of prisons, and the improvement of its the discovery and contradiction of error." inmates, were given up.

> The Society's general designs may be properly stated under these three heads:-

I. The Education of the Poor. II. Aid in behalf of the Colonies and Dependen-

I. THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR. The minutes of the Society show what an active

son is a member of the Society; in other words, it is whose life was spent in doing good to the souls and means are derived, and other particulars for the information of the Members, who were in friendly corresthat much-forgotten principle, that the faith is given These five were the only members of the Society pondence with the Trustees of the Schools, and

It may be truly said, to the honour of this Society,

too heavy for the Society, and in 1811 this branch of then established, entitled "The National Society for port it appears that-It is interesting to trace in its present line of ope- Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles

The Board in 1839 voted £5000 to the National Society, in order to enable it to carry into effect its plans for training Masters and Mistresses. In January, 1849, the sum of £1000 was voted towards the establishment of a training Institution at Carmarthen; the peculiar circumstances of the Principality, with regard to Religious instruction, calling for this especial exercise of bounty. Wales had for a long series of the poor, to have the children taught to read, and to years been an object of much interest, and as early as the year 1707, when it established Lending Libraries in Wales, Carmarthen received the first Library.

It must be recollected that the Society has laboured, scribe a stock for insurance of the charge of setting up grants of its publications in behalf of such schools in Ceremony. schools, and Justice Hook drew an instrument of necessitous parishes. Some of these grants may be insurance, and a form of subscription for the contribu- comparatively small in amount, but they are very tors. On the 12th of March Colonel Colchester numerous, and form a large item in the yearly outlay. undertook to endeavour to find out three persons, who It is only necessary to examine the Reports of the should begin an attempt to set up schools in three Monthly Meetings, or the lists contained in the parishes. The e humble endeavours were blessed Annual Reports, to ascertain the measures of help thus June, 1848, alluding to the gratuitous supplies of books, not only for Schools, but for Lending Libraries and for distribution among the poor, observed: "How

> In 1840 the sum of £4000 was granted towards applying religious instruction by means of schools and pastoral instruction to the poor inhabitants of the islands of Scilly: this endowment being assigned in lieu of an annual payment which had since the year

1752 been made by the Society. Scotland and Ireland, have partaken, through the Society, of the means of furnishing poor Schools with Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, and

In certain instances sums of money have been voted nents; £700 having been granted in 1837 and 1841. Episcopal robes. in behalf of Mauritus, for this object. And the sum of £3000 was placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Australia, who, with the sanction of the Board, applied office of Bishops in connexion with the English Church. the Ministry, and for Schoolmasters.

(To be continued.)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. dral, when the report of the society was read. Beside apwards of 100 clergymen, who were in full canonicals, there were present—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Llandaff, Worcester, Ox-We may well imagine the zeal and earnestness with which these faithful men in a licentious age, and amidst many discouragements, set about their a most impressive sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Lichfield, from the text, "Go ye into all the world and Some other benevolent objects of a more general preach the Gospel to every creature." The report stated that in consequence of the distress in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland in the year 1847, emigration from for them, the population increasing with singular rapidity and an addition of from 50,000 to 70,000 settlers being and an addition of from 50,000 to 70,000 settlers being yearly made to it. In 1845 a collection was made for the society under a royal letter, by which, in addition to the ordinary income of £49,472, the sum of £34,398 was real-ordinary income of £49,472, the sum of £34,398 was real-ordinary income of £49,472, the sum of £34,000 to 70,000 settlers being the meeting terminated.—18th May.

On Monday Earl Nelson introduced a bill into the House of Lords, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time of the second time on Thursday week, for the Regulation of the approximation for the second time of the ized, making a total of £83,870. In 1846 the inc amounted £56,411, and in 1847 to 44,815, giving for the zeal and courage the Society owes a large debt of gratitude, the most eminent, as well as the most eminent emin The deficiency was made up by the sale of the society's Canada, supported from the interest of the Clergy Receipt Fund; 17 in Nova Section supported by Day directly or indirectly connected with the society-46 in Fund; 17 in Nova Scotia, supported by Parliamentary grants for the lifetime of the recipients; and others in various places. In addition to this, there were upwards of 300 divinity students, &c. supported by the society.—
The whole party dined in the evening with the Lord Mayor.

The Bishop of Oxtord (says the Oxford Herald) has, we understand, stopped legal proceedings against, the Rev. T. W. Allies, Rector of Launton, on account of there being no tangible matter on which to ground a prosecution in the Ecclesiason, it is much to be desired that the Theological College should be like that of St. Augustin's, presided over by Bishop Coleridge—under the immediate supervision of our revered Diocesan. Would not the parental visitation of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the students in our control of the students in the supervision of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the students in the supervision of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the students in the supervision of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the supervision of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the subdivision of the supervision of such a man as the Bishop of Toronto tend much to the improvement of the subdivision of the subdivision of such as a supervision of the subdivision of such as a subdivisio

Bart., and place stained glass windows in Lincoln cathedral to the memory of deceased relatives.

to the Right Hon. Lord Ward and his heirs, in consequence of the extreme munificence of his lordship. The benefactions already given by the noble lord in aid of the erection of this church, amount to £5,500, and when through his bounty, St. Mark's, Pensentt, shall be finally accorded it was then be fairly realled amount the most them. completed, it may then be fairly ranked amongst the most perfect and beautiful of modern parish churches.—Birngham Gazette.

the instruction of 6,000 children. Seventeen elergymen bave been added to the parish. "the sites of three, the (Cheers.) The Rev. T. R. Brooke and Edward Craig, discosts of two, and the endowment of one, were the offerings graced themselves by spouting against the Church and in favor of private individuals." On Wednesday, the foundation-stone of the tenth of these projected churches was laid by the earl of Harrowby, in the presence of seven Bishops (London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Ripon, Lichfield, Oxford and Coleridge, who with the Rev. T. Bowdler, H Mackenzie, and W. C. Cotton, afterwards preached in the several churches,) upwards of a hundred clergymen, many noblemen, and a large general assemblage. The stone bore an inscription stating that the site of the church, house, and schools, was the gift of Mr. W. O. Hammond Lady Isabella Brydges, and Mrs. Harrison; and that the cost of the edifices is defrayed by one individual, Mr. W. Cotton. Lord Harrowby made a brief speech, and hymns and prayers terminated the out door ceremony. Immediately afterwards 4,000 charity children, and half as many general spectators repaired, on invitation, to a vast teaparty, given in a building lent by the Eastern Counties Railway, where again the Reverend prelates, and noblemen attended, and took part in the proceedings. The immense room was handsomely decorated with flags,

"Grants to the amount of £12,910 have been made in aid of 40 new churches and chapels, the rebuilding or encolarging 11, and giving increased accommodation in 43 others; making a total of 27,968 additional sittings, of which 23,071 are to be free. £4,215 was granted towards the erection of churches in seventeen new parishes, containing a population of 63,798 persons. Aid to the amount of £38,235 has been granted towards the erection of churches in 136 districts, which are expected to be endewed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and which will afford 81,206 seats. of which 62,293 are to be free—The grants paid during the year to 111 places amount to

AND PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—CANTERBURY, Tuesday Evening.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury having appointed this day for the consecration of the Bishops designate of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land,

The main reason which accounts for the ceremony of consecration taking place at Canterbury Cathedral to-day, is the recent establishment of St. Augustine's Missionary College in this city. It was thought appropriate that the two new Bishops, being, strictly speaking, Missionary Bishops, being, strictly speaking, Missionary Bishops, the setting apart of them to their high office should be performed near to the College founded for the purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of purpose of raising up a body of efficient Missionary purpose of purpose of the Ministers of the Gospel by our blessed Lord, are, above all others, required to dedicate themselves to His work; their time, their talents, all most be His. It is to their inestimable privilege to visit the sick, carry the message of comfort to the weak hearted, and point out the way to the blind; therefore, if we desire our clergy to walk aright, let them be trained while young to those purpose of the stable of the raising up a body of efficient Missignary, paths, along which they are to be Clergymen from all parts of the country.

Archbishop took his seat within the rails of the Com-munion Table, which stands on a commanding ascent at the eastern end of the Cathedral.

The Right Rev. George Smith, D.D., of St. Mary's 752 been made by the Society.

Other countries and our own Colonies, as well as the Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford, Bishop Elect of Prince Rupert's Land, were then introduced to the Archbishop, and the usual preliminary formalities having been proceeded with, the two Bishops designate retired. Up to this time they were vested in their rochets, the Episcopal habits without the lawn, sleeves, &c. After the lapse of a few minutes, during In certain instances sums of money have been voted for the erection and outfit of schools in distant settlements: £700 having been granted in 1837 and 1841, Episcopal robes. The remaining portion of the consecration service, as set out in the Book of Common Prayer, was proceeded with, and the Archbishop, by the imposi of hands, admitted Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson to the the amount to School purposes; keeping in view, PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.-The annual meeting of this however, the original intention of the grant, which Society took place on Tuesday week at Exeter Hall, London; was for the education of persons in the Colony, for the Large room was crowded on the occasion. Lord Ashley presided, and at some length vindicated the usefulness of the society. The secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts for the past year amounted to £32,000, showing an

increase on those of the preceding year of more than £6,000. The expenditure had been £29,000, thus leaving a surplus of nearly £3,000, but as the society during the previous year, had exceeded its income by £4,000, a balance still remained against it of £1,000. Yet the support which the society had received had been greatly increased. Upwards of 200 clergy men had added their subscriptions to the funds, and 400 new lay subscribers had contributed to the Parent Society, besides The 148th anniversary meeting of this society was held on Monday afternoon the 21st May, in St. Paul's Cathernoon wailed 289 incumbents, intrusted with the cure of 2,094,521 now-aided 289 incumbents, intrusted with the cure of 2,094,521 people, making an average income of £202, while 160 of them had no parsouage-house. The society had now erected or kept open 140 churches and chapels, and they defrayed the expense of 155 rooms licensed for the celebration of public worship. The report which was a very lengthy document gave a minute account of the society's operations throughout the year.— Chancellor Raikes moved that the report be adopted and prin ted. The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Nottingham, moved a resolu-tion to the effect, that the meeting desired to thank the Divine Head of the Church, for disposing the hearts of the people t contribute largely to the funds of the society during the past year, by which means the society had been enabled to extend their operations. He said, when he first went to Nottingham he used to find a large number of Romish priests or sisters o mercy about the streets, but the society had had the effect of driving them away. His curates went two and two visiting at too late.

At the whom they had got to attend his schools. In the autumn of whom they had got to attend his schools. In the autumn of last year he had 1,030 children in the schools which he had established. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman see the Theological Institution at Cobourg confined to the established. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.—18th May.

pointments to Foreign Chaplaincies. The bill confines itself strictly to rendering a license from a Bishop necessary for every clergyman officiating as a Foreign Chaplain. We had trusted desire to see an efficient Church Institution established on will certainly be again to have some security that the Foreign and taught to walk, and which were won to their foreoffice shall not appoint schismatics, which it appears now to have the power to do when it has the will. It is we believe,

The Bishop of Oxford (says the Oxford Herald) has, we he finds it impossible to subdue. For this simple prac-

dral to the memory of deceased relatives.

The patronage in perpetuity of St. Mark's Pensnett, Staffordshire, has been conveyed by the Queen in Council

At the London Missionary Society meeting the Duke of Argyle presided, and made a speech; in which he commented with attempted severity on the Bishop of London, for refusing In the year 1839 the parish of Bethnal Green, contained to allow a sermon to be preached for this Society, in one of the 80,000 inhabitants, and but two churches and three clergymen. A movement was originated to carry out a scheme of erecting and endowing ten churches, with suitable parsonage houses and schools. Nine of these churches have been erected and consecrated; three parsonage-houses have been built, and provision made for the description of St. Jude. He thought the Church would be better served when all its members prove that they do not place Episcopacy in the front of Christianiy. This luminous sentiment was received with "loud applause." Of course it was. two more; and six schools have been built of capacity for | baltucination declared "he considered himself a bishop-the

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinious of our Correspondents .- ED. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. " And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thing

And thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt

Sin, -In reading over the Report of The Church Society for the year 1848, I have been much surprised to At the Clergy Orphan Corporation quarterly court, holden on Saturday last, at the Freemason's Tavern, it was stated by the treasurer that the sum of £200 had been contributed, by the Rev. T. Bowdler, towards a fund for founding an exhibition for a boy proceeding from the whole face of the country has been changed by the petual influx of new settlers, and the territory has one one of the States of the Union. Happily the k of the Church began while the field was thinly address approval. No clergyman can be to the Committee's approval. No clergyman can be to the control the Courted and has been so liberally begun.

