#### Poetry.

THE DEAF GIRL ANNE A. PREMONT. He speaks to them God's word. For all are fix'd in mute attention now, And not a lip is stirr'd, But joy sits smiling on each gentle brow, And o'er each cheek has stol'n a brighter hue-Oh! that I could but bear those giad words too. A mournful fate is mine;

To live in this fair world, to see, to feel How all things are divine-A deathless and pervading spirit steals Throughout all Nature—a deep soul, a voice— But I can never bear earth's things rejoice.

And, when young children bring Aright buds and flowers from the sunny dell. Where the cool fountains spring. And of their wand'rings in the green woods tell, I try upon their brow to trace— I can but know them by the speaking face.

I bow my bead down low, E'en to the beautiful and quiv'ring lip With a vain hope : ah, no ! The rock hears not the sunny waters drip. turn away heart-sick with grief to sigh-Unbeard by me the joyful melody.

My mother bends to speak. r moving lip. I feel her breath Come warm against my cheek-How yearns my soul, but all is still as death; With moist uplifted eye she turns away-Alas ! I cannot even hear her pray.

THE REFORMATION. ITS NATURE, ITS NECESSITY, AND ITS BENEFITS. A SERMON.

"Harken unto me, ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek the Lord: look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged."—Isaiah, xi, 1.

(By the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, 1847.)

The advice which the Prophet here gives to the Jews. in reference to their expectation of the coming Saviour. resembles much which we find elsewhere in the Holy

It is an earnest recommendation to consider the marvellous mercies of God in former times, and our unworthiness of them, and from such meditations to derive comfort in perplexity, confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God, humility and repentance for our neglect and abuse of his goodness, and motives to diligence, uprightness, and perseverance in the path of duty. Now, if such a course of meditation was useful to the Jew, it must be of still greater use to the Christian, who has not only before him the whole course of God's providential dealing with his elder brother, with his fearful and continued fall-continued to this very hour: but the still more wonderful blessings vouchsafed to himself.

Every Christian is, or should be, a kind of wonder to himself: the whole history of Christ's love to us from his birth to his ascension into Glory, is stupendous, that it would fill us with wonder and admiration all the year round, if we had a proper sense of Divine goodness. And our incorporation into the Church of Christ, so far from diminishing, does in fact add to the value of the gift, by shewing that God did not leave his plan (so to speak,) to take care of itrelf, but provided in the most ample manner for its being sustained, continued, and completed. Now, to view the whole of this plan oneself, or to endeavour to display it to others, as a whole, at any one time, is impossible. Its very magnitude and the number of its parts completely overwhelm the mind; and a great many persons full of understanding the real blessings of the Gospel, because they will not take the pains to number them one by one, and try to count them up though they " pass man's understanding."

Now, the blessings which God has vouchsafed us, ance: the assurance which he gave of his own permises in its remarkable increase, in the face of opposition and persecution-in its spreading out into all parts of the world, and in its revival and reformation at various periods of its history, when corrupted by the devices of Satan, or apparently in a state of decleusion and decay.

The mention of the revival and reformation of particular branches of the Church from heresy of doctrice or corruption of manners, brings me at once to the subject of my present discourse, which is to endeavour to set before you in as full and yet as concise a manner as the subject will admit of, some of the blessings which we enjoy from the great event which called the English Reformation.

In every question the first point to be ascertained is, what we mean by the words we make use of, or what we understand by the Reformation; and, perhaps, we shall better perceive what the Reformation was, when we have learned what it was not.

1st. It was not the laying the foundation of the Erglish Church. For in that case, the Church would have been formed; not reformed. We cannot cleanse, purify and renew what has no previous existence. To use a homely illustration, a bell may be cracked and the world," says that excellent and amiable Divine, Bishop Hall, "that our Church is only reformed or repaired, not made new. There is not one stone of a new foundation laid by us." Again, "we profess this Church of ours by God's grace reformed: reformed I say, not new made, as some envious spirits allege. For my part I am ready to sink into the earth with shame, when I hear that hacknied reproach, where was your Church before Luther? Where was your Church? Here ye cavillers! we desired the reformation of an old religion, not the formation of a new. The Church was reformed, not new wrought. It is the same Church that it was before, only purged from some superfluous and pernicious additaments. Is it a new face that was lately washed? a new garment that is mended? a new house that is repaired? Blush, if ye have any shame, who thus fondly cast this in our teeth." So that nothing can be more incorrect than to talk of the English Church being three centuries old, or being found in the time of Edward the sixth. The Church is not an institution made by man. Christ was its founder: and all perfectly constituted Churches must trace their origin to him, and to his Apostles. Nor did the reformers ever set up so preposterous a claim as the power to make or found the Church of god. All that they professed to do was to purify it from its corruptions. Indeed, if there were no Church till the time of the Reformers, from what source did they obtain it? Whence had they the Scriptures to which they appealed?

Bishop Hall's Works, vol. v, p. 177, and ix, p. 233. So so, Bishop Taylor's Works, vol. x, p. 132. "That which teach, we do not publish and impose: into this faith entirely, science.

and into no other, as they did theirs, so do we baptize our catewhich they used, we use also, and we use no other; and in what, we believe all that doctrine which the Church of Bome ld religion, and which ther have innovated.

lieves, except those things which they have superinduced † The Seri ptures were preserved by the Church, though it was corrupted; but until the art of printing was discovered, few persons were able to read.

Did they invent or discover them for themselves?

2. It is to be remembered that the Reformation was not the work of a few pious individuals only, but the act of the whole British Church in conjunction with the State. § To bring our present Ecclesiastical was considered necessary first, that it should be submitted to the convocation of the Clergy; secondly, the Book of Common Prayer, which expresses the Layman alike

ontinue in her Communion.

tion was little else than the universal permission to greater mistake than to suppose that this very rea- protested against the spoliation. sonable and christian liberty was granted at the time of the Reformation. For, by whom was it then whose name is held in such detestation, was the only granted? Not by Henry the Eighth, who with equal satisfaction to himself, is said to have "burned some towards Church property, or to have had any notion of his subjects for being Protestants, and hanged others that it was wrong to rob God of what was once given for being Catholics. Not by the famous Reformer to him: for she restored the estates of the bishopric of Calvin, whose burning of Servetus is sufficiently notorious. Not by Queen Mary, the unenviable notoriety of whose name forbids the supposition. Not by erished that she scarcely knew where to find money for her sister, Queen Elizabeth, who threatened members her ordinary wants. ! Ilaving shown, then, what the of the House of Commons with being sent to the Tower for liberty of speech, tortured and cruelly entreated numbers of her Roman Catholic subjects for their religion, and finally put the Queen of Scots to enormity of the evils to be reformed, and Secondly, death for the same cause. Not by James the First, if we may trust his significant hints as to what he could do to the Puritans if they did not conform. T Not by King Charles and Archbishop Laud, if we may trust the records of the Star Chamber. Not by Oliver Cromwell, who first preached against persecution and then practised it himself, making it penal even to read the Liturgy of the Church of England in a private house. \*\* Not in the days of Charles the Second, if we draw our inferences from the stringent severity of enactments against Roman Catholics and Dissenters. # Not by James the Second, who sent the seven Bishops to the Tower for presuming to exercise their private judgement, and awoke to his reason when he had lost his Crown. Here is a century and a half after the Reformation, and very little trace pass over in entire silence doctrines so unspeakably of this liberty either in the writings of the Reformers, or in the authorities of the Realm, civil or ecclesias- for the government of all Churchea, is to suppose tical. And even our brethren of the laity were quite either that the Gospel was by them most imperfectly as expert in the use of the carnal weapons as the known, or if perfectly known, most imperfectly delivclergy, if we may judge from the lives of Lord Chan-ered. And this absolute silence of the Church in these: Its original foundation by Christ himself: the means which our blessed Lord took for its continuance: the assurance which he gave of his own perin connexion with the Church, may be said to be cellors Audley, Rich and Wriothesley, and Mr. Atarm. But, perhaps, it was wisely permitted by propetual presence in it; and the fulfilment of these pro- vidence, that the Reformation should be a struggle not for toleration but for truth. In more tolerant times, though men might be more christianly disposed towards each other, their minds would not have been so determined "cornestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints," and toleration would probably have produced indifference. Whereas by a century and a half of fierce struggles and bitter contests, through the infirmity and corruption of our nature, it was at last discovered, that persecution for religion is a religious crime and a political blunder: a crime in religion, because it is not the weapon by which the truth should be defended; and a binnder in politics, because it increases the number of bad subjects, who do not scruple publicly to profess what in private they disdain to believe; and deminishes the number of good subjects, who are too honest to affirm with their line what in their hearts they deny. !! We, however, who have lived to see universal toleration, or at least professed toleration, must beware lest we confound toleration with scenticism: or lest we imagine that unfettered private judgment is the unlimited power of public abuse: for it is no very uncommon case to find those who are very cager for their own right clamouring down all exercise recast, but the bell was there. "Be it known to all of it in others, and denying them the power of seeing, hearing, thinking, and judging for themselves.

> \* Of the Apostles Creed, (or the Creed which bears their name.) we have evidence that a great part of it was used as early as 160, after Christ. The Nicene Creed was drawn up from the general confessions of all Churches, A. D. 225, and the Creed which bears the name of Athanssius, in the 5th cen-

tury.

† The names of the three British Bishops occur in the nuncil held at Arles, A. D. 314, nearly three centurier before St. Augustine came over into Britain; and St. Athanasians seems to alinde to some having been present, or who sent is their adhesion to the grest Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

The whole section of the Southern, Western, Midland, and me portion of the Northern part of England, Cornwall and ales only excepted, are indebted for the Gospel to Saint Augustine. Some portions of the North and North-East were evangelized by Bisbops, who did not at first submit themselves to the Roman See, nor keep the Fesat of Easter at the

§ For in those days the Nation was the Church, and the

Church the Nation.