On Friday the annual general meeting of the friends of ligion wiped away it becomes a matter of serious importhe Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement Building and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, was who are to be sent as Messengers of Christ, to feed with held at the society's offices, St. Martin's-lane, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. From the report it appears that—

"Grants to the amount of £12,910 have been made in "Grants to the amount

> will afford \$1,206 seats. of which 62,293 are to be free.—
> The grants paid during the year to 111 places amount to
> £20,083 the donations received to £2,183 3s. 10d.; legacies £369 19s.; receipts under the Royal letter up to the
> 31st March, £3,363 15s 9d. On the 31st of March there
> were grants unpaid to the amount of £44,864; value of
> the funds in the society's hands, £48,435 9s. 10d, leaving
> a balance of £3,571 9s. 10d.
>
> Meet the demands required. It seems, however, pretty
> certain that a change must be made in the constitution of
> the Theological College. One of the grand objects, as I apprehend, of a Theological College, is the formation of the
> mind and manners of the Students, the keeping up a constant watchfulness over them, and accustoming the young
> learners to discharge those duties which they will necessarily have to perform on their admission to Holy Orders.
> Hodge the present system of non-residence, it is utterly Consecration of the New Bishops of Victoria and Prince Ruper's Land.—Cancerbury, Tuesday Evening.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury by Canterbury appointed this day for the consecration of the Cancerbury by Canterbury by their superiors, nor will it enable them to acquire, as by It must be recollected that the Society has laboured, and still continues to exert itself in the support of his business.
>
> It must be recollected that the Society has laboured, and still continues to exert itself in the support of schools, by supplying them with books of instruction at the Cathedral close was crowded with the Cathedral close was crowded with the Cathedral close was crowded with the reduced prices, as well as by making gratuitous at the reduced prices, as well as by making gratuitous grants of its publications in behalf of such schools in Those persons about to the Musisters of the George by our places of the Church, which need discharge of the Church, which need discharge of the Church, which need them to acquire, as by and still continues to exert itself in the support of church, which need them to acquire, as by an along them with the Cathedral shortly after the Church, which need them to acquire, as by an along them with the Cathedral shortly after the Church, which need them to acquire, as by an along them with the Cathedral shortly after the Church, which need them to acquire, as by an along them with the Cathe The main reason which accounts for the ceremony of on the Ministers of the Gospel by our blessed Lord, are, Salisbury, Worcester, St. Asaph, Bishop Coleridge, War- them to adapt their conversation to the peculiarities and den of St. Augustine's College, and other Prelates; the Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; the Venerable James Croft, M.A., Archdeacon of Faculty of Arts, in order that the sons of Churchmen and for distribution among the poor, observed: "How far beyond calculation are the blessings of which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been, and still, God be thanked, continues to be, the dispenser! Is there a parish throughout the realm of England, that is not familiar with its name, and does not profit by its beneficence?"
>
> In 1840 the sum of £4000 was granted towards
>
> Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; the Venerable Benjamin Harrison, M. A., Archdeacon of Canterbury; the Venerable Benjamin Harrison, M. A., Archdeacon of Canterbury; the Venerable Benjamin Harrison, M. A., Archdeacon of Maidstone; the Hon. and Rev. J. E., Archdeacon of Maidstone; the Hon. and Rev. J. E., Boscawen; the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, M. A.; the Rev. Francis Dawson, B.D.; the Rev. Dr. Russell; the Rev. Francis Dawson, B.D.; the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rev. Dr. Russell; the Rev. Francis Dawson, B.D.; the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D.; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; the Rev. John Thomas, M. A.; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; the Rev. John Thomas, M. A.; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; the Rev. John Thomas, M. A.; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; the Rev. Gleraymen from all parts of the country. may serve other Gods,

Full choral service was performed, and at its close the from a Petition from the Romanists of Kingston to Par-Allow me to call your attention to the following extract

"Your petitioners beg leave to represent that in whatever manner the present constitution of the University of Toronto may be amended, and supposing it to be under the most liberal form, the great majority of the professors will be undoubtedly Protestants, and obviously anti-I Roman]-Catholic in their teachings and tendencies.

"Solicitous, therefore, as we are for the education of our youth in the higher branches of education in a mo consistent with the full enjoyment of our religious faith, we have for years felt the want of a Collegiate Institution in Upper Canada where they might receive such an education without detriment to their religious principles.—
If, then, through the liberality of your Hon. House, from
the sources at the disposal of the Provincial Government, the College of Regiopolis be established on a permanent trained Professors for the higher branches of Collegiate education, [Roman] Catholic parents in both sections of the Province will feel security and encouragement in confiding their children to that Institution. Their security will be heightened by the cheering prospect which hope ever raises in the mind of the parent at the thought of a saperior education for his child; while their security will never be disturbed by apprehensions on the score of those religious principles which their children may imbibe from the Professors."

Let Churchmen of the Province consider this lesson of wisdom, coming from a body who are, on all occasions, ready to assail the "heretical bigots of Protestant England." Give us a Church Institution, and we, as menland." Give us a Church Institution, and we, as members of the Church, declare to you that "our security will be heightened by the soul-cheering prospects which hope ever raises in the mind of the parent at the thought of a superior education for his child; while our security will never be disturbed by apprehensions on the score of those religious principles which our children must imbibe from Professors" whose mouths are sealed against the enunciation of religious truths, or who may Jesuitteally introduce any poisonous doctrines under the cover of "Historical Literature," or who, sneering at all religion, may be pleased by a specious materialism to create doubts and unbelief in the minds of youth. Our greatest enemy is our own self-confidence: we are slumbering in an unnatural repose, while the foe is emboldened to advance for our destruction. The constant cry is-

" Cernis quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum Lumina rara micant somnos vinosque sepulti." Surely then it is time for the Church to awake, ere it be

At the Annual Meeting of the Church Society of the understood that the Government will not offer any opposition given to his Teacher; and long in after life do the rememto the bill in its present shape.—19th May. STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS FOR LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

In the Commons on May 14, Mr. Hawes, in answer to Mr.

Osborne (an anti Church Radical) stated that Hong-Kong purpose to follow the example set by Sir C. Anderson, Bart., and place stained glass windows in Lincoln cathe
Bart., and place stained glass windows in Lincoln cathe
be paid from the Colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the paid from the Colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the paid from the Colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the paid from the Colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of both that mutual attachment and respect to which we have alluded, and an illustration of which is afforded in the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the activity of the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund arising by the colonial Bishopric's fund,—a fund ari

clergy,-they must know him and be acquainted with biin really to love him; and to secure this he must be amongst them. That the College would be rendered more efficient by being removed to Toronto, cannot be denied, the foregoing reasoning be correct; and as regards the comparative expenses, it is submitted that, beyond the rent of a suitable building, no more would be spent in Toronto than at Cobourg. From careful enquiry we arrive at the conclusion, that the board of each student Toronto, as follows: would not exceed £30: at present the exhibitions amount to £40 a-year, and from this as we understand, £15 are deducted for fees (which, by the way, we would gladly see abelished). Now if, in lieu of this, the exhibition implied free residence, board and fees, a very material advantage would be gained to the exhibitioner, and the funds of the College remain uninjured. At all events, whatever may be the present expense to the student for his board and lodging in Cobourg, it is quite certain that they would not be increased by their being all July 15th, Trinity Church, at 11 o'clock. assembled together in one building, presided over by judicious and well-selected officers. We are told, Sunday After Sunday, that without faith "we are dead." Let th Church exercise this faith, and believe that God will prosper and bless so charitable a work; let an appeal be made instantly to the Church, shewing the necessity of having our children educated in the sound and pure doctrine of our Holy Catholic Faith, and it cannot be supposed that the Holy Spirit would fail "to stir up in our minds such love towards God" as would bring forth if I had not witnessed the benefits resulting to generally terminating at the age of 21, the interval pre-vious to ordination wa passed with the Rectors of the Parishes, under whose guidance they became quite fami-liar with the details of parochial duty, and were, consenovelty of their position. Those students gaining exhibitions were free from fees, and had commons also free. Yours, Y, Z.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-These are terrible times in which to fighting, you will be able to bear without injury, the astonishment which you will experience on learning that the Methodist preachers have taken to Cassock Waist-coats!!! That is what I call astounding—don't you?—It would have been somewhat startling to have heard that the Magyars had taken to the Cossacks, so generously presented to them by the autocrat, but to learn that the Methodists have taken to the Cassocks, would beat all preference of the purse to the service of God, they are confess, with sorrow, that they must a cocked hat. Now I'm pretty sure that you now-a-days besets those who have anything to tell-No you about this matter. A friend of mine who is very temperate, has a neommonly good sight, who is not at all imaginative or superstitious, did plainly see, and for the space of several hours did observe a certain Methodist be much grace in the heart? No! Churchmen who preacher, of somewhat youthful years, on a certain steam, preacher, of somewhat youthful years, on a certain steam-boat plying between Hamilton, Toronto and other ports goods, have no right to a cheap Gospel; and if they "July 1757, Sund. 10.—I preached at seven, on istic garments, commonly called "a Cassock Waistcoat." make it cheap, they make it vile.

"July 1757, Sund. 10.—I preached at seven, on Repent and believe the Gospel. At the Church. and it is altogether contrary to ghostly etiquette to make | modernized form :themselves cheap by such indiscriminate appearances-3rd, because my friend is quite sure that he was nothing ard, because my friend is quite sure that he was nothing more or less than a Methodist preacher, and says that the feature of an apparition which he possessed was endeavouring to appear what he was not—viz: a Clergyman.—Trusting that the Christian Guardian will see to this material of the Christian Guardian will see to this material of the country, 'of his own cost? His prince and nation, in ing to appear what he was not-viz: a Clergyman.— Trusting that the Christian Guardian will see to this mat-

Very truly yours, W. S. D. Diocese of Toronto, June 18, 1849.

			WEEKLY CALEND	AI				
Day.	Date.		of power and the state of the s		1st Les	2d Lesson		
G	July	1.	4TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.	M.	1Sam.	12 13.	Luke 13. Philip 1.	
M	, a	2		M. E,	Prov.		Luke 14. Philip 2.	
T	**	3.		M. E.		15. 16.		
w	**	4.		M.E.	"	17. 18.	Luke 16. Philip 4	
T	"	5.		M,	"	19.	Luke 17. Colos. 1.	
F	**	6.		M. E.	"	21.	Luke 18, Colos. 2,	
S	16	7		M.	44	23, 24.	Luke 19. Colos. 3.	
G	"	8,		M.	1Sam.	15.		

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JUNE 28, 1849.

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MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMEOR DISTRICTS.

Toronto, 6th June, 1849. It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list.

1	rem	am, &c., John 1	ORONTO.
Friday,	29,	Nassagaweya	11 A.M.
Saturday	30,	Nelson	11 A.M.
		Wellington Square	3 P.M.
July, 1	849.		
Sunday,	1,	Oakville	10 A.M.
		Palermo	3 р.м.
Monday,	2,	Hornby	11 A.M.
		Streetsville	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	Sydenham	11 A.M.
		St. Peter's, Credit	3 р.м.
Wednesday,	4,	Etobicoke	11 A.M.
		Weston	3 р.м.
Should th	ere l	be any error or omission i	n this list
the Bishop re	eque	sts the Clergymen interester	d'to notify
him of the co	mai	n time to be competed	a to dotting

nim of the same in time to be corrected.

their esteem for him? It cannot be doubted but that the and to be present for Examination in the Hall of the living was considered a poor one, (supposing, of course, steem for him? It cannot be doubted but that the land to be present for Examination in the Harl of the previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary and pride in the drawing-

Confirmations in the several Churches of the City of

July 8th, Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Con-

Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Congregation of St. James's Church,) at half-past 3, P.M. St. George's Church, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock.

MINISTERS' MAINTENANCE.

tings of Thomas Faller the following sentiment, quoted however baseless in reality, for the complaint we have as an objection much in the mouths of certain persons quoted; and people might then have been very apt to in his time who looked with a particularly jealous eye argue, that where a Church possesses no tithe endowour minds such love towards God as would bring forth good fruit, and save us from the curse of mingling with upon the treasures—such as they were—of the Church:
those who deny the Lord that bought them. I should not "To keep the streams of the Gospel fresh and pure, where her clerge, moreover, led unworldly and univerhave presumed to offer any remarks on so interesting a nothing is more effectual than fencing out wealth from sally blameless lives, that it was utterly impossible £107 4s. 11d. the Clergy." We forget how Fuller's strong arm students, both in a moral and physical point of view, from such a system of College residence. The plan now submitted was that carried out by one of the ablest Colonial not a mind so quick as his, to frame the ready reply—

If we go on to ask, however, where these expressions the Clergy." We forget how Fuller's strong arm that such complaints would be uttered, such aspersions Bishops the Church ever had, and it is gratifying to find "It may not be desirable that the Clergy generally were actually used, it turns out that in no imaginary

parative abundance and ease. At the late Meeting of ground-work or foundation, -namely, in the United port. He sayskeeping the Clergy in a necessitous condition, were lishment is exhibited! quently, when ordained, prepared to take the charge of a district, free from the embarrassment arising from the which were mentioned on that occasion one more may report of whose godless proceedings we visited lately be added. The Laity thereby deprive themselves of the with a reprehension only but too mild, considerblessing which descends upon those who give freely and ing the subject that evoked it. What lesson does this I am afraid that this epistle is already tediously long.

I shall, therefore, conclude, trusting to see the subject humbly to Almighty God. It was truly observed, at the Society's Meeting, that the Clergy are willing to the Church, but the necessity of the determined watchendure the cross, and ought to be so. They will not | word "No surrender!" privations they may be called upon to suffer: they do her temporal grandeur, it is evident, from the case in we live, and what with revolutions in Europe and riots in Montreal, one can scarcely get an hour of comfortable quietude. Upon my word, the state of excitement in which but when we come to the consideration that the Laity venom, and the reason is clear. It is her sound, unwe are kept is positively dangerous to a man's digestion impose the cross upon their Pastors, the question wears changing principles that they hate, and which they and I would not willingly add to it, but from a sense of duty. After hearing, however, that the Romans have taken a very different aspect. Have they a right to do this? Would continue to hate just the same were every atom that into a cocked hat. Now I'm pretty sure that you don't more than half believe me, and that sthe plague that

We wait yet longer to reap the fruits of their labours.