§ That which all Bishops, Priests, and Descons, at their Ordination declare their willingness to obey, having previously anhaerihed the same, must be the law of the Church, or there superiora the same, must be the law of the Church, or there is no meaning in words, nor faith in subscriptions.

I will make them conform themselves, or I will harry them out of this land, or else do worse. — King James at Hampton Court Conference, 1604.

This year, 1655, Cromwell finding himself strong, pub-

lished a declaration, by virtue of which, those of the loyal Clergy who either managed private schools, or officiated in nublemen's families, were ordered to be imprisoned; sud on an noblemen's families, were ordered to be imprisoned; sod on an application by Archbishop Usher to grant permission to use the Litungy, he replied, that having advised with his Council, he and the rest were of opinion that it was not save to grant liberty of conscience to those men who were declared enemies to his government."-Collier's History of Great Pritain, volume

page 393.

The King in his decisration at Breds, had said, " that viii., page 393. tan, Bishop Taylor's Works, vol. x, p. 132. "I hat warm of the primitive Church did action of the safequate foundation of their bopes in mather of helief: the way which they thought sufficient to go to of the Kingdom." Under lavour, however, of this latter clause fleaven in is the way in which we walk: what they did not men's exasperated minds soon put a stup to liberty of con-

thumens: the discrimination of heresy from catholic doctrine who propounded this liberty at the time of the Reformation, which they need, we use also, and we use no other; and in was Sir Thomas More, in a book then very little heeded, and which I never knew any one who had read, Utonia. The sinpassed into a proverb to signify any thing visionery, and impraticable. See Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, ral. i., p.593. Yet even More did not practise what he recom-

Whence did they obtain the three Creeds or the with the abuses of the times in which it was brought Saints, by their performance of works not included in ground gained; and we do not see how Government form of Chuch Government? But this notion is as about. In all revolutions the evil will probably out- the Commandments, but done out of love of God, can take it away again, after once conceding it. The contrary to fact as to reason. In the year 596, A. number the good; and it was one of the greatest mis- can do more than obtain their own salvation, and that admissibility of such a test has been disputed on the D., we know that Saint Agustine was sent by Gregory, fortunes of the kingdom, that the steps which lead to their merits are capable of being imputed to us; and ground that it would lead to a profunction of the Com-Bishop of Rome to convert the English nation, a large the Reformation were full of the most heartless per- finally, the assigning justification from sin to our own munion, as it did in the Test and Corporation Act part of which was heathen, to the Christian faith, and fidy and grossest duplicity that ever disgraced a Mon- inherent righteonsness, wrought in us by the Spirit of days. But Government have now admitted the test that when he came, he found several British Bishops arch on the throne; and that in the first separation God, and not to the merits of Christ imputed to us as a sound one in itself, and only attached certain (who resided chiefly in Wales) already in possession from Rome, as well as in the dissolution of the Mon- when we believe and obey him. of the field. | We know also, that to his pious la- astries, some of the principal agents seem to have had Scripture; the compulsory celibacy of the Clergy, in parish. bours a large portion of England is indebted for the no other motives but the lust of concupiscence, and opposition to the express words of St. Paul, in 1st Now, being thus, by common consent, an admissible Gospel, and for the Scriptures which he brought with the blinding love of mammon. These were not, Epistle to Timothy and Titus, the practice of St. and a fair test, why Government should place the him. ! The corruptions afterwards introduced (many however, the Reformatian, though they are often Peter, "who was himself a married man," and the per-obstacles they do to the introduction of it is hardly of which in his time were unknown) did not make the charged on it by Roman Catholic writers. The sep- mission of our Saviour to remain unmarried, with an intelligible, except for the very reason that it is the English Church to be no Church: they only ren- aration from Rome (as far as regards the usurped su- express limitation, "that all men cannot receive this most effectual one, and would keep the managing dered it necessary that it should be reformed and premacy of the Pope) was promoted, argued, and car- saying, save they to whom it is given; the insisting on committees of Church schools in the hands of bond ried by Roman Catholics themselves: by those who the Liturgy being performed in a tongue unknown to file members of the Church. Its introduction is only most of them continued in communion with the Ro- the people, contrary to the words of St. Paul, 1st allowed in case two-thirds of the original subscribers man Church to the end of their days, and were some Cor., v. 14, and the common practice of the Church; to a school call for it; so that authoribers to the of them (as Gardiner and Bonner) the fiercest perse- the assertion of a state after death, distinct from smallest amount, and subscribers who may be Dissencutors of those who held a different faith. For it was Heaven, Paradise, or Hell, in which souls are tried by ters and subscribe solely for the purpose of excluding constitution to what we find it in the Prayer Book, it : Gardiner who wrote the most strongly in his book De fire, and extricated by the prayers and alms of the such a test, may at any time defeat the wishes of Vera Obedienta against the Pope's supremacy. Church; the abuse of our Lord's words, "whosoeversins Church majority on this subject. Why have clogged Tunstal Heath, and other Prelates, all Roman Catho- ve remit they are remitted unto them," by selling indulthat it should be ratified by Parliament, or by the lice, stated the same opinions; and the bill was car-Laity and representative of the Clergy together; and ried through Parliament, with almost perfect unaufinally, that it should be approved by the Crown. imity, only Bishop Fisher having the courage to say And having these three sanctions it became the law a word against it. And in both houses of Convocaof the land, and remains such to this day. So that tion (both of Canterbury and York) there was an the works of the Reformers do not bind us as autho- almost unanimous vote, (only four voting against it,) rity, any more than the writings of other pious and able that "by the word of God the Bishop of Rome has no Divines of the Church of England. The authority is more jurisdiction in England than any other Bishop."

Again, the plunder of the Church was not the work mind of the Church, and is binding on the Bishop as in the first instance of the Reformers, but of Cardinal well as the Priest, on the Crown and the ordinary Wolsey, who persuaded his master to the act, and he It is the law of the Church of England, to all who restrained. But the persons to whom he sold, or gave or gambled away these estates, would not have dared 3. Again, it has been supposed, that the Reforma- to profess a faith different from that of Henry himself, for fear of losing their lives. These facts do not exercise the unlimited right of private judgment, seem to be sufficiently insisted on in general, or we Now, if by this expression be meant the liberty to should not hear so much of the spoliation of the lieworship God according to the dictates of conscience, formers. And there can be no doubt that Ridley and without persecution or molestation, there cannot be a Latimer, especially the latter, publicly preached and

However, it must be confessed that Queen Mary, one of her family who seems to have had a conscience Durham after they had been all alienated to the Crown, at a time when the revenues were so impov-Reformation was not, let us proceed to show that the Reformation was an act justifiable in itself. Two things rendered the Reformation necessary: First, the the impossibility of obtaining redress in any other way. The evils to be redressed were corruptions of doctrine and corruptions of manners.

It is imposssible, I think, to conceive that the system which the Roman Catholic Church retains to this day could have been the system recognized by St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. John, without any allusion to the principal parts of it in the New Testament. To suppose, for example, that St. Paul or St. Peter knew that all Apostles and Bishops were to be subject to St. Peter as the Bishop of Rome, and all Churches to the Church of Rome; or that prayers were to be offered to the Blessed Virgin as our great mediatrix and intercessor with Christ; and yet that they should important (if true) for the faith of all Christians, and in which Christianity flourished most, seems to have known the least either of the sumpremacy of the Pope or the intercession of the virgin. Now, it was found at the Reformation, that these two doctrines were so deeply rooted in the Papal system, that no appeals to reason, or Scripture, short of an absolute breach with the Papacy, could be of any avail. There were indeed other corruptions, if not so prominent, yet not less injurious in their tendency, which were gradually and successively renounced. These are, the definition of the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper to he the conversion of the whole substance of bread and wine into the whole substance of Christ's body and blood, thus overthrowing the nature of the Sacrament, which consists not only of invisible grace, (that is, as our Church Catechism teaches us,) the body and blood of Christ, but of a visible sign, that is, the bread and wine, which must remain in their nature bread and wine, in order that there may be a visible sign. Further, the denial of the cup to the laity, in direct defiance of Christ's own institution, and of the acknowledged practice of the Church for 1400 years, the addition of several books of undoubted antiquity, and always held in reference by the Church,) to the universally received and limited Hebrew Canon of

\* At the dissolution of Monastries, King Henry divided part of the spoils among two hundred and sixty gentlemen of families, in one part of England, and (like the dust flung up by Moses.) they became curses both on the families and estates of the owners .- Fuller's Church History, book vi., 371.

† To Latimer's bonest protests and plain dealing with all sorts of men, we owe the foundation of two Hospitals, (St. Thomas and Bethlehem,) and the noble foundation of Christ's Hospital School, London.

1 After the Commissioners, appointed by Protector Somer , had plundered every Parish Church of all the Plate they could find conceiving, as Fuller observer, "one cup enough for a small Parish, and that the richer were able to purchase more for themselves," he pleasantly adds, "All this income rather stayed the stomach than satisfied the hunger of the King's Exchequer, for the allaying whereof, the Parliament, now sit ting, conferred on the Crown the Bishopric of Durham. Rich and entire the revenues of this See, such as alone would make a considerable addition to the Crown; remote the situation thereof, out of Southern eight, and therefore the sooper out of inds! Within two years after, Queen Mary restored men's minds! Within two years were, seems this Bishopric to itself, re-settling all the lands on the same.