We coccurred that the Journals of John Wesley. As it The mere fact that the Missionary is poor does not, is possible that the copy from which our contemporary matter what revelations are made of the insidious progress of Puseyism, people wont believe you, and perhaps laugh at you into the bargain—but I do assure you what I'm about to state, is a solemn fact, and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the Charles and I hope you will call the attention of the charles are that the the Missionary is poor does not, is possible that the copy from which our contemporary quotes is an improved and expurgated one, the following passage may possess to him the freshness of novelty. Containing, as it does, a deliberate expression that the copy from which our contemporary quotes is an improved and expurgated one, the following passage may possess to him the freshness of novelty. Containing, as it does, a deliberate expression the attention of the Christian Guardian to it, as a fearful proof of the deep inroad that the pestilent heresy of Puseyism has made in that very protestant sect—Bless my heart!—just to think of a Methodist preacher in a Cassock Waistcoat!—it's quite shocking—isn't it? The Conference must keep a sharp look out after Brother J. as when her members are neither persecuted nor desti-view them the slip to a dead certainty and that the edition of the Minister be allowed to remain poor. "Journals" before us is the Dublin one of 1809. lips more convincing than theirs? But, when the of Mr. Wesley's opinion upon a matter of grave imhe'll give them the slip to a dead certainty—and then tute; then, if the Minister be allowed to remain poor, "Journals" before us is the Dublin one of 1809, there will be a vacancy at Montreal in other places besides Monklands—in which region by the way this erring the very circumstances which make him poor. And the Methodist Preaching Houses in town and country." brother may bye and bye arrive. But I was going to tell you ab ut this matter. A friend of mine who is very what, in such a case, becomes of God's blessing? Can By the way, it would appear from this phraseology

name in the privileges and honours of which none of the sentences which relate to a provision for the Clergy. Quay. In the evening, talking with the Society. I Clergy in these parts participate—He could not have been It seems to us to be so comprehensive and so much to a ghost—1st. because it was broad day-light, and that is a thing that ghosts can't abide—2nd. because he was observed by a number of other persons beside my friend- readers in the following abridged and somewhat

"The office of the Ministry requires more pains and

His prince and nation, in Trusting that the Christian Guardian will see to this matter without delay, and endeavour to put a stop to such dangerous innovations,

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,

Whose service he exposes his life, bestow a fitting and well-merited remuneration. Or, "who planteth vines and dresseth a vineyard, if he enjoy no share of the produce, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feedeth' and guardeth 'a flock' of sheep, 'and eateth not of the milk of the flock'? Again, it is most reasonable that you should be bountiful to the messengers of salva-tion. 'We' Ministers, in praying for you, preaching, and administering the Sacraments to you. 'have sown' that good seed of grace, which will procure 'unto you' eternal life. We have dispensed unto you all 'spiritual things,' for the good of your souls. 'Is it,' then, too much, or for the good of your souns. (5 it, then, to seemeth it 'a great matter if,' in requital for heavenly blessings sown, 'we shall reap' some small part of 'your blessings sown, 'we shall reap' some small part of 'your necessities'. The worldly things' for the supply of our necessities? Ministers of the Gospel certainly deserve as much as the Levitical priesthood, and 'do ye not know' how honou-rably the law provided for them? They had many free cities and lands, and all the tithes. And, besides these, it was appointed 'that they which' were but Levites, and only 'm nister' and serve the priests 'about holy things,' should 'live' upon the best parts 'of the sacrifice'; and that the priests, who offer all oblations, being 'they who wait' on the service of God 'at the altar,' should have a large share of the offerings, and the benefit of all consecrated things, so that they 'are partakers with the altar. 'Even so,' in strict analogy with this provision, 'hath the Lord,' under the Gospel, 'also ordained' and appointed, 'that they who,' leaving all other employments, 'devote themselves to preaching the Gospel,' 'should live of the Gospel.' They assume the holy and all-important duty of proclaiming and recommending the glad tidings of salvation; and, that they may not be called off from this sacred work, the people, to whom they minister, should cheerfully provide for their wants, in token of their thankfulness for the Gospel which Christian Ministers bring. 'Let him,' therefore, 'that,' by God's Minister, 'is taught in the word' of the Gospel the way of salvation, give and 'minister unto him that teacheth him' a part of, and a share in, all that he enjoyeth of the good things of his life. The Lord requireth this as you hope for any re-

life. The Lord requireth this, as you hope for any re-ward at his hands Therefore, 'be not deceived' with any vain expectations of happiness if you neglect this duty.

'God is not mocked' with hypocrisy, and will not for man's caprice or selfishness, dispense with obedience to his laws. And one of his irreversible laws is this, that 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap'; that they who will not give to God here, shall have no reward from God hereafter."

DISSENTING STAPLE ABUSE.

There is a class of well-meaning but weak-minded people, of the "Baptist Noel School," who are apt to imagine that if the Church were separated from the State, she must, as a matter of necessary consequence, become eminently purified and greatly more efficient. Such persons as we are speaking of are by no means all of them, however, separatists on principle, like the excellent individual, but miserably lax theologian, whom we have just above referred to. They are simply good-natured people, who, incapable of thinking evil themselves, are apt to imagine that if the stock grievances, which dissenters are pleased to connect with the name of the establishment, were removed, the sectarians would, as a matter of necessary consequence, cease to be vituperative, and would hold out the right

hand of fellowship forthwith, in all cordial amity. We beg to call the attention of persons who are apt to think and argue thus, to a line or two from some infidel speeches quoted in a late number of our paper; the THE LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, on Sunday, the 19th of August. Candidates for Hele Orders whether of December 19th of August. Candidates for Hele Orders whether of December 19th or School and college; to pay for his hunting and Victoria Districts.—Colborne and Grafton.

Midland and Victoria Districts.—Colborne and Grafton.

Midland and Victoria Districts.—Kingston; Stuartsville, Barriefield; Bath and Lambton; Loughborough;
Storrington; Sheffield. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next passage is as follows: - "We have to pay for the luxu-Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested amusement," &c., &c. Now if this passage, with a to communicate without delay to the Rev. H.J. Grasett, good deal more like it, had been delivered in the heart

room,-and had some grumbling dissenter then made THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will (D. V.) hold use of the above quoted language, the friends of the Church might have considered that he did so with at least some shadow of reason.

The assertion would not even then have been a true gregation of the Holy Trinity,) at 12 one, seeing that the Church of England who knows anything at all of the law of vested rights one, seeing that the Church of England—as every one is perfectly aware of-is supported by property of her own, to which she has just as good a title, at least, as any corporate body in the land,-most of her endowments being the special bequests of various pious Churchmen) -and a far better one than that of many private individuals, as, for instance, the Dukes of Argyle and Bedford, a large portion of whose incomes is derived from Church spoliation.

Still dissenters might, in the case we have put We remember to have seen in the choice old wri- hypothetically, seem to have some shadow of an excuse,

bishops the Church ever had, and it is gratuying to had that he now occupies that very position which, as a Churchman, we would gladly see, as nearly as possible, assumed by our no less exemplary Bishop. In the College to which I allude, the whole establishment partook of the character of a family gathering; and in the evening single in the library for the purposes of study, and morning and evening single in public provers as commanded by an even possible that the Clergy generally should be opulent, but it certainly is not a happy thing for the Church, in times which are not times of persecution and distress, that they should be miserably poor."

Various are the reasons why the prevalence of where the complaint and the aspersion were simply as and evening some or the purposes of study, and morning that he now occupies that the Clergy generally were actually used, it turns out that in no imaginary fox-hunting paradise of a bloated, overpaid, and world-lege to which I allude, the whole establishment partook por the character of a family gathering; and in the evening some property is not a happy thing for the Church, in times which are not times of persecution and distress, that they should be miserably poor."

Various are the reasons why the prevalence of clerical poverty is not a blessing to the Church, whilst The Church Society, some of the evils resulting from States, where not even the shadow of a Church estab-

shrink from preaching the Gospel, through fear of any Were the Church at home shorn to-morrow of all no more than their duty in submitting to the heaviest point which we have quoted, that not one whit less Have they a right to call upon the Ministers of Christ of her temporalities swallowed up by some successful

Repent and believe the Gospel. At the Church, Now this is a mysterious circumstance—My triend's viHe could not have been a clergyman, for he rejoices in a much pleased with his paraphrase of those Offertory little village called Normanby, and about five on the

saw more than ever the care of God over them that fear him. What was it which stopped their growing in grace? Why, they had a well-meaning preacher mong them, who was inflaming them more and more against the Clergy. Nor could he advise them to attend the public ordinances. For he never went either to Church or Sucrament himself. This I knew not, but God did; and by his wise providence prevented the consequences which would naturally have ensued .-William Manuel was pressed for a soldier; so the people go to Church and Sacrament as before."

To our positive knowledge there are many William Manuels among the Methodists at the present day; and as we charitably trust that they are all wellmeaning preachers, we are hopeful that when they know the views of the architect of their platform, they will conduct themselves accordingly. The Christian Guardian being an exponent of Wesleyanism will, of course, join heartily in our aspirations.

CONSECRATION OF THE TWO NEW COLONIAL

BISHOPS. In a succeeding column will be found a brief account from the English Churchman of this solemn and interesting ceremonial. The Church of England. notwithstanding all her difficulties at home, is earnestly striving to provide for the spiritual destitution of her Colonial offspring. The extension of the Colonial Episcopate has been making good progress during the last ten years. A great and good work it is,a work which is urgently needed to give strength and consistency, and fulness to the structure of Church discipline,-and God grant that such a work may prosper!

"A few friends who attended the solemn services in Canterbury Cathedral, at the enthronization of the Archbishop, the Dedication of St. Augustine's Chapel, and the Consecration of the two Colonial Bishops, have suggested that it would be well to commemorate these three events by erecting some memorial, which might add to the general beauty of that glorious sanctuary, and at the same time mark the gratitude which all true members of the Church of England must feel to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, for their costly munificence in having expended, within the last thirty years, without any assistance from the public, more than £70,000 upon the sacred from the public, more than £70 fabric committed to their charge."

It has been suggested that for this purpose the three windows in the south Aisle of the Choir should be filled with painted glass. These, "having in days gone by been despoiled of their coloured ornaments, are now a sad contrast to the corresponding ones opposite, still brilliant with glass, which, for depth of colouring, are by all allowed to be the finest in England, and by many considered to be the finest in Europe.

From the London Guardian we learn that, at the monthly Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 4th June, £2000 were voted-towards the general endowment of St. Augustine's, and £2000 more for a special endowment of two scholarships.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY'S REPORT.

We have been requested by the Secretary of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to say, that Lists of Subscribers have been received for insertion in the forthcoming Report from the following places:

Orrington; Shemeia.

Prince Edward District.—Marray.

Eastern, Johnstown and Dalhousie Districts.—Cornwall; Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, of some fox-hunting county in England, where every land, where

A List commencing Wm. Webster, Esq., 5s., place not within as short a space of time as convenient, in order becomes rancid or bitter, as at this stage it has lost its

from which Subscribers names have been transmitted .- This is a common method of proceeding, but it would Reports have come to hand from several Associations, from which, as yet, no lists have been received.

lished in this paper on the 4th inst., under the head Eastern District, should have read as follows:-EASTERN, JOHNSTOWN AND DALHOUSIE DISTRICTS.

"This part of The Church Society appears to be by the blessing of God in a most prosperous condition, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. It will be seen by the several Parochial Reports that the total

ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, this Branch of The Church Society has been enabled to employ a second Travelling Missionary, who has been engaged in his most laborious duties since last June.

It is gratifying to observe the very liberal exertions bounds of our Branch Society travelled over by the clerical poverty is not a blessing to the Church, whilst where the complaint and the aspersion were simply a Rev. Mr. Watkins. To shew this it will be necessary and evening joined in public prayer, as commanded by the Church to be offered up daily. Their classical studies the Church are enjoying com-

"Since our last Annual Meeting in Brockville, I have exerted my poor abilities in teaching and preaching, through the Church, Gospel Truth and Apostolic Order, over a wide field. I have ten most promising stations, and four others, and I have visited a number of remote places besides the above. The average attendance at the regular stations is at least 1200. Another Missionary is much needed here, to give service once a fortnight on Sunday. Without this we can hardly hope to save the rising generation from falling in with the novelties of the day. The people would do a little towards meeting the additional expense. Perhaps they would pay £40 per anuum to-wards the stipend of each Missionary. But the voluntary influence, not to say principle, is in my opinion too ephemeral, to say anything positively in relation to it. Out of the amount subscribed in my Mission the past year, £50 have been paid into my hands for the Treasurer. My

been, so far, very liberal. From the Report of the has been used, coagulation should take place from Rev. Mr. Plees, it appears that the amount expected forty-five minutes to an hour; during this time to be raised from the members of the Church in this the tub should be covered with a cloth to preserve the Mission will be paid."

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND DESPATCH.

This humiliating document will be published entire in our next. It abounds with mis-statements, -contradicts some things in the previous Despatch, and is the production of a thorough-paced partizan. It is AGRICULTURE. OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE. (Concluded from our last.)

afford a plentiful supply of food, and the cows give a it. Great care should be taken not to scald the curd full flow of milk, the proper management of the dairy too much. Two pailsful at 120 or 130 degrees, becomes one of the most important objects. It is should be enough for a cheese of twenty pounds. becomes one of the most important objects. It is really a misfortune to have to observe the wretched products of this branch of farming, which are frequently offered for sale, when, from the quality of the cows and the pasturage, unexceptionable articles might be produced, which would command prices at least oneduced, which would command prices at least onespecimens frequently brought to market. The dairy but with a gradual increase of force before the expiramay be made a profitable business by a skilful system tion of the fifteen minutes. Sometimes draining in a of management; but without that it will be a losing

The most important requisites to the successful working of a dairy are: - first, cows of a good quality; next, that they be abundantly fed. Nothing can be worse economy than to stint them in this respect, or to keep too great a number on a given extent of pasture; if the latter is deficient, a regular supply of green forage, such as natural grass, clover, or tares, should be cut and given in addition. One cow abundantly fed will return as large a produce as two or three that are poorly kept, while the attending profit will be of course much greater. In the next place :- a proper place, a cool, well ventilated cellar or room for the reception of the milk is necessary; and lastly, the most scrupulous cleanliness in every department of the business, (keeping the pails, churn, pans and all other utensils made use of, fastidiously sweet and clean, &c.,) and clever management in the manufacture of the article it is intended to produce.