Fuller's Church History, vol. vii., p. 419. § Archbishop Usber, anamedeservedly dear to all men of wis dom and piety, thus strikingly explains the view of the Church in this matter, in his sermon preached before the Common House of Parliament, in the year 1620. "The bread and wine are not changed in their substance from being the same rith that which is found at the ordinary table ; but in respect of the sacred use wereunto they are consecrated, such a change is made that they differ as much from common broad and sine, as Heaven from earth. Neither are they to be accounted barely significative, but truly exhibitive, also of those Heavenly things whereto they have relation, as being appointed by God to be a means of conveying the same unto us, and putting us in actual presession thereof. So that in the use of this holy ordinance, as verily as a man, with his bodily hand and mouth, receive the earthly creatures, so verily doth he with his spiritual hand and mouth, if any such he have, receive the budy and blood of Christ, and this is that real and substantial presence which are effirmed to be in the inward part of this secred action. The truth which must be held, is this, that we do not receive only the benefits that flow from Christ, but the very body and blond of Christ, that is Christ himself crucified." Again, "Where if any man shall demand, 'How can this man give us his flesh to est ?' be must not think that we cannot truly feed on Christ utiless we receive him within our mouths, but must conside that the exting and drinking which our Savinor speaketh of must be answerable to the hungering and thisting, for the guiding whereof his Heavenly banquet is provided. It is not therefore such an eating that every men who bringeth a bodily mouth may attain unto; but it is of a fee higher nature, siz: a spiritual uniting of us into Christ, whereby he dwelleth in us, end we live by him." These are the words of Archbishop Leber, a man who had so great an aversion to the Papacy as

4. Further, we must not confound the Reformation gences openly for money; the supposing that the its admissibility as a test is recognised. That is

(To be continued in our next.) CHURCH EDUCATION.

(From the Guardian.)

We beg to call attention to the report, given it mother column, of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Societies, at Wells on Thursday last. Great efforts have been made in that diocese, for some years past, for the promotion of the education of the poor, and therefore the clergy of the diocese of Bath and Wells having once tasted of blood, could not afterwards be speak on this subject with a confidence to which experience and devotedness give a right. The meeting came to an all but unanimous decision as to the necessity of opposition to the now unfolding intentions of the Privy Council on the subject of Church

> A contest with Government is no little matter for the Church to embark upon. With any who are disposed to regard this one as a pleasing piece of excitement, and, consequently, feel no pain and no annoyance at having to go into it, we must confess we do not sympathise. A contest with a Government is a serious and anxious thing, full of alarms, apprehensions, and critical turns. It ought to be entered anon with exnctly the same feeling with which any other war is entered upon. War is not pleasant. Peace is much more comfortable. If such a contest is entered on in this spirit, there will be, though at the expense of much annovance to those who conduct the Church's side in it, a letter chance of final success, because there will be much more coolness, self-possession, and steadiness.

One consolation there is, for those who are on the Church's side preparing for it, that nothing could have his. No chance cause has brought on this contest. It is one of the things which was certainly to be, some day or other. As soon attempt to stop the wheel of fate as try to have staved off the day when the Government of this country would commence a course of policy for obtaining power over national education. was quite unavoidable, in the first place, that Government assistance should be asked for. Government does not assist without trying to get as much as it possibly can in the way of power, as a compensation for such assistance. The process of bargaining then begins. The Church thinks properly that Government ought to be content with such an amount of power as enables it to see that its money is honestly spent for the purpose for which it is given; that is to say, with the power of inspection. Government, on the contrary, thinks it ought to have much more power. It dictates committees of management, and forbids the founders of schools the choice of an episcopal visitor. But what has been claimed in the way of power is not all, or the most important part of the Committee of Privy Council have absoltately no check given, and indefinite power is claimed in compensation. Nothing could have prevented this contest coming on; and now it has come on.

First, then, with respect to this unlimited and indefinite nature of the power of the Committee of Privy Council, as it now stands. We apprehend that, even in a constitutional point of view, this is an anomaly which must be rectified. And we strongly recommen this point to the consideration of our friends in Par- of life;" (Rev. xxi. 6:) " in whose presence is fulness liament, and especially the members for the Universities, upon which the Church has a peculiar claim.-There can hardly be a safer thing to assert, than that the throne shall dwell among them;" (llev. vii. 16.) unlimited power in any official board is not in harmony with our constitution. It cannot be supposed that the nation really intends such a board to have the tains of waters." (Rev. vii. 17.) whole department of education in its hands, without a single parliamentary check upon it, a single statute to a right to connect with the disposal of the public oney committed to it.

Secondly, with respect to the particular animus of of education. It is absurd to disguise the fact that the present Government want latitudinarian education. They do not disguise it themselves; they tell us it written a pamphlet in which he expressly states that mandments," in "diligently hearkening unto the voice what is called the "combined system," in which the children of all denominations were brought together, is the one which Government prefers, and which they once actually intended to introduce, being only prevented by the discovery of its unpopularity-

"It was declared that religious instruction was to be might be required for the religious training of the redemption :- encircling with them the throne of God gious instruction of the children whose parents beonged to the Established Church; that the parents and serving him night and day in his temple," (Rev. of any other child should procure the attendance of vii. 16.) and worshipping him, and chanting forth bis the licensed minister of his own persuasion. It was praise. intended that the general religious instruction should resemble that given in British and Pareign Schools from the Holy Scriptures, without peculiar interpretation."-

quence of the discovery of its unpopularity, is a pledge for their not entertaining it still, we know very well how a preference, once deeply fixed, works and moulds the plans and directs the sime of any Government board.

We allude to the communicant-test for members of Church school committees.

We must observe, first, that this test stands now in a position in which it has not hitherto stood, and that v. 13.)

conditions to the original introduction of it into any

it with such conditions, if it had not been for some fundamental dislike of an efficacions test altogethersome general suspicion that it would disturb that tendency to comprehensiveness and latitudinarianism which weaker tests would favour?

We understand application has been made to the proper quarter to summon a general meeting of the National Society some day next month. Meantime, we trust the church at large will seriously consider its position, and prepare for taking a line.

and the second of the second o THE SOCIETY AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE

BLESSED. (From Bp. Mant's " Happiness of the Blessed."

Thus glorified in their bodies, enlightened in their inderstandings, and purified and annetified in their hearts, they, who are made "meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light," (I Cor. i, 12.) will enjoy a Society, and be occupied in Employments corresponding to the glory of their residence, and the excellence of their condition, and their own improved atate of body and of soul.

There they will associate with their brethren "the spirits of " other "just men," like themselves "made perfect;" (Heb. xii. 23.) their "fellow-citizens of the household of God;" (Eph. ii. 19.) ' the general nasembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven;" (11ch. xii. 23.) with the blessed, with themselves, of their Common Father; the good and faithful servants, with themselves, of their common Lord; the sanctified, with themselves, of the Holy Ghost the Comforter: with patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles, and martyrs, and hely men; all those who "are departed hence in the true faith of God's prevented it coming on. We are quite satisfied of hely name;" (Order of the burial of the Dead.) all those who from the beginning of the world "have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb;" (Rev. vil. 14.) "a great multitude, whom no man can number, of all kindreds, and nations and peoples, and tongues." (Rev. vii. 9.)

There shall they be admitted to the Society of "an mumerable company of angela;" of those "ministering spirits," who from the creation of man have been sent forth to minister for" them who are now become heirs of salvation ?" (Heb. i. 14.) those who, in their hour of danger upon earth, have "encamped round about them, and delivered thom;" (Ps. xxxiv. 7.) those who in heaven have "rejoiced over them on their repentance:" (Luke xv. 10.) who "at the coming of the Son of Man in the clouds with power and great glory, have gathered together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven unto the other:" (Matt. xxiv. 30, 31.) and to whom they shall themselves thenceforth be likened and equal, partaking of their spiritual nature ; rivalling them in power, wisdom, and holiness; and clothed like them with immortality.

not the positive, after all, so much as the negative, 24.) "whom having not seen they love; in whom, side of the matter which is most threatening. The though now they see him not, yet believing, they rejoice with joy unapeakable and full of glory," (1 Pet. to their power at this moment. There is nothing to i. 8.) who is now "gone to prepare a place for them in prevent them any day making any condition they like, the many mansions of his Father's house, and who will and refusing sid to Church schools, if not complied come again, and receive them unto himself, that where with. Here, then, we say, is the contest; assistance is he is there they may be also." (John xiv. 2, 3.) For as the Apostle teaches us, "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear : then shall they also appear with him in glory :" (Col iii. 4.) and so shall they be over with the Lord." (1 These, iv. 17.)

There shall they be admitted to the presence of God the Judge of all," (Heb. xii. 23.) "the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies of all comfort;" (2 Cor. i. 3.) "with whom is the fountain of joy, and at his right hand there are pleasure for evermore." (Ps. xvi. 11.) And "He that sitteth upon

With this society, and in this presence, shall the

blessed continually dwell occupied in such employments failing of prophecies, and the ceasing of tongues, and of the gifts of God, love of God himself, and the love of his words," (Ps. ciii. 20.) in their cheerful and unwearied attendance upon his pleasure :-- copying after

the beauty of their holiness :- examining with thom regarded as general and special; that periods were to with them into the mysteries" (1 Pet. i. 12.) of the be set apart for such peculiar doctrinal instruction as manifold wisdom of God involved in the wonders of children; that the chaplain should conduct the reli- and "always beholding his face," Matt well, 10.) and contemplating his perfections, and celebrating his glory

And there shall be "heard as it were the voice of great multitude, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, and the voice of harpers harping with their harps." Ilere, then, is a distinct preference avowed by Government; and though it may be said that the fact of their having once given up the design, in conseand is, and is to come." (Rev. iv. 8.) " Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honour, and power: for thou hast created all things, and for pleasure they are and were created." (Rev. iv. 11) " Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive power, and On one point, touched on in the late correspondence, this animus comes out very observably; and glory, and blessing. For thou wast slain, and hast we notice it the more readily because that point is, in redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred parishing exercises and how an occasion like this may furnish every kindred parishing exercises and how an occasion like this may furnish every kindred parishing exercises. we notice it the more readily because that point is, in our opinion, as important a one as any which has been and tongue, and people and notion; and hast made touched on in the whole course of the controversy.—

us unto our God kings and priests." (Rev. v. 9, 12.)

Holy Communion, of which considerably above, two throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever." (Rev.

THE ASSESSED AND CHURCH OF THE PURP-BORS It were a greatly and a glorious sight, The assembled Church from time's re-Priest, patriarch, ruler, laugiter, and ongo; And they who suar'd the puet's lofty flight.

Praimist or seer; or fought the Compel fight,

Grd's tenth proclaim'd, or stored the seared page;

With all of less renown, who daved engage Sin, and were conquerors in the Savinar's might. Behold them there! They stand before the gate (In heav'n their names are writ!) for entrance there What time their Captain comes. Cast of the weight That stays the course; like them right onward bear, So shalt thou swell with them their Lender's state, Partake his triumph, and his banquet share.

THE ANGELS.

They are God's minist'ring spirits, and are sent, His messengers of mercy, to fulfil
Good for salvetion's beirs. For as they still Oriero when we sin, rejnice when we repent;
And on the last dwad day they shall present
The severed rightenus at his holy hill,
With them Guil's face to see, to do his will,
And bear with them his likeness. Was it means, That we this knowledge should in secret seal. Unthought of, unimproving? Rother say; Gul deign'd to man his angel hosts reveal, That man might learn like angels to obey And those, who long their blies in beaven to feel, Might strive on earth to seem him ev'n as they.

GOD'S PRESENCE IN HEATEN. To. 'is God's presence gives the welcomed blies,
Their joy and blies supreme. With him to dwell,
To see his glory, and his present ettl,
To eapy him of perfectness passest,
The Holy, Holy. Holy! First and best
Of joy's fruition's base and pinnacle;
Without him, heav'n would more resemble bell. Durkness with him were light, and labour rest, God of my health, show me the way to bliss, The way to Thee! Who slight thy peoffer'd grace, The way to thee? Who sight the profiled gra-Sin le their portion now, at last the abyos Of wee. The image in my omit replace, That I may serve thee here in time; nor miss, When time shall full, the heightness of thy face!

god's praisks in Hraven, Methought I heard a mice to hear'q's high King Shout " Allelujah !" From a host it came. A countless number, which no man can name,
A countless number, which no man can name,
Of God's redeem'd attempted to the string
Of listpers harping with their harps, that ring
Symptonious: "Worthy is the Great I AM,
Who us created; worthy is the Lamb. Who died to vave out" and again they sing, "Salvation, Allelojah !" Then I thought, With such celevial song what earthborn lays
Of mounce thome may vie, too oft o'eriraught
With vice or fully? May heaven's concert raise is Heav'nward my thoughts and hopes, till, thither brought.
I hear and join in that immertal praise I

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

COKEKCRATION OF HURSLEY CHURCH. Yesterdny the Lord Binhop of Winchester consecrated, or it might, in a way, be said reconscented, the parish. Church of Hursley, The present new creetlen covers the whole space occupied by the former parish church; the old walls are essed in the new ones, the old tower stands. but the building is considerably prolonged eastward. The former church was built about one bundred and fifty years ago or more, and that, too, upon the site of another, and, it can hardly be doubted, a much more charch-like structure. The former church was solidly bolk of brick, with round-headed windows, glazed in small square, paness. The seatern and was finished off in battlemented brick. The eastern and was finished off in battlemented brich, steps. The pews were after the usual fushion of the period, tall, square, or oblong boxes or peus, except at the extremity of one side, where, within a sort of oak-park palling, was accommodation for the squire's family. Still, the whole was in fairly good repair, much as for many years would have come up to all the requirements of visiting-right inquiries, though it could not be called, either in outward proportions or internal arrangements and decorations, seemly far the boly use to which it was set apart.

The design of the propect rebuilding was not therefore.

The design of the present rebuilding was not therefore,

for the comfort and accommodation of the parishioners igni-the first place, but chiefly for the honour of God, and that: a house dedicated to Illa service might be more worthy of Illm whose name it boars. Mr. Harrison has been they architect, and we think this church will add to his already? There shall they be admitted to the presence of bigh reputation. His church will add to his already: "Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant," (Heb. xii. as he could, to make the new church harmonise with the old tower, and with the make the new church harmonise with the which had replaced by the last building ... Independently, then, of its simply prohitecture merics, he has succeeded very happily in this particular. It will be remarked by many how much the new church seems already to assume the quite selemnity and time-subdued appearance of me substantial village church. I no styre is the security of north also and the nave are of equal length, the south aisle being somewhat shortened, the effect of, which is exceedingly, good, as breaking the initions line, which the east end would atherwise have presented. This effect, will be pleasingly noticed, viewing, the church righter from the north of the east end, where the eye catches the four than the south aid. from the north of the cast end, where the eye catenasine; level front of the north and north alide, and the south alightly thrown back, and over all the tower and spire; for the old tower has been surmounted by a very graceful spire, the only regret about which is that some legion, fifteen feet could not have been added to the height. The casing of the old walls, as well as the newly-built walls; are of Swange stone; with all the ornamental work, such are or Swange stone; with all the ornamental work, such as quoins, string courses, mullions, window jambs, &c., of Caen stone. The walls are rather low, with a high rell pitched roof. This perhaps may be noticed as a subject for criticisminside the church, from the shortness of the the throne shall dwell among them;" (iter. vii. 16.) and "the Lamb which is in the midet of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters." (iter. vii. 17.)

With this society, and in this presence, shall the artist apparently been to keep in recollection that some part is old, that he has preserved a window over the west single parliamentary check upon it, a single statute to lay down what conditions it has, and what it has not; as are adapted to their new state of being:—cultiva- door of very doubtful appearance. We imagine not a few lay down what conditions it has, and what it has not; as are adapted to their new state of being:—cultiva- door of very doubtful appearance. We imagine not a few lay down what conditions it has, and what it has not; as are adapted to their new state of being:—cultiva- door of very doubtful appearance. We imagine not a few lay down what conditions it has, and what it has not; as are adapted to their new state of being:—cultiva- door of very doubtful appearance. We imagine not a few lay down what conditions it has, and what it has not; The roof is of oak, the seats all handsome solid moveable the vanishing away of sublunary knowledge, "never desks, and particularly good secommodation for kneeling." secondly, with respect to the particular animus of the present Government in favour of a certain system the present Government in favour of a certain system of colors for the site about to dispute the first that contains a factor of the standard of the colors for the site about to dispute the first that contains a factor of the colors for the site about to dispute the first that contains a factor of the colors for the site about the first that contains a factor of the colors for the site about the first that colors for the site about the sit the stalls are of walnut. And by the way, it is matter to of the gifts of God, love of God himself, and the love of our brethren for his sake:—"equalling" the angels in their undeviating "fulfilment of the Lord's commandments," in "diligently hearkening unto the voice of elegant, but really full of meaning to any one who will study their symbolical import. The altar, is of cedar, with a slab of white marble laid upon it. The charch is paved with encutatic tiles, red and black, very nicely. the pure enjoyments of their celestial nature :- imita- arranged for simplicity of pattern, and the effect is good, time them in the excellency of their knowledge, and the colours being thrown into masses, instead of being alternate. The tiles in the chancel are of richer design, the beauty of their holiness:—examining with them his marvellous works of grandeur, power, and providential goodness in the glories of creation; and "looking with them into the mysteries" (1 Pet. i. 12.) of the rich tiles, arranged in bolder pattern, and in much brighing. colours, which will be greatly sabdord and harm the light coming through painted glass. It will have been a disappointment to many that the windows were not ready, for every one likes to see and feel, he has had part in a good work. The readers of the Guardian will know the history of the windows-that they ('e an expression of gratitude to Almighty God from many, who believe The Christian Year, to have been an interment of blessing to them. It is to be hoped that the amount of the contributions which may still be added will allow all the windows to be decorated in the highest style of Christian

The day was exceedingly fine, and the attendance; as Dean of Winchester and Archdescon of Winchester, the Wardens of New College and Winchester, Canons Neel, Hamilton, Bartholomew, Messrs, T. Kehle, Cormil, G. Heathcote, W. R. Heathcote, E. Hill, Lefroy, Chandler, W. B. Walter, R. Champernowne, Dr. Moberley, and G. Huntingford. There were also many strangers of the laity, including Mr. Justice Patterson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, John Simeon, Esq., M.P., Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Melville Portal. The service began at eleven o'clock and "Amen. Allelujah. Blessing, and honour, and hundred partnok; there having been also previously an glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the garly Communion in the barn that has been used for a searly Communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used for a searly communion in the barn that has been used tor a searly communion in the barn that has been used to be a searl old and infirm, and necessarily occupied at norm, should have an opportunity of receiving once during the day.

The greater part of the clergy and strangers present were invited to innebeon at Hursley Park. There will have been many there who observed with regret that Sir William Heathcote, was unable to be in church in consequence of his weak state of health. The vicar and his quence or mis weak state of nearm. The vicer and mis. Church has resolutely opposed this avarice of power-patron have been joined together in so many good works. Church has resolutely opposed this avarice of power-that it is a subject for regret that they could not be to-this insatiable hungering for other men's rights. The gether at the dedication of this last work. It is now about Church maintains her principle for the sake of distinct years since they have been associated in this relationship, and during these years three churches have charging the commission which God has given her in been built, one of them endowed, and three new parsons been built, one of them endowed, and three new parson-ages added to the united parish of flursley and Otter-bourne; and though the present work is understood to be ought to reverence her for this vindication of her sucred in the main the private work of the vicer, their names character; and—what is more—they ought to see that—should not be separated. As the offering of the author of The Christian Fear to the service of God, it will be viewed whilst she has been asserting her own divine rights by many with particular satisfaction. It may be looked she has been the champion of justice and of freedom, upon as an expression of his desire to embody, so far as man, in solid imperishable materials his love and Government shows of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the absolute availabl reverence for that branch of Christ's Church into which endeavoured to aphold, and adorn and realise in every act of his life.