The dairy house should be commodious, well shaded and ventilated, with wire cloth windows which will admit the air, (but should be screened from too great a quantity of light) and at the same time exclude nsects and other annoyances. It should consist of at least two apartments, one in which to keep the milk, and another for the making butter or cheese; and in establishments of any extent-especially where cheese is made—a third still is necessary, in which to store and dry the latter mentioned article. Milk is a fluid of so extremely delicate a nature, that it is tainted, or its particles disturbed, by the slightest vicinity to any foreign body, which is liable to undergo fermentation or decomposition. No meat, cheese, vegetables or other provisions should, therefore, be kept in the milkroom. The floor of the latter should be paved or tiled, and kept perfectly fresh and clean. In warm weather it should be plentifully supplied with cold water, the evaporation of which will promote the coolness of the air, and which should be carried off quite beyond the vicinity by a well constructed drain.

In the milking of the cows, the greatest possible regularity should be observed as to the time of performing the operation morning and evening, and particular care taken that each one is milked perfectly clean and in a brisk manner, but not left till the whole of the milk is obtained. To be milked slowly and in an interrupted manner, and leaving a portion of milk in the udder is enough to spoil any cow, no matter of how good a quality. The last milk drawn from the udder is, besides, much richer than that first obtained.

Cheese.-The manufacture of cheese is on the whole, perhaps, more remunerative than that of butter, but requires somewhat more skill and practice to ensure success. In the making of the former article, there are so many-and with which practice alone can render the dairy-maid familiar-minute circumstances on which success depends, to be taken into consideration, that to discuss them all fully would require a much greater space than would be in keeping with the intended proportions of these articles. We shall, however, endeavour to give such a description, as will afford to any one unacquinted with the nanagement of the dairy a tolerably good idea of the node of operation. The process varies in different article will be scanty and poor. places, according to local custom, the number of cows kept, or the particular description of cheese made.

churn of 15 to 25 lbs. may be made each day, i.e. from Red glazed earthenware is bad, and lead is often Bugeaud to M. de Falloux or M. Mole, and from M. Barrot to 2 to 3 lbs. each cow, the mode of management in poisonous. I think that the best temperature is about making good new milk cheese is somewhat as follows 50 degrees of Fahrenheit.

and Tuscarora; Guelph; Elora.

London and Western Districts.—London; Munceytown

before the whole is put into the press, or it is set away in pans in the milk room to cool till morning, and Caradoc; Amherstburgh.

Home and Simeoe Disricts.—St. James's, St. Paul's when the cream is removed, and a portion of the milk Trinity Church, (King st.); St. George's; Church of the loy Trinity, Toronto; Etobicoke; Weston; Streetsville; heating, the cream which had been taken off is stirred. Thornhill; Georgina; Scarboro'; Lloydtown; Barrie;
Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury; Orillia and Medonté;
Penetanguishene; Mono; Caledon; Adjala; Mulmur and
Tosorontio; West Medonté and Flos; Coldwater; Nottathe milk in the cream which had been taken off is stirred in, or it is mixed with some new milk in the cheesetub; the latter is perhaps the best method. When or 100 degrees, it is added to the remainder of the The above contains only the names of those places evening's milk, making the whole 70 or 75 degrees. be perhaps better, if equally convenient, to put the next day, at which time the salt will be completely whole of the evening's milk over the fire at once, till We are also desired to say that the Report, as publit had attained a temperature of 70 or 75 degrees. When at about this temperature, it is next added to the morning's milk in the cheese tub. This being at about 90 or 95 degrees, the whole is brought to a temperature of about 80 or 85 degrees. It will then the butter down in a perfectly tight, sweet vessel, and be ready for receiving the substance used to curdle none is better than a stone earthen jar, without a it. The best article for that purpose is the natural curdler, that called rennet, formed from the stomach amount for 1848 is greater than that for 1847 by of a sucking calf, which has been carefully cleansed, salted, and dried. When required for use, a portion In consequence of assistance derived from the So- is diluted in warm water or sweet whey, and made sufficiently salt to preserve its sweetness, if bottled up. pickle. An ordinary sized calf's stomach, or vell as it is called, will form about two quarts of liquid. Of this-if of the proper strength—a gill will be sufficient to curdle about twenty gallons of milk; but the strength and material difference between it and that which is fresh quantity to be used must be ascertained by experiof members of the Church in the parts within the ment. It must be observed that there is scarcely anything on which the value of the cheese depends, more than of preserving a proper temperature during the process of making, and that especially at the time of adding the rennet. The warmer the milk and the stronger the rennet, the sooner coagulation will ensue: but the curd will be tougher and less in quantity, and the cheese will be puffy, and of a strong, unpleasant flavour. But if too little rennet is used, the curd will not form, and a loss of milk will take place.

Careful observations have shewn the degree of heat

required at the time of adding the rennet, to be about 80 or 85 degrees Fahrenheit, or about ten degrees below the natural heat of new milk. In very warm weather from 75 to 80 degrees may be sufficient, but it is right to state that this, as well as other parts of the process, have scarcely yet been submitted to any positive rules. A good deal depends upon the heat of the weather, and it is seldom that in practice the people have subscribed towards the erection of three new temperature is tested otherwise than by hand. The Churches about £500. This, considering the hard times, rennet being added, and the colouring matter-if any is used-put in, the milk is well stirred and left Also in the Eastern District the contributions have to coagulate. If the proper quantity of rennet warmth. When sufficiently coagulated (which is tested by its consistency, or the colour of the whey, which should be pale green,) the curd is cut into squares with a long knife or curd breaker, reaching to the bottom of the tub. It is then left for ten or fifteen minutes for the whey to separate, being covered with a cloth to retain the heat; through this cloth the nothing better than a sort of official organ for the whey is now begun to be dipped off by gently forcing down a bowl or tin pan. The operation of scalding the whey is now to be attended to. For this purpose some of the whey first dipped off, is put over the fire to heat, and the process of breaking the curd and separating the whey proceeds. When the curd has become somewhat compact, and is pretty well broken The Darry.—At this season, when the pastures up by hand, some of the heated whey is poured on cloth and willow basket is substituted for this preliminary pressing. It is now taken out of the press or basket, returned to the tub, and broken up till it is uniformly of the size of peas. This should be done quickly, and in a warm place if the day is cool, lest the particles of curd should not unite well, and the cheese prove unsound.

It is at this stage of the process, while the curd is in a fine state, that the salt is usually applied. The quantity used must be regulated according to taste, which is the best guide. The milk at a late period in the season affords more curd to the same quantity, and will require rather more salt to an equal portion of milk than early in the season. As a general rule, half a pound of salt to a cheese weighing twenty bounds when dry, will prove about right. It must be timately mixed with the curd, or the latter will not ripen equally, and the unsalted part will acquire a bad flavour. The curd is next put in a cheese cloth or strainer, into the hoop, and placed under gentle pressure for about two hours. It is then taken out, the edges which had risen between the edges of the pressing board and the sides of the hoop pared off, turned in very flattering terms. into a dry cloth, and returned to the press. It should not remain longer than five or six hours at a time, without turning. Twenty-four to thirty-six hours to transportation for life. The whole of the Western prowill be necessary to complete the operation, the vinces in Ireland are represented as being in the most deploweight being increased as the cheese gets firmer, to

Table condition: society is utterly disorganized.

The terrible case of cannibalism, described by the telegraph will be of course in proportion to the size of the cheese. A weight of fifty pounds to each pound of cheese, will probably be found to be about the force official account of it as follows:—It appears that it occurred in the Clifden Union, and that a labourer who was at the time in required. Of the different kinds of processes used, the screw and lever kinds are perhaps entitled to preference, as the weight can be increased at pleasure, with but little labour to the dairy maid.

After the cheese comes out of the press, it is again ometimes salted externally by keeping it a day or two in a tub, rubbing it with salt frequently, and turning it over, taking care to pour off the brine daily. If a natural spring is at hand, and can be made to It is now removed to the cheese or drying room, to Some cheese-makers salt altogether by this method. pass through the dairy house, it will be a great which there should be free ventilation, without exposure to strong currents of air, which would render the cheese liable to crack. The cheeses are now turned on the shelves daily, and rubbed with melted butter, and sometimes a littly dry salt for the first five or six weeks, after which the turning and

"The art of making butter consists in separating with skill and neatness, the oil from the serum and curd with which it is combined in the milk, and in seasoning it to suit the palate. The art of preserving good butter lies in so keeping it as to have it retain its rich and sweet flavour. The best method I know the first in the complaint of the Legislative Palace.

The ebullition was merely temporary, and the whole matter of so little importance that the Assembly refused to investigate the complaint of M. Chavoix, and the siting closed as usual. The Times itself, with all its dislike and suspicion of French everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything, has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything the everything has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything the everything has no worse epithet for application to the scene everything the everything t

"1.-In the first place see that your cows are supplied with a plenty of nutricious food. This is the raw material from which butter is made, and unless this is good and abundant, the manufactured

"2.-Let the milk be set in shallow and broad pans, of wooden, tin, or stone ware, to facilitate the In a moderate sized dairy of 8 or 10 cows, when a separation of the cream in a cool, clean apartment.

"4.-The operation of churning should be moderately and regularly performed. If too slow, and at intervals only, the separation is tedious and uncertain. If violent, the cream is too much heated, and yields a white, insipid butter.

"5 .- Put no water with the cream nor with your milk. The flavour, I may say aroma, which gives to butter its high value, is extremely volatile, is disengaged by heat, and materially dissipated by water. Work the butter thoroughly with the butter ladle in a wooden bowl, which may be set in water to cool the mass; and while the operation is being completed, mix pure fine salt with the butter to season it for the table, and set it by in the bowl in a cool cellar till dissolved, when it is to be thoroughly incorporated by again working the butter with the wooden ladle until every particle of the liquid is expelled.

"The making process is now completed. To preserve the rich flavour which this process secures, pack particle of additional salt; smooth the surface, and cover the top two inches with a strong cold brine, which has been made by boiling and skimming the materials. If a pallicle or scum is seen to rise upon the pickle, turn off the liquid and replace it by fresh "I am accustomed to eat butter of May, June, and

October, made and preserved in that way, when it is from six to twelve months old, without perceiving any made. As an appendage to the dairy, whether butter or

heese is made, a few breeding sows and pigs should he kept to consume the refuse milk and whey, which will afford a very profitable return disposed of in this

Received the inclosed for the purpose as expressed in Note from B. of 19th June, 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission aries.—15th May, 1849, 5th Sunday after Easter:

Previously announced in No. 94, am'ting to 174 8 101 St. Peter's Church, Credit,
—per Rev. J. Magrath Norval 1 10 0 Christ's Church, Mimico 0 5 0 -per Rev. H. C. Cooper 1 10 3 107 Collections, amounting to.£183 9 3½
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

Toronto, 27th June, 1849.

DEPOSITORY C. S. D. T. Parcels sent .- June 25-Rev. E. L. Elwood, Goderich; Rev. W. Macaulay, Picton; Rev. W. Bleasdell, Port Trent; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, (per Mr. Brown); 26-Rev. A.

At the Annual General Vestry Meeting for the Parish of Picton, held in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen Easter Monday, 9th April, 1849, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., it was

Resolved-That the Churchwardens be instructed to return the thanks of this Vestry to Mrs. Ann Macaulay and the Honourable John Macaulay, of Kingston, for their acceptable gift of a Stone Font, of elegant ecclesias tical pattern, to this church, in the month of July last, and to insert this Resolution in *The Church* paper."

NEW WORK ON CANDAA. - Amongst the new books advertised in the London papers, we perceive one by a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto, entitled "Sketches of Canadian Life, Lay and Ecclesiastical," illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church.

Arrival of the America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer reached Halifax on Monday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th inst. be would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada, Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses. The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament

is in a deplorable condition. Lord Clarendon announced that

reporter at Halifax in his yesterday's budget, took place, at seems, so long ago as last November. It was only a case of intended cannibalism after all. Lord John Russell gave the constant employment, being employed by a farmer in the neighbourhood, found a dead body cast upon the shore. This person, I should say, is represented to have been a man of singularly voracious appetite, but not at the time suffering from distress himself, being as I have said in the receipt of regular wages. It is true that two of his sisters were receiving I but he was regularly employed at regular wages. When he found the body, he proceeded to cut out a part of it, and was about to eat it, when some of the neighbours remarked that it was the trunk of a human being. He said that he was not aware of that, and it does not appear that he ate any portion of the flesh, whatever his original intention may have been-

melted butter, and sometimes a littly dry salt for the first five or six weeks, after which the turning and rubbing may be performed at longer intervals.

Butter.—In regard to the making and preserving of butter, we cannot do better than to copy the following remarks from the pen of the late Judge Buel, of Albany, whose writings and example have been of such eminent service to Agriculture in the United States:—

"The art of making butter consists in separating mandant of the Legislative Palace."