Any one who is well acquainted with our Cathedral, ust often have been struck with the existing difference between the two sides of the choir; for while the north sisle is throughout or amount of the skill and taste of past ages, and a convincing point that England was not behind hand in the curious and beautiful art of glass staining - the south nisle, basing been once barbarously dismantled, in only partially thus filled, so that the sun comes streaming through three windows to the great discomfort of those who are placed appealer, and to the undoubted diminuti n of the true church tone, by deatroying the "dim religious" light, which should slass be more or less a part of every sacred building, as being cuinently calculated to produce the highest feelings of awe and devotion in the minds of the worshippers. Now. we should imagine that there can scarcely be two opinions defect, and for our own parts we are inclined to believe proposed, therefore, that wealth he put out of the questhat the effect produced upon the general appearance of "Conrad's giorious choir," by replacing in it additional painted glass, will astonish even those who are most conwith its beauties; as well as the very person the have so happily started the subscription for procur

Moreover, it seems to us that the authors of the address have placed the grounds of their appeal to the public on a thoroughly good footing, in distinctly stating that they are anxious to testify to the Dean and Chapter, that the nobly liberal manner in which they have, year after year been laying out wast sums in the renovation of their Cathedral is not unheeded by those who know any thing about the extent of their labours.

And here we may be permitted to correct an error, into which, with others, we have fallen, that our late Revered Primate had no inconsiderable share in these coatly re-pairs. We hear, however, that with the exception of the beautiful throne, which was the appropriate gift of his Grace, all other improvements have been executed at the ole charge of the Dean and Chapter.

We would also refer to another mistake, which very commonly prevails, that there must be some larger repair fund out of which the work of restoration has been effect ed. This is not the case. Some cathedrals have what i called a fabric fund, but Canterbury has not. We deen It right to mention this, in order that it may be mor generally and more completely understood, how much we are indebted to the Dean and Chapter for having lavied upon the annual income of every member of their body, a tax sufficient to meet an outlay of £20,000; and that without ever having sought for or received any pub-

"Such disinterestedness," to quote the words of " A syman," "deserves some testimonial." Hence the origin the project which has drawn forth these observations And we think that we can mention another claim for our gratitude, which is, indeed, feelingly touched upon at the conclusion of the address—and, without which, the prerious one would have lost much of its weight. For, after vious one would have test much of its weight. For, after all, what satisfaction would it be to the good Churchman to hear of this munificence—or, at any rate, how greatly would his satisfaction be diminished if he afterwards found that the high and holy purposes which could slone senerify such expenditure had been overlooked, and that little regard had been shown towards preserving a rever-ential and careful celebration of the daily prayers?

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for us to extol the devotional beauty of our choral service. And yet we doubt whether its excellency is duly appreciated. Anything to which we are continually accustomed, however great the blessing may be, we are apt to undervalue and o receive almost as a matter of course. Thus, it is only when strangers come amongst us, and express their admi-ration, or when we are ourselves led to visit other Cathedrais, that we are fully reminded of the superiority of our own, in all those points which should always accompany Christian worship—whether in the minster or the parish

We are truly rejoleed to see that the cause has been taken up by such men as the Earl of Powis, Mr. Justice

Patterson, William Deedea, Eq., and A. J. Beresford

Hope, Eq., Their names can hardly fail to procure speedy

is a sort of central school for the circumjacent villages; land generally. We only hope that neither the men of Kent nor the Kentish men will allow to others an undue share in the honour and the privilege of presching a free-will gift to that great sauctuary, which, while it can boast of being the Metropolitical Church of all England, is more especially the Cathedral of the Diocese.—Kentish Ob-

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Mackay arrived safely at Inverness, on the 5th of Oct., and immediately entered upon his duties in that parish. Biolop Ewing (of Argyle and the lelen) visited the parish and confirmed several young persons on the Sanday after his arrival. Bishops Low and Ewing have received their Diplomas from Trinity College, in testi-mony of the degree of D.D. which was conferred on each of these prelates at our late Commencement.

the state of the s

WERKLY CALEBDAN.										
Day.	Date.				ist Lesson		ri lareson			
_	Dec.	3.		Į ŅĪ.	tentals	1	Acts 4. Hob. B.			
M		4.	Council of Treat closed, 1563.	M. K.	". <b>9</b> 0,	71. 81	Acta 5 Heb. 10.			
T	**	٥,	•••••	{ Ж. К.	::	73. 74	Acts 6, Heb. 11,			
M.	. •	4	Monthly Meeting of the C.S.D.T.	{ ₩.	::		Heb. 12.			
T	-	1	Rebels defeated at Galleys Jilli, 1837.	{ K.		۲۵,	Acts 7 #30 Helt. 13,			
•	*			۱×.			Acts & Jas. L.			
•	*	•	John Milion born, 1608.	{ ¥,		31	Acts %. Jan. M.			
Δ	•	10.	THE SUMPLE IN ADVENT.	{ K.	=		Jan. 11.			

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Church Education. The Society and Employment of the Blownd. Eng. Ecriciastical intelligence.

EDUCATION. The late vexations war waged by the Educational Com-

mittee of the Privy Council at Home, against the Church, its religious duties, but a gross anomaly in the British Constitution. The Committee have become, practically. an Oligarchy of so many tyrants. Their domineering such a source peculiarly opportune and pleasant. administration is an emperium in imperio of the most insufferable kind. It is neither wise nor safe to entrust to any body of men such powers as they have been exercising lately, in the management of any public concern, andleast of all, in a matter on vitally affecting the happiness and well-being of the nation as Education. It is high time that this Committee should be called to account, and their Whig despetism restrained within the bounds of deceacy. A supercilious conclave, oppressing where they like, and exacting what they like, outrages all constitutional decemen; and if such a practical aboundity be tolerated, it is not only the Church that will be persecuted, but the liberties of every British subject will be infringed. Parliament, we fear, is not very likely to be moved by the complaints of the Church, that the nation—or rather a Government which represents all that is unprincipled in talenta. Let this truth, and this duty be fully realized and sincerely felt, and 'His grace will be sufficient for us,' whether our opportunity be to build a church, to found a school, to reform a parish, or even to make only find the eleventh paragraph the word "do" ought also to doings of the Committee.

Christian is bound to consecrate and devote the wealth, induced the wealth, induced and shifties with which he or she has been into the only Church or Christian body, that previous to talenta. Let this truth, and this duty be fully realized and sincerely felt, and 'His grace will be sufficient for us,' whether our opportunity be to build a church, to found a school, to reform a parish, or even to make only do only the only Church or Christian body, that previous to the Revolution, could validly take the step." The words enclosed within [] were unfortunately omitted in our correspondent's letter as printed last week.

Lu the eleventh paragraph the word "do" ought also to one individual—man, woman or child—more happy, more doings of the Committee.

When a Whig Government gives, it 2 always with the prospect of making a good bargain-of getting

It seems that nothing will satisfy the present Whig Government, short of the absolute exclusion of Church was beptised, which he has heartily and scalously influence from national education. In their late correspondence with the National Society, our Whig rulers have made what may well be considered an open avowal of a policy which was not by any means equivocal before. They have given the nation at large to understand that they will act themselves against every demand, appeal, or expostulation of the Church, however fair, moderate and reasonable. What has the Church, in the present instance, asked? That Church School Committees shall be subject to the Communicant Test, in cases where two thirds-and not less-of the contributors to the Schools may concur in desiring such Test. This large mejority of contributors is to be estimated without any reference to the amount contributed, so that the whole body of dissenters who contribute anything, however small, to the support of each school, will be able to exert an influence equal to the same number of Church-people, though these out the desirableness of endeavouring to remove this latter be ever so munificent in their contributions. It is tion, and nothing but mere numbers be taken into account. And yet the Committee of the Privy Council will not concede even this. This proves, of course, both that they are resolved to drive away the Church if they can, from the motherly and religious care of her own children, and that they are sensible, the while, that this and can be attained only by downright violence and force, -that it is uscless to pursue it in any constitutional way, since in whatever point of view they regard the Church, -whether as to wealth, station, education, or only numbers,-her superiority over dissent is so decided as to leave no doubt of her gaining the victory in any trial of strength, where she is treated with that equity and fairness which the Committee of Council on Education have never exhibited at any stage of their unconstitutional crusade against her rights. Our able and sound contemporarythe London Guardian-turnishes, with its usual ability, a very clear and forcible statement of the matter, which will be found on our first page.

> There are many things besides this wicked persecution, -many dark and ominous symptoms in the aspect of political society-which warn us loudly that the Church must begin to retire within herself,-to look more diligently to her own celestial armoury, and to confide more trustingly to her own resources; to stay herself more he has reason to think that the writer is well informed. under God, upon the real and devotion of her own children. What is the duty of Churchmen in such an emergency, can hardly be mistaken; and, if we need encouragement to the performance of our duty, it is in such a case as the following that we shall find it. For this interesting incident we are indebted to the English Church. man. Let those who read it take courage, if they be fearful,-and shame to themselves if their love be cold,-It shows what even comparative weakness can accomplish. where the intention is right and the heart is warm :--

" As a specimen of what may be done by even one per-As a specimen or what may be some by even one person, in a pariab, we may refer—not to the Oberlius of history—but to our own columns a week or two back, where we shall find the following brief but most gratifying and encouraging report of a school at Redberth, in Wales

"This is a very excellent school, owing its support and usefulness to the indefatigable and unparalelled exertions of Miss Thomas of Rhyberth Lodge. This lady, with very limited means, and under circumstances which might have discouraged the strongest and most ardent minds, has succeeded in establishing a school which would not disgrace any of the metropolitan villages of England. Of her (to me unaccountable) success and firmness in overchurch, at the Sunday or the week, day service—we mean reverence, decency, and order; and these, we thankfully sasert, reader the daily service of Cauterbury Cathedral and building a cottage for the master, I say nothing; it is not exactly my province. What I have to do with, is the attending it.