To its coolness. He justifies the position assumed in the intervention of Austria and Naples.

The flury in the new French Assembly, which the telegraphic reporter at Halifax thought so important that he bestowed all his attention upon it, to the exclusion of almost every other it is merely noticed in the London Times because it happened to be the latest announcement at the moment when the Times' correspondent was making up his despatches. He says:—The origin of the disturbance was a complaint of M. Chavoix on the removal of Col. Cauvin from the post of military commandant of the Legislative Palace. mandant of the Legislative Palace.

of effecting these objects, lies in the following rules:—
speaks even favourably, as follows:—At present all looks fair enough. The two-thirds of the Assembly which assume the collective appellation of the moderate party have voted toger ther, and even in the choice of the presidents of the bureaux, or standing committees, the result has been precisely what it might have been in the Chamber of Deputies, twelve out of the fifteen bureaux having elected what would be called Consequent to the contraction of th servative members. The new Ministry will probably be formed on the same principle, and of the same class of men. The President has evinced his earnest desire to discard both per sonal and even party distinctions in the formation of his own late adversary, M. Dufaure, in the same Government.

As to the Roman affairs, it appears that nothing farther is to be done, either by the French Envoy or by Gen. Oudinot, The milking of all the cows should be performed "3.—Let the milk or cream be churned before it until the new Assembly has declared its sentiments and put

Poses; by whice Cabinet will be change during In France a ne Odillon Barrot as the old, exce of the Interiorand Remusat Affairs, in constitution of Marshal Bu failure. The The message the Legislative of Tuesday. I the European

The represer promulgated a The war in bardment of Vo Hostilities w sians, and the Lessep's idea for further in recalled, and t tions to Gen. at all hazards, city, he would men, on the 3 firm resolution the French, ar of 80,000.

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interfere as haure; at haure is a matter if a matter if haure is solemn obtained from the perform before the haure is state, first, vincial Lac Canada, as hower; the lative Ass tutional; the said B

Cabinet will be governed. This is fair and proper enough. CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important thange during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling. In France a new Cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new Ministry is the same as the old, except Dufaure takes the department as Minister of the Interior—M. Languinais of Commerce. Both Bedeau and Remusat refused to accept the department of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the complicated difficulties of the Italian question. Much surprise was excited by the omission of Marshal Bugeaud from the list. The Paris papers gene rally express disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure. The Red Republicaus are especially violent in de-

The message of the President of the French Republic, to the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not upon the European model, and fills four columns of the European.

The representatives of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, had promulgated a new Constitution. The war in Hungary presents no new features. The bomhardment of Venice was momentarily threatened. Radetzkey

commanded the Austrians.

Hostilities were commenced between the Danes and Prussians, and the Danish blockade was rigidly enforced. Lessey's idea of conquering the Romans into affection for, France, has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris further instructions. Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried positive instruc tions to Gen, Oudinot to reduce the Eternal City to subjection at all hazards, and that, having moved his army close to the city, he would commence the attack with an army of 25,000 men, on the 30th May. The Romans have announced their the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force

The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renewal backed by the people, declare they will never concede. There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a deter the most profound to accomplish the destruction of the tem-poral power of the Pope; all bear the same hatred of the government of priests, under whatever form it may be presented. We shall fight to the last against all projects of a

The Frankfort parliament has transferred its sessions to Stutgard. Its influence will be exercised to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wurtumburg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c.

The war in Hungary presents no new features, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved further and in some respects important victories. There is an evidence that the contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians, under Marshal Radetzky, on the eve of bombarding that city,

which was closely invested on all sides. It is reported that the King of Sardinia has placed his equadron at the disposal of the Hungarians; but the report-requires confirmation.

The reports are constantly repeated that the war between e Danes and Prussians is at an end; but we can see no ble evidence of the fact. Hostilities still continue in the purhood of Aarhaus, and the Danish blockade is rigidly

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence from Rome to the 2nd inst., up to which date hostilities had not commenced, though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice on the late.

THE REV. JAMES SHORE .- This wrong headed person has

HOUSE OF LORDS. June 4 .- The house met for the first time after the Whit of the whole building. Suntide recess, the Earl of Shaftsbury, Deputy Speaker, pre-

In answer to an inquiry of Lord Brougham, Earl Grey said the whole of the information which he had received from the Governor-General was already on their lordships' table. Any other information which he possessed on the subject had been derived from the reports of the debates published in the local journals, and which were of course equally accessible to the noble and learned lord as to him. He must decline giving any answer under these circumstances, as it would be impossible for him to give an explanation that might not be open to misconception hereafter.

The internal arrangements include a large public hall for meetings, concerts, &c., and apartments adjoining. It was suggested that the story immediately over the entrance, be appropriated for a public library, news-room, and merchants exchange; there is very little doubt that these very necessary and desirable additions to our public buildings, would be so far supported, at least, as to produce a profitable relatal; at all events, the attempt is worth making.

The entrance to the market will be in the form of an areade, divided into two commodious shops, and from its advantage for business, will doubtless add materially to the civic revenue.—

Patriot.

Lord Brougham - Am I to understand the noble earl, that he has received no official or private desgatch on this subject?

Earl Grey—The information which I have on the subject is derived from the Canadian newspapers. Lord Elgin, in a private letter, referred to the reports that appeared in various newspapers of the debates, and said that I would derive information from them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. JUNE 4.—The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Herrics wished to ask a question in reference to the papers moved for on this subject by his right honourable friend the member for the University of Oxford (Mr. Gladstone.) In Sac of those papers, in a side note, it was stated that an appendix, containing a list of the claimants under the commission, to the containing a list of the claimants under the commission. to the extent of 2,176 names, and demanding a total amount of £241,965, was in existence, and then it was added that as these returns were very voluminous, they were omitted. What he wanted to know was, whether it was omitted to be sent from Canada, or whether it was omitted to the House by the

by the colonial office in Downing street.

Lord John Russell hoped that the right honourable gentleman an would repeat his question when the honourable gentleman, le Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present. Hume said, that as the right honourable gentleman for Oxford had given notice of a motion on the subject, it was of Reat importance that government should lay upon the table of the Hungarante that government should lay upon the table of the Hungarante previous proceedings connected with the Rebellion Losses bill.

Lord John Russell—All the documents in the possession of the Colonial Office have been already laid upon the table. Mr. Gladstone had understood the honourable gentleman, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, to have stated to him that day, that the Colonial Office was in possession of the list in question.

question. (Hear, hear.) Lord John Russel wished to state, that be proposed to go committee on the Irish poor-law, the first thing on Friday
He might add, as the right honourable gentlemen the member for the University of Oxford had given notice of his intention to bring the subject of the Canadian Rebellion Losses bill before the house, on the reception of the report on the vote in the question, as we understand, on Thursday Wash.

Mr. Gladstone replied that that arrangement would suit him perfectly. He hoped, however, that nothing would be done in the meantime to prejudice the present position of the question. Lord John Russell answered that no step should be taken by nment, until after the discussion of the right honourabl gentleman's motion (hear, hear).

MARKETS. In London the money market continues much the same The rate of discount is a shade higher. Consols closed 913 Cotton had advanced 4d. Flour had declined 6d. Whea lod Markets dull. In Indian Corn no change to notice.

All accounts received from the French departments represent the appearance of the crops in the most favourable light, and be same may be said also of the crops in England. It Ireland, however, although there are not yet just grounds for Positive alarm, yet there are unmistakeable evidences of the existence of the fatal disease in the potato crop, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Colonial.

ORANGEISM. We understand that the Grand Orange Lodge of Britisl North America, has been in session in this city for some days and that the attendance from all parts of the country has been very numerous and highly respectable. A desire was, we be lieve, expressed to have Mr. Gowan of Brockville appointed the of Grand Master, but without the sanction a once of Grand Master, but without a significant the wishes of the gentleman himself; and Mr. Benjami of Belleville has been re-elected by an unanimous vote. great deal of business was transacted, and the Society was bever in a more flourishing condition. Amongst other matters an Address to the Queen was adopted, and the following resotions passed :-

Resolved,-That averse as this Society has ever been to interfere as a body in matters purely of a party and political Interfere as a body in matters purely of a party and political nature; and recognizing in all its members, in their various capacities, as Representatives in the Provincial Legislature, as members of Municipal Corporations, as Magistrates, Jurors and Frecholders, the full right of exercising the franchise with which they may be severally invested, as in their judgment and discretion they may deem best for the public interests, still, on a matter in which not merely political party, but the most solemn obligations of DUTY and ALLEGIANCE are concerned, the Grand Lodge feel that they would be basely shripking from Grand Lodge feel that they would be basely shrinking from Derformance of a sacred duty, did they hesitate, openly and ore the world, to declare their views and opinions. That under this conviction, they feel it imperative on them

First.— That they regard the Bill lately passed by the Pro-tucial Legislature, for the indemnity of Rebels in Lower Canada, as an unconstitutional and most arbitrary stretch of lative Assembly to pass such an act they hold to be unconstithe said Bill, proved himself false to the Crown, and ipso facto,

Poses; by which declaration of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of course the President and his incapable to be longer considered in the light of the Representation of the Representat

sustain British supremacy, and to maintain inviolate British connexion; and that, in the present case, they feel the obligation as binding and the duty as imperative, to resist taxation for losses sustained by those who were in arms against the Constitution, as in former days they were ready to peril property and life, to resist open, but more honourable attempts then made to overturn British supremacy. That the duty is as solemn and as binding now as it was then; what has been won by past courage, must not be lost by present cowardice what we then dared to gain, we must now dare to defend.

Third,—That we hold that the man who does anything to eliminate the effective of the result from that locally which

alienate the affections of the people from that loyalty which they should ever hold for the Sovereign, and the due attachment which they should at all times maintain for the peace and welfare of the country, is worse than a PUBLIC INCENDIARY—the one only destroys houses and property, at all times liable to accidents and decay—but the other saps the foundations of the Throne, supplies living springs to the floods of civil commotion nd brings in its train, not only the desolation of dwellings and the destruction of property, but also the ruin of families, the verturning of nations, and even the loss of human life. That, while this Grand Lodge condemn (as they most unreservedly and most unequivocally do), the incendiaries who committed the recent outrages in the city of Montreal, they feel bound to state, that they hold Lord Elgin and his advisers as responsible for the acts then committed; and, if possible, as even mor guilty than the parties who committed them.

Fourth,- That we hold the organization and arming of the French Canadian party in Lower Canada, and the taxing of the people of the Province to arm, equip, and pay the said French party, to be unauthorized by the constitution, and dangerous alike to the peace of the Province and the liberties of the people; and that we consider such armament to be a sufficient use and justification for the immediate and efficient organiza-

Fifth,-That the present advisers of Lord Elgin, having, in their places in the Provincial Parliament, declared that the rebellions in 1837, and 1838 were justifiable, and that those who were engaged in suppressing them were the true rebels, we declare that we can only view such men as rebels, or at least as the abettors and apologists of rebels; and that Lord Elgin, as the abettors and apologists of receis; and that Lord Eight, by retaining them in his confidence, after such declarations, has deeply insulted every loyal man, and has afforded just grounds to believe that other motives than those of patriotism, are the life springs of the disastrous policy and the violent partizanship which he has since so openly displayed.

CANADIAN PERIODICALS.—We have to acknowledge receipt of the Literary Garland for the present month, which is a fair average number. Inter alia it contains the commencement of a poem in blank verse by the Rev. A. H. Burwell, entitled "Events and End of Times," some portions of which display no small degree of general power. There is also lying before us the eleventh number of Punch in Canada, which is written and illustrated with its usual spirit and ability

THE LATE THUNDER-STORM .- Large quantities of sulphur fell during the thunder-storm of Friday last. We were on board one of the Niagara steamers at the time. The sulphur, after the storm, covered the lake like vast

CORPORATION OF TORONTO-A special Meeting of the Council was held on Friday evening, to consider the propriety of at once erecting the centre building on the front entrance to the old market, on King street, simultaneously with the two wings, the ground for which is to be offered for public competition this morning—the buildings to be erected according to the original plan of W. Thomas Esq., architect.

After fully considering the expense and the benefit to the city, to trade a little longer on the capital of his alleged grievances. ket block Committee, recommending the immediate completion

The internal arrangements include a large public hall for

CRICKET .- On Thursday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation, by the Ladies, of a very handsome and appropriate Banner, to the Cricket Club, said banner being the work of their own fair hands. A pause in

the game baving occurred, it was determined that the ecremony tative of the British Monarch; that the Act itself is an act of presenting the flag should take place, and accordingly Mrs. Barber and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, as representing the ladies, proceeded to the centre of the ground, where, mid-wicket, the members of the club assembled around in cricketing costume, each bat in hand, the banner was duly presented, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Barber and Mrs. All philipaths Few (President the address and C. A. Phil resist it by every constitutional means which Heaven has placed within his power.

Second,—That in every hour of trial and difficulty, the members of this Association, without reference to private interests, to their properties or their lives, rushed forward to sustain British supremacy, and to maintain inviolate British connexion; and that, in the present case, they feel the obligation of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the conclusion of the ceremony. and given by the company for the Ladies—three more for the 'lady of ladies,' the Queen—and three for the Toronto Club.

There was a large muster of spectators to witness the proceedings, and the company appeared to take a lively interest in the gratifying compliment thus paid to the club.—Abridged from the Patriot.

"One of our subscribers," writing to us from Niagara Falls, under date 13th inst., says:—

"The little steamer Maid of the Mist, which plies from the Suspension Bridge up to the Falls and thence to the Canada shore while coming down this afternoon about 4 o'clock, broke some of her machinery so that the engine could not be worked. Left to the mercy of the current, we drifted down stream with the greatest velocity. The consternation was very great, and many fears were felt for the lives of those on board, but just before we got down to the bridge, the boat drifted into an ed and the crew got ropes out and worked her on shore. and every one on board were glad, I can assure you, to find themselves once more on terra firma .- New York Sun

DEATH OF JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq.—It is with feelings of deep sadness, that we have this moment heard of the death of James Johnston, Esq., formerly member of the Provincial legislature, for the County of Carleton. Remarkable for those clever eccentricities, which obtained for him notoriety, wherever he went, from the Halls of Legislature, down to the humble (armstead, he was possessed of many estimable qualities which ensured for him a reputation, that will prove even still more enduring, that of an honest man, and an independent and fearless politician. Jemmy Johnston, as he was familiarly termed, was ever the poor man's friend, and his memory will long be preserved by many, to whom in the hour of need, he proved himself a true friend. Peace to his ashes!—Bytown

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—The mining operations of Lake Superior are going on prosperously. All there are in good health and spirits, and none talk of exchanging the copper mines of Lake Huron for the gold mines of California. The past winter is represented as having been the most severe ever known to those living on that part of the lake shore; but, however, notwitstanding a seven months win-ter, with the thermometer ranging for a length of time between zero and thirty five and thirty eight degrees below, with an average fall of thirty seven feet of snow, and an every day storm, with the exception of two days, from first November to the first of February. No suffering is complained of. The weather now, we understand begins to get warm, and everything indicates a near approach of summer .- Colonist.

United States.

happened on Goat Island, on Thursday last the 21st inst.— A young man was standing on the verge of the central Fall, known by the name of "the Hog's Back" amusing a child of whilst thus engaged he unfortunately lost his balance, fell into the stream a few feet above the Fall, and was carried over.— Attempts were made to succour him and the child by persons who were standing by, and witnessed the accident; but in vain, for the lives of both were lost.

Since writing the above, we have received the following more

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT THE FALLS!-We have just been informed by a gentleman from the Niagara Falls of a fatal casualty that occurred there on Thusday evening, a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Falls on the American side. Among the visitors were Mrs. DeForrest, a little daughter of that lady, and Mr. C. C. Addington, all of Buffalo. Mr. A. playfully laid his hand upon the child's shoulder, and said he would throw her into the rapids. The shoulder, and said he would throw her into the rapide. The party stood on the margin of Lunar Island, some twenty feet above the falls, and the child thoughtlessly sprang forward to avoid Mr. A., and fell into the water. Mr. Addington immediately rushed after her, succeeded in catching her, and attempted to throw her upon the shore. In this, however, he failed, and losing his own footing, himself and the child were hurried over the fatal precipice. Another gentleman attempthurried over the fatal precipice. Another gentleman attempting the rescue of the little girl, nearly shared the same fate. Who can describe the feelings of the agonized mother, as she saw her beloved daughter hurried over the dreadful cataract!

CLERGY RESERVE FUND.

Lord Brougham—Then, perhaps, Lord Elgin adopted the Agreement of the Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Money, with the particular of such outlay, since the passing of the Imperial Act to the said Reserves, from the year 1811 to 1848, both inclusive, as required by the Address of the Honourable Legislative Assembly Journed.

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Note.—All the above sums are defrayed out of the Revenues derived from Investments of Proceeds of Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Public Securities in England, and within the Province; from Interest on Sales of Lands made on credit, and from Rents of Leased Lots.

Old Sales are those made Prior to the passing of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.

New Sales are made subsequent to that Act coming into operation.

The apportionment of the surplus Revenues for 1848 is not yet made.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

Deputy Inspector General.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

The quarterly committee meeting of the Midland and Vic-toria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden, on Tuesday, July 3rd at 3 o'clock, P. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston June 23, 1849.

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association: DEAR BRETHREN,—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will (D.V.) be held in Bytown Wednesday and Thursday, July 3 and 4. I remain your faithful Brother,

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Parsonage, Cornwall, June 14, 1849.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, AMAP OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF YORK, COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, EX-PRESSLY REVISED, BY

J. O. BROWNE, F. S. A. Civil Engineer, and Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and wild Lands, the Villages, Churches and Chapels, Mills, School-houses, Post Office, Mansions. Farmsteads, Streams and Roads. The Macadamized, Planked and ordinary Roads, will be mark d by distinctive characters

Planked and ortilizery Roads, with de market of in the drawing.

Parties who have Property in the Township for Sale, may have the same distinguished by their names, and the subdivisions of the Lots, so far as practicable, on condition of their becoming subscribers, and forwarding sketches of the Lots, with a fee of five shillings to Mr. Browne, at his Office, '99 York Street, Toronto.

The Map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar; coloured, seven shillings and sixpence; mounted on rollers and varnished, ten shillings.

Published by SCOBIE & BALFOUR. Toronto, June 27th, 1849.

> D. E. BOULTON, Barrister, &c.

THOMAS BRUNSKILL,

HAS removed to his new premises, Church Street, where he is receiving, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, warranted first quality. Paints, Dry and in Oil.

Tobaccos. viz.: Refined, Crushed, Havanna and Muscovado. Pale and Coloured, vintages, 1848, 1847, 1846 and I844. Holland Gin.
Jamaica Spirits.
Whics, a large and general assortment.
White Wine Vinegar.
Whiskey
Italsins, Currants, and Figs.

Salid Oll.
Glass, all sizes, and Putty.
Naile, The, Patent Path.
Pipes, Indigo, Fig Blue, London Starch.
Coffee, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard.
Together with a general assortment of Grocerles.

00 Casks Port Wine, consigned for sale, on account of the Shipper at Porto, Toronto, June, 5th 1849. Imports at New York for Toronto.

TUNE 12th Ex "Union," Captain BREA, FROM BORDEAUX. 10 Half pipes Brandy for THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

> A CONSIGNMENT OF CHAMPAGNE,

BRAND-" SILLERY MOUSSEUX." For Sale by THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

Toronto, June 22nd, 1849. PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the CATHER ARPHY to THOS. D. HARDIS THOS. D. HARRIS,
Thorne's Buildings, Front Street.
47-tf Toronto, June 21st, 1849.



DR. F. A. CADWELL. Oculist and Aurist,

FROM MONTREAL, begs to inform the FROM MONTREAL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that having started on a professional tour through Upper Canada, he will pass a few weeks in the City of Toronto, where he solicits the attention of all those who may be afflicted in any way with Disease of the EYE or EAR.

Dr. C. begs leave to state, that being a regular practising physician, and having devoted himself for the last twelve years exclusively to the treatment of these delicate organs, he will be found, upon inquiry, to be competent authority for consultation or advice for any or all diseases relating to the Sight or Heaving. Dr. Cadwell has been most extensively and successfully employed, for upwards of three years, in Montreal Quebec, and other parts of Lower Canada, and having intereous testimonials of the highest order from medical gentlemen and others, he earnestly invites the attention, (without delay,) of all those whose misfortune it may be to require so essential and important a service.

lemen and others, he carriesty livities the attention, without delay, if all those whose misfortune it may be to require so essential and important a service.

Dr. C. will make no charge for an opinion, unaccompanied by other device, and therefore solicits a call from all, however doubtful the case may be. Dr. C. will also insert the Artificial Eye without pain, which will be made to move with the same freedom as the sound eye, and to bear so close resemblance to it as nearly to defy detection in road day light.

Squinting, and all other deviations from natural sight, will be com-

road day light.
Squinting, and all other deviations from natural sight, will be completely restored to a natural position in less than one minute.
Dr. Cadwell's Office may be found at No. 68, King Street, in the
house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Rahn, Surgeon Dentist.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Residence, Phoenix Hotel. Dr. Cadwell's Office may be found at No. 68, King Street, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Rahn, Surgeon Dentist.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Residence, Pheenis Hotel.
N. B.—The Medical Profession generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine Dr. C's specimens, &c.

June 21, 1849.

WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and the Phanis from Grenville, affording to Western Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the Calcalonia Springs.

DOWNWARDS:

The Late Fire.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Companies represented by the undersigned, will not grant any Assurance on Wooden Buildings (or their contents) erected within the limits of the late disastrous Fire in this City; or on Brick Buildings (or their contents) within the same limits, where Wooden Buildings belonging to them shall be erected in rear.

them shall be erected in rear.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
langging Director British America Assurance Co.
JOHN RAINS,
Sec. Home District Mulual Fire Insurance Co.
MOFFATT, MURRAY, & Co.,
Agents Phoenis Co., of London.
JOHN RIDOUT,
Agent Alliance Co., London.
J. W. BRENT,
Agent Globe Co., Londen.

WM. CREELMAN,
Agent Quebec Fire Assurance Co. WM. CREELMAN,
Agent Quebec Fire Assurance Co.
ROBERT BEEKMAN,
Agent Montreal F. L. & I. N. Assurance Co.
WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.,
Agents Montreal F. In. Co. WHITTEMORE, RUTHER Agents Hartford P. Ins. Co., Agent Columbus Fire & Marine Insurunce Co., Agent Columbus Fire & Marine Insurunce Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

474-i Toronto, May 6, 1849.

Diocesan Press.

A TA MEETING of the COMMITTEE of Resolved,—That a Notice be inserted in "The Church" that all dues to the Diocesan Presa, either for Instalments on the Capital Stock of the Press Association, for Subscriptions to the Paper, and for Advertizements in the Paper, will be put in Suit unless they are paid by the 15th day of July next, ensuing.

THOS, CHAMPION,

Manager.

Toronto, June 7th, 1849

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRY OF ST. JAMES'S PARISH IN TORONTO, are desirous of receiving PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES, for a New Church in the GOTHIC STYLE to replace that destroyed by the late fire, The former Church was 149-teet long by 80 feet wide, and was capable of accommodating 1800 persons, without including the Aisles, it contained 278 pews, and the intention of the Vestry is, that the New Church shall not be on a less scale, and that it shall afford the means of restoring as many pews.

The materials to be white brick, with Cut Stone dressing, cost not to exceed Ten Thousand Pounds, Exclusive of the Tower or Spire, which should be of cut stene, and sufficient to bear a full Peal of Bells.

Printed instructions can be obtained on application to THOS. D. HARRIS, ESQ. or LEWIS MOFFAT, ESQ., Churchwardens, Toronto, or at the Office of this paper The Plans, &c., must be sent (to the Churchwardens on or before the 14th August next. successful Candidate to receive £75, provided that he is not ards employed to superintend the Building. The second best ive £50. The third £25.

The fo lowing papers will insert one month and send their Accounts to the Churchwardens. Montreal Morning Courier, New York Albion, and New York Spectator,

45-41. CLASSICAL EDUCATION On the Continental System!

THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER'S EVENING LATIN & GERMAN CLASSES will commence their THIRD QUARTER on MONDAY the 2nd JULY next. The Classes will meet at the usual hours, in the Class Room, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, (over the office of the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society.) King Street. Persons desirous of availing themselves of these Classes, should make EARLY APPLI-

YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtain-A YOUNG LAD'T IS GOVERNESS in Town or Country. Address (if by Letter, post-paid,) L. D., at the Office of this Paper Toronto, June, 14, 1849.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE business heretofore carried on by OWEN MILLER & MILLS, as COACH BUILDERS, having undergone a change by the retirement of MR. MILLER from the Firm, on the 2d day of April last, it has become imperatively necessary to close all outstanding accounts of the late Firm to that date. It is therefore requested that all persons having claims, will present their accounts forthwith for settlement, and those indebted to the late Firm are respectfully solicited to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who will continue the business under the Firm of OWEN & MILLS.

Owen & Mills beg to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronag, bestowed upon the late Firm, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to them.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON,

Toronto, June 7, 1849.

BEGS to intimate, that his usual choice No. 2 Wellington Buildings.

FRANCIS II. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS,

TOBONTO. Britannia Life Assurance Company,

> LONDON, Capital,-£1,000,000 Sterling.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed MANAGER of the Toronto Agency of the above Company, begs to notify parties holding Policies, that payment must be made to him from and after this date. He would call the attention of parties desirous of Assuring their. He would call the attention of parties desirous of the undermentioned Offices, by which it will be seen that those of the "Britannia" security.

ARE THE LOWEST IN CANADA.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Office—New Market Building Toronto, 28th May, 1849. ARTHUR JOHNSON,

156, YONGE STREET, GENERAL GROCER, AND DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS &C.

VV to his Stock of newly imported
TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c. which, having purchased in the best markets, he is enabled to offer on the most favourable terms: together with a large quantity of PRO-VISIONS, consisting in part of

250 Hams in Canvass, 100 Smoked do., and 150 Sides of Bacon,

of the best quality, and cured under his own inspection. Toronto, May 31, 1849.

REMOVAL.

MR. CHARLES RAHN, Surgeon Dentist,
has Removed his Office to the CORNER OF BAY and
MELINDA STREETS, house formerly occupied as the British
Canadian Office. Entrance from Melinda Street.

PISTOLS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER, lately arrived from London has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he offers on the Most Moderate Terms for CASH. Store, 97 Yonge Street, a few doors north of Adelaide Street.

John Vincent, Toronto, May 23, 1849.

ROBERT MARTIN, No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.

HAGAR & VOGT, ORGAN BUILDERS, HAMILTON, C. W.

ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges Hamilton, May 10, 1849

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER BEAVER CAPTAIN BELL,

DOWNWARDS:

Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M.

"Kingston Mills 10 "

"Upper Brewer's 1 P. M.

Jones' Falls 3 "

Isthmus 6 "

Oliver's Ferry 9 "

"Smith's Falls 10 "

Kilmarnock 12 Midnight.