: We are truly rejoiced to see that the cause has been is a sort of central school for the circumjacent villages; and such is the estimation in which it is held by the narents, that the children are sent from a distance of three facts incontestibly prove, as I think, that it is not so much (at least, it is not in every case) the indifference or the porvete of the parents that induces them to take their children from sobool at an early age, as the scanty and superficial nature of the instruction too frequently parted in the schools themselves.

"There is no resident clergyman; the Vicar lives in Cardiganshire, and the Curate is also Vicar of an adjoining parish, where he resides, and where, of course, he has his own parochial duties to attend to: so that the entire management and control of the school rests with Aliss Thomas; and I need hardly add, it could not have fallen nto better hands. In short I was told, that for three months during the master's illuess, she took the entire harne of the school berself.

" On reading this account, we do not doubt that the seal of some enthusiastic and ardent readers will be kindled even to a wish and intention to 'go and do likewise,' and we may be asked 'what plans, what system, what machinery, what money, were employed to produce such important results? Was it great talent that did all this?' portant results? Was it great talent that did all this?— To such questions we believe that we may reply that it was simply by the employment of that 'talent' of parawas simply by the employment of that 'differ of para-mount value—the earnest desire to follow the example and injunctions of Hon who 'went about doing good,' healing and blessing the poor' and committing them to the care and have of His servants. On this point, however, we shall venture to lay before our readers an extract of the Parochial School of St. James's. Should any how-from a communication which has been placed in our ever object to such an appropriation, we are authorized to

"The foundress and manager of that school is, in her- | tions on applying for the same. self, and her circumstances, so utterly inadequate to the apparent results of her efforts, that the impression adjusted or Mr. Tearle was a very natural one; but the matter is easily accounted for, when all the circumstances connected with it are known. It is true that the instruoutered with the a female, without wealth, influence, or great abilities of any kind, who felt when her last tie a useful life was severed by death as if her work was done, and she had nothing left to live for. But, by the merciful providence of God, she was placed once more in sphere where much was to be done. He then led her in the conviction of her own weakness and insufficiency, to adopt the following passages of His own Word as her, guide in perplexity, and resource in difficulty—John xv 5.1 Phil. vt, 13--sand He provided the means, removed the hindrances, and cuabled her to avail herself of the advantages which occur in her progress, step by step, with a work which, for nine years, has grown in interest and apparent usefulness. I ought to add that, when assistance was needed, an application to the Bishop of the Dioceso always received instant attention, and the request was kindly atended to.

"On one occasion the late Archbishop of Canterbury, exhibits not only a wicked unfaithfulness of the State to having had his attention called to the peculiar case by the excellent Rector of Marylebone, sent a donation of £10, with a most kind message, at a time when a series of try-ing occurrences rendered the sanction and approval from

> "I am convinced that any single lady, possessing good health and active habits - who is really desirous to work for God - and, in His strength, using the means set before her in simplicity and godly sincerity—would be much more happy, as well as useful, than any amount of wealth lavished in self-indulgence could make her. There are neglected country villages in abundance, where no can be raised to meet Government aid, and which must still be without means of education for their children.

"The barvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth labourers into His harvest.

"This, we repeat, is a specimen of what may be done by a single individual, who regards the pour and afflicted as especial representatives of Him to whose service every

· If on our daily course, our mind Be set to ballow all we flud. New treasures still, of countless price. God will provide for sacrafice. We need not bid, for cloister'd cell. Our neighbour, and our work, farewell The trivial round, the common task, Would furnish all we ought to ask; ORoom to deny ourselves; a road. To bring us, daily, nearer God."

AUSTRIA.

The last advices from Europe, by the Cambrus, inform us that Vieuna-efter an obstinate and sanguinary resistnace on the part of the insurgents -has surrendered to the Imperial troops. A victory has been gained without a riumph; for the ancient honours of the Empire, have seen steeped in the blood of its slaughtered people. One tude and weeds of wire-without awe and trembling, as well as aympathy and sorrow. "How fearful are the judgments of God upon a nation," is a reflexion which her wretched condition must suggest. Truly-to all brow. The unwearied perseverance, and the tenacity of uost frightful civil war, which-if protracted much longer frooms which was to be ours during our stay. -must be rainous to the nation, whether Impenalist or the Students against the Government. Mr. Alison, in his celebrated history, tells us, in regard to the state of the river at each end. education in the Austrian Empire, that "the proportion nire, equal to any state of similar dimensions in Europe. and as high as the best educated nations in some provinces. The Government-it is clear-has instructed its subjects very little to its own advantage. Possibly England, under its present Whig Ministry, may do, and is doing, very much the same thing. Contrasted with the almost expiring agonies of Austria in 1848, what a mockery there is in

the celebrated anagram of Frederic 11f. :-Austria Est Imperare Orbi University University

A correspondent of the Quebec Mercury, asserts in posihaving had some misunderstanding, the former is about to return to England. We give the statement just as we flud it, merely adding that the Montical Gazette declares

THE DISHOP OF NEW JERSEY.

We are happy to learn from private letters received in own, that the excellent Bishop of New Jersey, was last week so far convalescent as to be able to sit up for a short time every day. He has been suffering from a dangerous attack of inflammatory rheumatism. May he long be spared to preside over those noble enterprises for the good of his diocese and the Church at large, which so largely and actively engage his energies.

FUNT OF ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.

It having long been a matter of regret, that the Cathedraf Church of our Diocese, should have been without a proper baptismal fout, a movement was some months ago originated by the Teachers of St. James's Sunday School, for the nurpose of procuring funds to anoply the deficiency. The parties proceeded with commendable zeal, and the result was that subscriptions were obtained to the amount

of nearly £50. Matters were in this position, when the Rector of the parish received a communication from an esteemed friend to the effect that a gentleman, who wished to preserve an incognito, was desirous of prezenting a font to the Cathe-There are not more than a dexen houses to be seen, and dral, expressing at the same time his hope that the money We noticed in the congregation some persons whom collected as above stated, would be applied towards the and even four miles; they also remain much longer than fellow townsman Mr. Cochrane, the Sculptor, was instrucis usually the case in our National Schools; which two led to proceed forthwith with the work.

The Font being now completed, has been erected in front of the Chancel, immediately opposite to the throne of his Lordship the Bishop, and from a minute inspection we are happy to be able to state, that it does infinite credit to the taste and skill of the artist. White Vermont marble is the material of which it is composed—the shape is Octagon, and the design Gothic richly pannelled. On the whole an effect is produced of graceful solidity which harmonizes well with the character of the sacred edifice which itadorns. The following are the dimensions of this benutiful work of art : height to basin 3 feet 7 inches ; Cover 1 foot 8 inches; total beight 5 feet 3 inches; Breadth at basin 2 feet 3 inches. Sincerely do we wish that we were more frequently called upon to chronicle benefactions of this description. It is impossible to conceive of a more graceful method of expressing gratitude to God for mercies received, or commemorating the memory of those who have preceded us to eternity.

We cannot doubt that the parties who subscribed in the first instance to procure the Font, will willingly allow their contributions to be added to the fund for the erection ever object to such an appropriation, we are authorized to state, that they will receive the amount of their subscrip-

list of Errata, in his Communication in last week's Church. We are very sorry that so many inaccuracies should have crept in.

In regard to the remainder of his Letter, the publication of it is declined for reasons with which he will make himself acquainted by referring to our Notices to Correspondents -- He will perceive that we have felt it expedient to adopt a general rule with all who have sent us Commu-

"Allow me to bring under your notice the typogra-phical errors which appear in a letter of mine published in your last number: In the second paragraph, for Bishops read Bishopsics; in the third paragraph, 5th line, for a read as; 23d line, for skeach read streak; 28th time, for evening read enemy; and at the close of the paragraph, instead of the words he advertes an injustice to which the Church, I trust, will not usualish, the passage in manuscript runs thus, he advocates an injustice to which the Church in this Diocess will not submit, and which the au-thorities in the Church, I trust, will not sanction; fourth paragraph. 13th line, for these read three; 41st line, for considerable read considerably; 58th line, in the word goily, should be used a small, not a capital g; in the last line, for miraculously read murer/hously."

CORRECTION .- We regret that the omission of a line the printing of our Correspondent's Letter, dated New York, Sep. 1848," in our last number, considerably disturbs the sense in the sixth paragraph from the begin ning. The sentence should run thus: "The English Church solely possessing valid jurisdiction within England and the territories of England, and solely representing the whole Church within those territories, might delay long to send the Episcopate to regions so far remote from [ber ecclesiastical metropolitan centre. But sle

SEPTEMBLE CONFIRMATIONS.