"Herrickville 2 A. M.

"Burritt's Rapids 5 "

Beckett's Landing 6 "

Long Island 9 "

And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.

UPWARDS: Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M.

"Long Island 12 Midnight.
"Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.
"Burrit's Rapids 4 "
"Merrickville 7 "
Kilmarnock 8 " "Kilmarnock 8 "

Kilmarnock 8 "

Smith's Falls 10 "

Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M.

Isthmus 4 "

Jones' Falls 7 "

Upper Brewer's 9 "

Kingston Mills 11 "

And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SOVEREIGN AND PRINCESS ROYAL

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, earling at PORT HOPE and COBOURG, weather permitting, revery day, (Sundays excepted.) at Noon. Returning, will leave KINGSTON, every afternoon, (Sund 92 xcepted,) on the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 23, 1849.

> THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL,"

CAPT. NEIL WILKENSON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto or NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, every morning, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Returning, will leave LEWISTON AND QUEENST arrival of the Cars from the Niagara Falls.

Cabin Passage ONE DOLLAR. Deck Passage HALF-A-DOLLAR. Royal Mail Packet, Office, Toronto, April 24, 1849.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touch ing at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permi-ting,) every Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Elever o'clock.

FARES REDUCED

From Montreal to Kingston! THE FAST SAILING STEAME ,

PASEION9

CAPT. WELLS. HAVING been comfortably fitted up with State Rooms, has accommodation for a large number of Cabin sengers; and will leave LACHINE for KINGSTON every Mon-, Wednesday and Friday Moraing, at nine o'clock. Passengers the Rail Road for this Steamer will leave Montreal by the eight ock (A. M.) Train. Will leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL by Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning at half-past six ock, touching at the principal intermediate Ports, and arrive at ntreal about half-past seven in the Evening:—being tweeter hours altered about half-past seven in the Evening:—being tweeter hours altered about half-past seven in the Evening:—being tweeter hours altered as the Mail, and performing the distance from Toronto Montreal in Thirty-one Hours.

Passengers from Hamilton, Lewiston and Toronto, should leave in the Steamer Sovereign, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to meet the Steamer Fashion at Kingston. The Fashion runs in connexion with the Admiral and Eclipse.

NEW HATS ARRIVED!!

JOHN SALT. Hatter and Furrier,

RETURNS thanks to the CLERGY and GENTRY of Toronto for their distinguished patronage, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has his spring supply of West End and Parisian Hats,

May 21, 1849.

The Age of Improvement. The Age of Improvement.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, consumptives, is Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so no donbt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended.

We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Gazette, of January, 1846:—

Westraris Balsam.

Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, everything that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicine of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favourable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article.

READ THIS.

From the Boston Post.

Boole's Hyrerion Fluir.—We have repeatedly spoken in favour of this celebiated article for the hair, and from the praise of those who have used it, we believe were fully justified in doing so; we therefore cheerfully give place to the following from the agent in Worcester:—

"The sale of the Hyperion increases, and we are confident, will supersede all the other preparations in use. We herewith enelose you a certificate, as one of the many proofs of its entire success:

"This may certify, that nearly eight months since I lost all my hair and for six months my head was entirely hald; at the end of that time, I purchased a bottle of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid of D. Scott, Jr. & Co. the agents in Worcester. Since then, I have used it regularly and strictly according to directions, in consequence of which the hair has started all over my head. It is now about an inch long, and growing rapidly. rom the Boston Post. ing rapidly.

THADDEUS HONE. West Boylston, Moss, June 12, 1746." Wholesale & Retail,

For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO., and

ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 20th inst., the lady of Captain Lovelace, late H. M's. 19th Regiment, of twin sons. Near Port Maitland, on the 18th inst., the wife of H. Imlach. Near 150rt State Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Irwin, of St. Thomas Church, Mr. John Kerr, manager of the Kingston City Gas Works, to Clarinda, eldest daughter of the late Mr. mas Baxter, late Quarter Master Searjeant of Her Majefty's

On the 14th inst., at her fathers house, Miss Sarah Hirst, ldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Hirst, Township of Nassagaeldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Hirst, Township of Nassagaweya, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 21 days. This young lady
left her father's house, apparently in excellent health, for the
purpose of paying a friendly visit to an adjacent neighbour, but
scatcely had she reached her place of destination, when she felt
so seriously indisposed that she had to be conveyed home on a
vehicle. It would seem that, from this period, she had a presentiment of her death being near, as she selected the hymn
that was sing at her funeral, beginning with the very appropriate words, "when blooming youth is snatched away" and
accordingly availed herself of the blessed consolations which
Christianity so eminently holds forth to all true believers, through
the heavenly medium of the ordinances of the Church. As
she lived respected, so she died regretted, by all her acquaintances, and her mortal remains were accompanied to the Church-FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES, ances, and her mortal remains were accompanied to the Church-yard by a very large concourse of people. The Rev. George Graham, officiating minister, preached the funeral sermon from St. James 4th, and 14th, last clause. "For what is your life?" it is even a vapour that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away. From this very appropriate text, the Rev. gentleman delivered a very eloquent and impressive discourse, it came from the heart, and went to the heart, as there were but few dry eyes in the audience, and tended powerfully to enforce the all important truth, that, our life is but a vapour that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away, and that godliness is profitable unto all things having the promise both of this life and that which is to come. — Communicated,

On Thursday, the 21st inst., at his residence, Yonge Street, John George Nanton, Esq., late of the Island of St. Vincent. At Penetanguishene, on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, after three weeks' illness, of fever Robert Waring Clarke Lee, aged 7 years, second son of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General David Ross Lee.

On the 29th ultimo, in London, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Woodhouse, of the Hon. E. I. Co's Service.

On the 26th ultimo, at his residence, Picadilly, Wm. Aubrey de Vere, ninth Duke of St. Albans. On the 24th ultimo, at Mersham Hatch, Kent, the Right Hon. Sir E. Snatchbull, in his 68th year.

On the 23rd ultimo, at Bersted Lodge, Sussex, the Earl of Mayo, in the 84th year of his age.
On the 23rd ultimo, at his residence at Cove, after a brief illness, Wm. Murphy, Esq., United States Consul.
On the 1st ultimo, at Breda, Lieutenant-General Baron de Chasse, the gallant defender of the Citadel of Antwerp against the French in the year 1832.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With every desire to comply with the wishes of Presbyter, we regret that we cannot insert his last communication. A large portion of our very limited space has been already devoted to the subject, and were we to permit rejoinder upon re joinder, the discussion would be interminable. Several of our readers, some of them agreeing in opinion with our correspondent, have signified to us their strong desire that the matter be brought to a close. If Presbyter could condense his remarks into two pages of his manuscript, we would endeavour to find room for them as a final communication, but more than this we-

The Address to the Niagara Odd Fellows in our next.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 27:-George Henback, Esq., rem; Edward M. Hopkins, Esq., rem; Richard Browne, Esq., rem; Miss Short, rem, per Rev. J. Wilson; C. C. Neville, Esquire.

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, 5th June, 1849.

"Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,"

No airy dreams their funcies fired, No thirst for wealth, no panting after fame; But truft divine sublimer fupes hispired, And urged them onward to a nobler aim. From every cottage, with the day, arose
The hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer
And artiess authents, at the peaceful close;
Like holy toccase charmed the evening air.

Though they, each tome of human lore unknown The brilliant path of science never trod. The sacred Volume claimed their hearts alone, Which taught the way to glory and to God.

Here they from Truth's eternal fountain drew The pure and gladdening waters day by day; Learned, since our days are feeble, fleet and few, To Walk in wisdom's bright and peaceful way.

In you lone pile, o'er which hath sternly passed. The heavy hand of all-destroying time,
Through whose low mouthering alsles now sighs the blast,
And round whose altars grass and ivy climb, They gladly througed, their grateful hymn to raise, Oft as the calm and holy Subbath shone; The mingled tribute of their prayer and praise, In sweet communion rose before the throne.

Here from those honoured lips which sacred fire From Heaven's high chancery hath touched, they hear Truths which their scal inflame, their hopes inspire, Give wings to faith, and check affliction's tear.

When life flowed by, and like an angel, Death Came to release them to the worlds on high, Praise trepobled still on each expiring breath, And holy triumph beamed from every eye.

Then gentle hands their "dust to dust" consign; With quiet tears the simple rites are said; And here they sleep, till, at the trump Divine, The Earth and Ocean scader up their dead.

FIRST IN CARISBROOKE CASTLE. (From "The Castles and Abbeys of England.")

tion of his time, "that as he was standing one day near the gate of the castle, with Sir Philip Warwick, insolent one from your presence as utterly undeserving the United Kingdom, Governors having the like power af appointment in the colonies. It is afterwards provided that no passenger-ship shall be cleared without the emigration officer's man is sent every morning to light my fire, and is the best companion I have had for many months." The king, however, submitted to all this severity with Chrisand you will not condescend to rise up from the with a greater number of passengers on board, including the ing the scriptures, were his greatest consolations.—

The few books which he had brought into the eastle with him, were chiefly on religious subjects, or of a you are laid upon your death-bed; silent judgment and upon your death-bed; silent judgment are laid upon your death-bed; silent judgment ar died with great attention, as it related much to the national question so much agitated at that time, and in which no man was better versed. In his catalogue we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you, oh, care-we find also two books of amusement. Tasso's "Jernal of the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace allowed to you and the last day of grace a we find also two books of amusement, Tasso's "Jerusalem," and Spencer's 'Faëry Queen." His freedom, however, was more and more abridged. He was an excellent horseman, and fond of that exercise; but as this indulgence was denied, he spent two or three hours every morning on the castle ramparts. There he enjoyed at least fresh air and an extensive prospect; although every object he beheld—the "flocks" along the find also two books of amusement, Tasso's "Jerusalem," and Spencer's 'Faëry Queen." His freedom, however, was more and more abridged. He was an excellent horseman, and fond of that exercise; but as usual to-morrow morning, and go forth into the world as fresh and light-hearted as ever; and your hopes of gain as sunny as ever, and your hopes of gain as sunny as ever, and your fellow-men as they pass you by may say, "there is a prosperous and a happy man!" But the angels who freely on the other" -- brought painfully to remem- der, perchance, whenever their pure eyes light upon was so cruelly deprived. Thus circumstanced, he be- blotted out from the Lamb's Book of Life! came regardless of his dress; he allowed his beard to ___ grow, lost much of his cheerfulness; and in the expression of his countenance, betrayed the inward feel- Deferred Extracts from our English Files ings of a patient but unhappy captive.

attempts appear to have been made, and chiefly by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, for his enlargement.

These are severally mentioned by Circumber Circumber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber (Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimber and Severally mentioned by Circimb These are severally mentioned by Ciarendon, Cilpin, and the writers of the Worsley Papers, from which it and the writers of the Worsley Papers, from which it appears, that by a correspondence privately settled with some gentlemen of the Island, it was agreed that the king should let himself down from a window of his apartment; a swift horse and a guide was to wait for him at the bottom of the ramparts, while a vessel in the offing was to be ready to carry him wherever he pleased. The chief difficulty was, how the king should get through the iron bars of his window; but Charles stance, indeed, the lovalty of the people outran the deliberation get through the iron bars of his window: but Charles stance, indeed, the loyalty of the people outran the deliberation assured them that he had already made experiment of as well as the severity of the law. A very few minutes' delay the passage, and had every reason to believe that it left nothing —as was significantly proposed by the crowd—for was sufficiently large to admit his person. All being ready—the night dark, the fortress quiet, and not a have been rejected as too dilatory an apparatus for the summary whisper of suspicion of what was going on—everything promised a successful issue. The signal was then made. Charles appeared at the window, and seeing his friends in attendance, signified his readiness to make the attempt at once. But what was his disappointment and the mortification of his friends, who stood watching him with unspeakable anxiety—when he found that, in his cagerness to lay hold of any rational means of escape, he had miscalculated the width of the aperture! Having protruded his head and shoulders, he could get no further, and what was worse, he could not draw himself back. His friends at the bottom of the wall heard him groan in distress, but durst neither relieve himself back an apparatus is suitable for backing houses, or the management of the wall heard him groan in distress, but durst neither relieve himself back. but durst neither relieve him by word nor act, without alarming the sentinels, and thus sacrificing their own lives. It was a moment of agonizing suspense. At length, after repeated exertions, the king succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous situation, and waving his hand before the light as a signal, retired mournfully to his couch, there to brood over this free mournfully to his couch, there to brood over this free holds to his house and the defeated and the stated to have been the "most numerously attended of the May meetings;" the room was too small for those who came, and great numbers were turned from the crowded door. Lord Ashley stated that, four years ago, they numbered their schools by tens and their schoolars by hundreds; now, they have 82 schools, and 15,000 of the most destitute and forgotton children under their daily influence. If the friends of these children would easily them to fight the bettle of life, they must enable blow to his hopes and the defeated loyalty of his would enable them to fight the battle of life, they must enable

In the next plan laid for his escape, from the same window, implements having been secretly conveyed to him for that a secretly conveyed to him for that purpose, Charles contrived, by night-work and with "wonderful trouble," to saw the massive iron bar asunder, which had proved the great obstacle in his last attempt. But all these schemes were alike of the Bath.

Major-General Whish, who distinguished himself in the recent India campaign, is to be appointed a Knight Companion of the Bath. unsuccessful; and until the treaty of Newport—of

The effects of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which furin the Castle of Carisbrooke. He was then seized by the army, and carried a prisoner to Hurst Castle.—
"Just at the break of day," says Worsley,—in an extract from Colonel Cooke's 'Narrative,'—"the king, hearing a loud knocking at his outer door, sent the David, which brought a hundred guineas.