We left the Bishop at a nameless place in the Township of Eramosa; on his return from which, passing through Guelph, he proceeded to Elora. The road for the first four or five miles is excellent, being frmed of the gravel, which abounds in that tract land through which the road passes for some miles beyond the part at present gravelled. The part which we traversed is a portion of the road from Guelph to Fergus, which turns off from the road to Elors, about five miles from Guelph. The rest of the route was through what appeared to be a good farming country; but the road itself was not particularly agreeable, consisting for a very considerable distance, of corduroy, in various stages of disrepair : walking, therefore, became much more agreeable than riding in a covered carriage, holding on by the side of it to prevent being annot look upon Austria-in her present dejected atti- every moment joited and thrown against your fellow traveller

About six o'clock the new wooden Church, which was to be consecrated on the morrow, hove in sight, and we became rensible that there was a deen valley human appearance—Ichabod might well be written on her before us, which appeared likely to contain some considerable stream. Soon after we came out upon the purpose, which cost Napoleon so wanton a profusion of first straggling houses of a Canadian village, and then life and treasure-which inspired "the sublime devotion, descending the hill, were conducted to the hospitable of Aspern and Wagram" (to use the language of Mr. abode of Mr. Andrew Geddes, a fellow townsman of Alison), - which made the Austrian armies seem in es- our venerable Dioce-an. Here we met with a hearty tructible by defeat, and inaccessible to despair—this un- welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Geddes and their family, rielding spirit is now exhausting itself in the fury of a hand was soon installed in the clean and comfortable

The village of Elora lies on both sides of the Grand Revolutionist be successful. As it is, the German name River, which is here not much more than a large promises to become identical with national calonity and brook. The high ground to the south seems to have disgrace. There is one peculiar feature in these been first settled; but there is a grist mill and a cloth German insurrections which most persons, reading the factory on the bank to the north, and the village details which have appeared in the public papers, must seemed to be extending in that direction. The corhave noticed; we mean the determined stand taken by poration of King's College has a valuable belt of land encircling the village on that side, and extending to

But the great, I may say the only attraction of of persons instructed is, on an average of the whole Em- | Elora is the scenery on this portion of the Grand River to the S. W. of the village. Just at that end of the village the river tumbles down a sloping ledge of rock, and forms a very picturesque fall of no contemptible dimensions. It thence continues its course between lofty and overhanging cliffs of calcarcous limestone, fringed with cedars and balsams (the spruce and silver fir, we believe) hanging about in many fautastic attitudes, or growing out from the various breaks in the cliffs, or extending their gnarled and twisted roots down its sides in search of a bottom. How far this peculiar beauty attends the river we did not learn .-We only followed it for about 200 yards, to its juncture with the Irvine, a tributary stream, which possenses the same description of beauty on a smaller tive terms that Lord Elgin and the Colonial Secretary. scale, although the timber of cedar and fir which skirts its banks is more abundant and of a very noble size.

> When the road to Gueloh is completed throughout with gravel or stone, we venture to predict that Elora will be one of the lions of Canada; and that an Inn must spring up there, capable of affording accommodation to that class of travellers, who can afford to spend a little time and money occasionally in enjoyng the higher and rater beauties of nature. As it is. it is a thriving place and will no doubt advance in importance every year.

The Saturday evening was in part employed in in discussing various matters of clerical business with the indefatigable Missionary, the Rev. Donald Fraser, and in preparing the proper papers for the consecration of the Church and Churchyard. Some difficulty was felt by the Bishop as to the latter, in consequence of the enclosure not being completed; but when it was explained that the posts for the enclosure were already placed, and upon the Churchwardens engagement that no animals should be allowed to enter the inclosure in which the churchyard is contained, until the churchyard itself shall be enclosed,-his Lordship consented to consecrate it.

The next day, being Sunday, the Bishop repaired o the new church, where a very crowded congregation ens assembled. The singing was perfectly congregational; the solemn service of consecration of the church added both interest and variety to the ordinary morning service; and the Bishop gave an excellent sermon which was listened to with great attention .ercises; but who fatigued themselves very unneces sarily by standing during the time of prayers, instead of kneeling with the rest of the congregation. There was one very especially untoward feature in this church, viz., a vestry immediately behind the chancel, which entered by a door close by the deacon's place at the Lord's Table; but instead of entering within the rails, the rail itself was compelled to make a bend to exclude it. The pulpit and desk likewise were placed so close together that the available space of the chancel was very little indeed. This was the more to be regretted as everything else showed that the inhabitants had been more than willing, -had been zealous, -to their power to make the house of God fit for his service. The hints which were offered for the removal of the inconvenience were very well taken, and we rust that when the Bishop next visits Flora, he will find the arrangements of the altar completed in a manner worthy of the good spirit of the people. The confirmation took place, as usual, before the final beediction of the communion service, and the Bishop having delivered his customary address, the whole was completed by the consecration of the churchyard.

It had been his Lordship's intention to spend the afternoon in visiting the township of Peel, for the purpose of holding a confirmation there: but the Missionary, together with the residents, concluded that it would be impossible for him to reach the place, on account of the badness of the roads. This was notifled to his Lordship on the previous evening; and he Our Correspondent C. C. R., has sent us the following was by no means pleased, that any one, without his authority, should set aside his published arrangements, or suppose that he could not travel where any other per- ine son had travelled before. Even on Sunday morning he still professed his intention to proceed; and it was not until he found that general notice had been circulated that he would not come,—that he consented to renounce the idea.

The result, however, was that the people of Elora in the morning, was a full one before the sermon commenced,-several of the confirmed persons remaining; and they listened very attentively whilst the Rev. Dr. Reaven instructed and exhorted them from the words

Witch and pray, that we enter not into temptation; reminding them that temptation would almost certainly

I stated, in my former letter, what I beg again to repeat, that be stronger after the decided step they had taken, than it was before.

The next day the Bishop retraced his steps to Guelph, and after resting a short time with the Rector, proceeded to the next station of Mr. Fraser's Mission. likewise in Eramosa. Here—it being a new station. there were no candidates for confirmation: - but divine service was celebrated in the school-house. The population appeared to be mostly Irish, and a warmhearted, spirited people they appeared to be. They are building a new frame church, which appears likely to be soon ready for use. The road during this and the succeeding day was rather rough, in consequence of the soil being full of stones; but there was much beauty in the forest scenery, in consequence of the frequent change of level, and the abundance of fir and cedar. After the service, the party proceeded to the residence of Mr. Moore, where we were hospitably received for the night. The master of the house was the confined to his bed by sickness, and at the suggestion

Next day brought us to Acton and Balnafad. On the road to the former place the pole of the carriage the touch and approach of inferior authority." This Divine

bru whereupon the Bishop became one of the most brone whereupon the Bishop became one of the most either of king or Bishop, from the hostile approach and the active persons of the party; and as it was necessary to send back to procure a new pole, he walked on four particular, warrants the conclusion that the familia characteristics in the conclusion that the familia characteristics is the conclusion that the familiar characteristics is the conclusion that the conclusion that the conclusion that the characteristics is the conclusion that the conclusion that the conclusion that the characteristics is the conclusion that the conclusion that the characteristics is the conclusion that the characteristics is the conclusion that the characteristics is the characteristics in the characteristics i

infant baptism, and the claims of the Church; there being a sect of Anabaptists active in that quarter.

After service we found the carriage ready to take is on, the driver having extemporized a pole from a tick of hickory he chanced to see at the smith's. Acton is a village of one street, but a cheerful, improving little place.

The attendance was better at Balnafad, where we saw again some of the same faces; but there was nothing requiring special mention. The night brought us to George Town, to the residence of Mr. Young, whose agreeable help-mate, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philips, did everything to show how heartily welcome the Bishop and his party were. Mr. Young is evidently an active, cautious, and successful man of Secker and Burnett and Secker as guides to see your men about to enter the Ministry, while your correspondent to enter the Ministry, while your corresponde evidently an active, cautious, and successful man of Secker and Burnett with the connecace which has over Distances, and as evidently resident in the midst of a business, and as evidently resident in the midst of a for the Ministry to devote a large portion of their time to the prosperous settlement; where every one seems to vie The only attempt work your contragations may make, in There are the grist-mills, and cloth factory, and distillery, and shops of various kinds, &c.; and there is cruing the mode of delivering sermons exists, is contained in the first paragraph of his letter, in which be refers to some follows. with his neighbour in improvements of every kind .-- !

the service was well attended; but we were sorry to observe that the only candidates were of the female sex. Are the young men too much engaged in business and improvement to have time to think of serving

In the afternoon we proceeded through the improve ing village of Stewardtown to another station a little beyond it, where divine service is conducted in the beyond it, where divine service is conducted in the upper room of a private house. The attendance was very good and the service edifying; but we had occasion to remark here also, that persons, and especially young people, are under much less restraint when the service of the service of the persons and disjointed harages, of the people, are under much less restraint when the people of the peo divine worship is conducted in a house, than in a place reserved for the purpose, however humble. These two last villages are in the township of Esquesing, which, from all we saw and heard, seemed advancing with steady and rapid progress in the path of improvement. We were surprised to find so thick and as Bishop Burnett recommends, and as our own Diocessa & respectable a population in a part of the country of which we previously knew not whether it contained a single village.

Here we took leave of Mr. Fraser, and proceeded southwards for Dundas Street, which we reached about 8 o'clock at night: and next day saw the Bishop safe at his own home.

It is matter of thankfulness that there was only one accident on the journey, and that a very triffing one. It is greater matter of thankfulness that the Church is everywhere steadily advancing, and not least in the township of Esquesing with which the Bishop's progress terminated. It is refreshing likewise to find that the spirit of

carelessuess in external worship is passing away, that old English reverence and order are reviving in our congregations, and that they are more and more asking for the old paths, that they may walk in them. Thus we noticed that congregational responding is very general: the only exception, we are sorry to observe, of a regular and settled congregation, was in the purely English settlement of Puslinch. Congregational singing too, is extending, although the choice of tunes is often a hindrance to it, as well as the practice of making female voices take the lead. We observed kneeling at prayer to be very general, although we regret to observe that some very right-hearted gentlemen appear to think the humbler posture reserved for vomen,-and therefore uniformly stand during prayer The habit of turning the back to the communion table in prayer (although still too general) is likewise in we afterwards discovered to be Presbyterians, who balance to the lack of responding, viz., that of facing adopt his own nauceous figure, was to "push his opinion down and the altar. Very many how at the name of Lorse and the lack of responding with the congregation into the devotional exsome places giving way to the only right and old erection of the contemplated Parochial School. This most entered with the congregation into the devotional exsome still maintain the aucient custom of turning east ward at the creed, in acknowledgement of Christ as "the day-spring from on high " and " the Sun of Righteous-In one or two congregations the reverent and enlivening habit of rising up at the doxology after the sermon has not been suffered to drop; nor the reverential chanting intonation of the AMEN.