There were 208 lots. Lot 43 was a piece of Gobelin tagestry, said to have been the property of the Emperor Napoleon; it sold for two hundred guineas. There was several paintings by Venetian and French artists—one by David, which brought a hundred guineas. were several gentlemen from the army, who were very desirous to speak with the king. The duke carried The meeting of 1850 will be at Exeter. in this message, but the knocking still increasing, the king gave orders for their admission. The doors were no sooner opened, than those officers rushed into the bed-ghamber, before the king could rise from his hed. no sooner opened, than those officers rushed into the bed-chamber before the king could rise from his bed, and abruptly told him that they had orders for his removal. 'From whom?' enquired the king. 'From the army,' they replied. 'And to what place?' enquired the king. 'To the castle,' said they. 'To what castle?' demanded the king. They again answered, 'To the castle.'—'The castle,' said the king, 'is no castle;' but added, that he was well enough prepared for any castle, and therefore required them to name it, when, after a short whisper together, they to name it, when, after a short whisper together, they said, 'Hurst Castle.'—'Indeed!' replied the king, 'you could hardly have named a worse.' . . The Duke of Richmond then ordered the king's breakfast

On Friday a concert was held in one of the gigantic tubes his majesty was well ready, the horses being come, they hurried him away, only permitting the duke to attend him for about two miles, and then telling him he must go no further. He therefore took a sad farewell of the king, being scarcely permitted to kiss his well of the king, being scarcely permitted to kiss his well of the king, being scarcely permitted to kiss his well as to the tube is nearly 15 feet, and its well of the king that the description is not alternating tiers (two and two), about 500 in number, illuminated the scene. The music, vocal and instrumental, was excellent, and traversed the immegnse length of tubing with scarcely diminished volume. The whole effect, to the eye as well as to the ear, was most pleasing—the brilliantly-lighted perspective being at least 157 yards long. The breadth of the tube is nearly 15 feet, and its

and command Cooke from me never to forget the pas- The London correspondent of the North and South Shields sage of this night!" He then proceeded a prisoner Gazette states that "a patent is now being taken out" for a tand paper. The amore, who was the subject of his muse except that Gray had not given to the subject of his muse digious character to make the character t met Mr. Worsley, one of the gentlemen who had so generously risked their lives for him in the abovementioned attempts to escape. Charles wrung his Catholic Church. hand with affection, and pulling the watch out of his pocket gave it to him, with these words—"Keep this in remembrance of me; it is all my gratitude has to give."—This watch is still preserved in the Worsley give."-This watch is still preserved in the Worsley family; it is of "silver, large and clumsy in its form; neatly ornamented in the case with filagree work, but the movements are of very ordinary workmanship, and are wound up with cat-gut." On his arrival within its walls, the "solitude and dreariness of the castle struck like a death-damp to the heart of Charles!"— soon after, from congestion of the brain, produced by respiring Never till this moment had he thought himself in smoke during sleep. danger, but now suspicions of secret assassination haunted his mind, and as he looked around him, and "Here," said he to himself, "were the place for such

or a year I must begin to pray, and will try to give up which is received from each (averaging from £150 to £200) BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, my lust, and will cease to turn my back upon the Sacramental body of Jesus Christ my Saviour."—
Your Saviour of these only who believe—who cordially

which is received from each (averaging from being divided, as per arrangement between them, The salaries and wages of the other persons in the kitchen vary from 10s.

per week in £175 a year. A lad who is apprenticed to one of the Queen's cooks, has the chance, if he conduct himself protection of the conduct himself pro-Your Saviour! He is no Saviour of yours! He is no Saviour of those only who believe—who cordially and honestly close at once with His offer of salvation, when it is offered to them through His Church. If on offering food to a beggar he said to you: "Bye on offering food to a beggar he said to you: "Bye on offering food to a beggar he said to you: "Bye on offering food to a beggar he said to you: "Bye on offering food to a beggar he said to you: "Bye on the propertied to one of the Queen's cooks, has the chance, if he conduct himself properly, of obtaining a situation in the kitchen, on the expiration of his term.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The following is an abstract of the bill now in Parliament, as amended by the committee, for the re-IMPRISONMENT OF KING CHARLES THE when it is offered to them through His Church. If and bye I will accept of it, but I have no time now. gulation of emigrant ships :-Wait my convenience; continue to press your bounty upon me, and when it suits my inclinction, I will So solitary was his confinement during a great por- receive it!" What would you think of such lanhe pointed to a decrepit old man, and said—'That ing of your charity? And is not this the precise passenger-ship shall be cleared without the emigration officer's man is sent every morning to light my fire and is the tian patience and equanimity, and endeavoured as company of your darling sins, from the couch of your much as possible to keep his mind employed. He had always had serious impressions of religion, and these him welcome, and receive his Royal gift! Reason always had serious impressions of religion, and these him welcome, and receive his Royal gift! Reason clear were neither shaken nor diminished, but strengthened and confirmed, by the harassing restraint under which not always continue. His knocking will gradually dren, each under fourteen years, are to reckon as one passenand confirmed, by the harassing restraint under which not always continue. His knocking will gradually he was now placed. Devotion, meditation, and read- become fainter and fainter; the Spirit's voice will by serious cast. Among these was Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity—a book which it is probable he had stu
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Jehovah may swear in His wrath that you shall not we find also two books of amusement, Tasso's "Jeru- less, God-scorning one! Twelve o'clock this night peet; although every object he beheld-the "flocks prosperous and a happy man!" But the angels who straying carelessly on one side, and the ships sailing minister around the throne of the Eternal will shudbrance that liberty and enjoyment of life of which he him, and as they whisper to each other "His name is

During his imprisonment in this castle, three several | The QUEEN. - In reviewing the occurrences of the past

them to be placed in some kind of honest employment; and h

which some interesting particulars are related by Sir Richard Worsley—the king remained a close prisoner

Richard Worsley—the king remained a close prisoner

President of France, we're sold by auction on Monday and

Duke of Richmond to learn the cause, who found there At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England a person who said his name was Mildmay—a brother of Sir Henry Mildmay, and one of the servants placed by the Parliament about the king's person. On the duke's evening his hydrogen has been paid off. The entries duke's enquiring his business, he answered that there for the Norwich meeting, on the 18th July next, already far

to be hastened, presuming that there was little provision made for him in that desolate fortress, but before the Menai. Candles placed by couples in four alternating tiers

hand. The king's last words to the duke were, 'Remember me to my Lord Lindsay and Colonel Cooke, and the neighbourhood occupied the front of the orchestra, and the other end of the tube was crowded with working people.

to Hurst Castle, 'which at that time,' says Warwick, new printing machine, of simple construction, "comprising the "contained only a few dog-lodgings for soldiers." Times may be printed in an hour. The Morning Post says that the Lowther Rooms [Adelaide

Gallery, which, for several seasons past, have been used for music and dencing, are about to be converted into a Roman

A youth has been suffocated, in a cottage Near Havre, by

co-smoke. He visited an uncle who lived in a small and ill-ventilated room; in the evening he went to bed and fell asleep; his uncle and some companions smoked in the

The Western Times, a dissenting paper, states Mr. Shore was BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, about to be discharged from Exeter gaol, on Wednesday last, the costs of the appeal, £186 14s. 2d. having been paid, when compared Hurst Castle with that which he had left, he was sent back on a writ of detainer for £124 is. 10d., the cost of the writ de contunace.

THE ROYAL KITCHEN .- The staff of her Majesty's kitchen THE DAY OF GRACE.

The Gospel speaks not a solitary word of hope to the obstinate, indolent sinner, who babbles about tomorrow and to-morrow, and who says, "In a month or a year I must have the control of the control

"The first four clauses are purely prefatory. Clause 5 vests the power of carrying the act into execution in the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, who are authorized by with a greater number of passengers on board, including the ger, infants under twelve mouths not being computed. Various regulations follow as to light and ventilation. Clause passenger at the end of the voyage shall be intitled for at least forty-eight hours to sleep on board a ship, and may, during that time, claim maintenance as during the voyage. Clauses 44 to 49 relate to brokers' licenses, contract tickets, &c., for

Advertisements.

North American voyages; and the remainder of the bill consists of clauses relating to penalities and procedure, and a definition of the powers vested in Govenors in Colonial voyages.—Liver-

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 74d. each subse-ent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER No. 140, Youge Street, Toronto.

N.B.-No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET.

Toronto, 17th March, 1849. T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2. Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO, DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

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.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE,

IS, WILDIAM STREET. MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul.

JOHN S. BLOGG. (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a mantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to rder in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

T. HAWORTH.

IMPORTER OF No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

W. MORRESON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

Mrs. DACK, (LATE MISS NIXON,) FRENCH STAY MAKER. Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths.

MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladles of Toronto, for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Contillé Eliastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND
FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

ALSO:

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

TAMES 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 Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Colonical

EDUCATION.

Theological Institution at Cobourg.

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

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Autigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlenen.
The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have

been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at No. 2, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE. Testindonals of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Targonto

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this Crry

and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

quiring them.

References kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. William Herchmer, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston.

Hon. George S. Boulton Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., Trent. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., Colborne.
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 aching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

when required. 20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

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; G. M. Boswell, sq., Cobourg. Teams, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848. BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office

of "The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dablias, Herbaccous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished. furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and
Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are
supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.

A New Descriptive Catalogue.

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part-of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE. August, 1848.

TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to Ten o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors.

ANGUS BLUE ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

SOCIETY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINTS THE MIDDLE CLASSES, THE POOR, AND CHARITY SCHOOLS.

On the Principle of the Parker Society. "I was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by my pious parents, and I well remember that my mother taught me the history of the Old and New Testament before I could read, by the assistance of some blue Dutch tiles in the chimney-place of the room where we commonly sat; and the wise and pious reflections she made upon these stories were the means of enforcing such good impressions on my heart, as uever afterwards wore out."

Wide Like or Dr. Doddrice.

*THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

*THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

*THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MORPETH.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. GREY, BART.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Members of the Committee of Council on Education.

AND THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT STREET, LONDON. Managers.— { Mr. HENRY HERING. Mr. HENRY REMINGTON.

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the middle and poorer classes an opportunity of possessing works of a pious and instructive tendency, calculated to improve the taste and clevate the mind, replacing those which have hitherto tended to demoralize, and render it less susceptible of religious impression; at the same time, the expenses attendant on the production of subjects of great importance, by Artists of the highest talent, being very considerable, the most. Ilberal support is absolutely necessary, and it is hoped that the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry will render every assistance towards the promotion of such an object, the want of which has been so long felt.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints £1, 1s., Coloured £1, 1ls., 6d., Proofs £2, 2s., (being the lowest which the cost of production will admit of,) to be paid in advance, which will entitle the Member to Twelve Original and highly-finished Lithographs, from Drawings made expressly in the style of the well-known and muchadmired Prints, viz.: Overbeck's "Christ Blessing Little Children;" Bendemann's "Captive Israelites;" Bega's "Christ Predicting the Ruin of Jerusalem;" Hubmer's "Consider the Lilies of the Fleld;" Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb; "Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb; "Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb; "Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb; "Scheffer's, "Kaising the Daughter of Jairus;" and others of this School, which have been sold hitherto from 10s. to 1ss. each plate.

Gentlemen desirons of forwarding the interest of this Society, and procuring carly impressions, are respectfully requested to enter their names on the list as soon as possible, as the Pronts will be delivered in numerical order, and a printed list of Subscribers published at the close of the subscription for the year 1848.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

For the Lirst Dear, 1848,

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, By the most eminent English and German Artists. Size of each Print, 18 inches by 14.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints.—We have at different times received various communications respecting the "Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints." We have hitherto refrained from taking any notice of its objects till we were better acquainted with the arrangements. Now, however, we have great placsure in recommending the Society to the attention of our readers, eas we understrud the selection of engravings is under the management of a committee containing names that afford every safeguard for the orthodoxy of the object in view. With this guarantee we may safely treat of the Society on a lower ground, namely, its encouragement of art. We have received a specimen print, "The Scourging," which will at once obtain a presence in the higher walk of art. It is a highly-finished German lithograph, felly equal to the many beautiful devotional prints we have lately received from that school. We may also take a still lower view, and treat of their cost. Those who have been in the habit of laying out a guinea at the Art Union, receiving in return (we allude more particularly to the past year) two wretched prints and a few outlines for their money, will here acknowledge that they receive for the same amount twelve engravings, any one of which will in value surpass the whole of the inferior productions of the Trafalgar-square Society. For these three reasons, then, we cordially recommend the Society to the care of our readers: for its orthodox object; for display of artistic talent; and for its reasonable prices; placing a series of good religious prints within the attainment of the middle classes, and affording every opportunity of offering superior presents for the adornment of the cottage or charity school.

The Price delivered in Toronto will be, Plain Prints £1.7s. 6d. C'y Coloured, £2. 1s. 3d. C'y, Proofs, £2. 15s. C'y. Agent for Toronto, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, Church Society

Confirmation Cards. A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO,—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d. per

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto,—Price

Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. Street West.
Toronto, May 2, 1849.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION,

> CHURCH REVIEW AND

For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street,

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

Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent May, 1848.

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. Baptisms
Marriages 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol.,

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music. n Parts 4d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already published The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 12s.

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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.

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Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ob-tained 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.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

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Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

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By order of the Board,

David Buchan

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July 5, 1843. The Church I S PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office in the rear of The Church Society's House, (No. 5, King Street, West) City of Toronto, entrance from Yonge Street.

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