All these things are not trifles, -as long as man is omposed of body as well as soul, and we trust that f it should ever be our fortune again to accompany a Bishop on his progress, we may see all of them become more general. It is not wholesome to drop and give up all the old and reverential usages: and we trust the clergy will think it worth their while to preserve and extend them. It is to their care no doubt, seconded by a tractable spirit in their congregations, that we are indebted for such as do exist; and it will be well one congregation will learn from another, until all have revived the usages which in any place have been still preserved.

AGENTS IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street, New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church. EXMEMPORE PREACHING.

Rav. Sin,-I bave been prevented hitherto, by Parichial ingugements and absence from home, from noticing the letter had two services instead of one. Notice was given that after a convenient interval a second service would be held. This congregation, although not crowded, as in the morning, was a full one before the sermon comyour correspondent has given me, and the personalities in which he has indulged.) I shall not be betrayed into the use of any language inconsistent with the character of a christian and

it was not my purpose to discuss, at large, the question of ex-tempore preaching, but only to prove that the Clergy of the Church of England were not bound, by any rule of the Church, to practice any particular mode of delivering their sermons, but were entirely at liberty to preach either with or without a written

sermon, as they thought would conduce most to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. In the second paragraph of his latter H. says: "The first authority for extempore presching adduced by your correspon-dent is no less than that of Charles 2nd." A little attention on the part of H. would have saved him from the imputation of misrepresenting my statements, for it must be evident to any reader of my letter, that I have not adduced Charles 2nd as authority for extempore preaching; I merely cited a document, emanating from the Council of Charles 2nd, as proof that at the period of the restoration, no such rule as that propounded by your correspondent existed in the Church. I adduced the writings of Archbishop Secker and of Bishop Burnett for the same purpose; and all "the hard speeches" which your corresroudent has uttered against Charles 2nd and against these learned Prelates. (even if founded on truth.) can never prove that they are not good witnesses of the fact, that in their time there was no rule of the Church "that Clergymen should write hibrir sermon and preach them as written."

1 cannot beer refrain from noticing a striking inconsistency beir sermons and preach them as written." of the Bishop, was remembered at the family devotion. apparent in the letter of your correspondent; he says, towards the close of it: "The divinity which proverbially hedges in a

Hedge, it appears, has not been sufficient to protect the may of the above sentence has recommended it to his adaption, to ther than any serious belief of the doctrine it contains. I miles to the next station, getting a waggon which was passing to take his robes.

At Actor there was only one candidate; but it was very touching to notice the deep and affectionate interest of the father of the boy, in his son's confirmation. The occasion gave the Bishop an opportunity of enlarging on the importance of baptism, particularly of enlarging of the dectrine it contains. I date of entering the characters of the characters Prelates in the hands of Candidates for Holy Orders, as the hand and safest guides for them to follow; and our own Discount in a circular, headed "A list of books to be naced as abridged by the Candidates in their preparatory studies," has shown the high value he sets upon the writings of these eminent divian, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for the XXXIX Articles. Seeker's Lectures. On Ecclarical History: Burnett's History of the Reformation On Clerical Duties: Burnett's Pastoral Care. Seeker's Chapta. Thus, in almost every department of sacred literature, our Discretan recommends Burnett and Seeker as guides to our years men about to enter the Ministry, while your corresponds study of their writings.

The only attempt which your correspondent has made, i

every probability that the church will soon tonowevery probability that the church will soon tonow.

The people are very anxious to obtain a resident
minister, and offered willingly to exert themselves for
his support; nor does it say little for Mr. Fraser,
that they are very desirous that he should be the
person.

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

Almahadiara (as they are called); and absolutely originated an soca never seriors nears or, mat clerg-men in the Church of England are governed by a "hatest" reh— —so latent that our Sovereigns, the temporal breads of the Church, and their counsellors, have always been ignorant of he existence; so latent that our Archbisbops and Bishops in fac-mer days never heard of it; and still so latent that our own Diocesan has never seen it; for we find his Lordship, in his Primary Charge, treating the subject of extempore prese as an open question, and advising his Clergy to prepare then selves to presch without a written sermon when occasion sheek But were I even to grant that this form, upon which which he (to be geometrical H. should have written 'acither be nor any one else can remember a tithe:" As a reply to this, I shall only refer to what we find recorded in the life of the Rev. chas. Simeon, of Cambridge, that, of the many sermous which he published, by far the greater number were first presched asrects, will find no difficulty in submitting his sermons to be Diocesan, should be require it.

1 have now considered everything like argument addition by

your correspondent, and I submit that my position, that Chrymen of the Church of England are under no rule as to the mode of delivering their sermons, must be considered as presed until H. is able to discover something more tangible than his "latent" rule, for the guidance of the Church. Therefore have avoided noticing the many extraneous topics which H bas introduced into his letter,—there are some of them, however, upon which, in justice to myself and to your correspondent.

I feel bound to remark.

I feel bound to remark.

In the commencement of his letter, II. accuses me of a temper, and he characterizes my communication as exchanging, distempered and uncourteous: as he has brought this grave charge against me only in general terms, and his last grave courge against the bony produced any passage or evpression out of my letter to provi it, I can only appeal to you, Rev. Sir, and to your readers to judge between us as to the justice of the charge: I can, with the atmost sincerity, aroure you that there was not the eligibles fine of either excitement or anger in my mind and feelings when I wrote. I have read my letter again, since I saw the last employee. munication of II , and my conscience entirely acquite me munication of 11, and my conscience entirely acquite in it having given the alightest ground for the charge of ill temper which he so often repeats. I think that it would not have required any very great exercise of charity for H. to imagine he same apology for wherever "latent" excitement he thought he had discovered in my letter, which he pleads for the tone and

temper of his own, and to ascribe it to harmless " vivacity," and nor, as he does, to malice prepense.

Your correspondent also accuses me of intolerance in the following highly classical sentence: "I think there is no small following highly chastes rentenees. It this there is a many presumption in his attempting to push his opinions and practices down my throat." Surely II. forgets the fact that it was he who first introduced the discussion, and endeavered to force his practice upon others, by publishing, as a rule of the Church, that which never had existence save in his own imagination; he also denounced, in his first letter, all who adopted a practice, different from his own, as irreverent, roofine and practice different from his own, as irreverent, profine and me of intolerance, for asserting that clergymen are at liberty to adopt, either the practice of 11., or any other which they think will render their ministrations more efficient. Xour renders, I think, will pronounce that the charge of intolerance, like that f ill temper, does not rest against B. C., but against bis accuser. Your correspondent also assails my style, which he describes the following polite sentence: "It were well for B. C. if he

could keep his temper, so far as to avoid the imputation of that accumulative, blundering inconclusiveness, when he assumed the pen, which generally characterize (grammatice characterize) terizes) extempore preachers in their public prelections. I hope I shall always be thankful for advice and instruction, when well intended and kindly administered, but in the present when well intended and kindly administered, but in the instance, I desire to be ratiofied that the person who has value teered the advice and censure contained in the above passage, possesses the qualifications necessary to fit him to be the instructor of others in English composition. As I do not have your correspondent, I am necessitated to judge of his attainment of the standard of the standa nents by examining his late communications in your columns: ments by examining his late communications in your columns: to this he, of course, can have no objection; that I may do me satisfactorily. I shall transcribe a passage from his last letter, which furnishes a fair sample of his style. It occurs is the third paragraph, and is as follows: "On his death-bed he re-ceived absolution from a Popish Priest, and he, a living lis, the Romish King of a Protestant people; after a life of reckless Rumish King of a Protestant people; after a life of reckles impiety, which mirfortune itself could not mitigate, went in his final audit, no doubt, as pure and stainless as if he had been annobed into cternity from the hands of the schismatical cosclave who met the other day, in that large, not yet stepled. Popish Opera-House, at the top of Church Street, where sertain characters were to be performed to the gaping joy of an astonished multitude, at so much per head." The writer of this voluminous sentence, which comprises within its damp proportions at least ten distinct subjects, has volunteered cture upon style, and has characterized mine as " camulat what will he call his own? He has warned me against a bles what will be call his own? He has warned me against a bus-dering style: will be maintain that his own is correct, chieft, and classical? He has insinuated that my style is inconde-sive: the above passage is sufficiently conclusive for me, that the person who could write it and many more equally bed, is not a competent judge of style, nay more, that he will ouslifed to instruct was heared, any more, that he was qualified to instruct even boys of ten years old in the first se-ments of English composition. But your correspondent may be divposed to regard me as prejudiced: I would, therefore, propose to him to submit the above passage of his letter to some competent judge of composition, say to the Eschi-Master in U. C. College, and I venture to predict that the Master in U. C. College, and I venture to predict that that gentleman will agree with me, that it is conceived in bad tases, breather a bad spirit, and in its structure violate some of the plainest rules of grammar and of English composition. I have written thus plainly upon the subject of style, so unnecessarily introduced by your correspondent, that he may be aware of he own great deficiencies in this department of literature, and my not, in future, by volunteering to lecture others, expose himself to reproof from some person not "disposed to deal gently" with him, as I am.

nim, as I am.
In conclusion, when your correspondent felt that, in the ten and temper of his letter be had outraged propriety, and that as spology was necessary, he was bound by the rules which necessary. offer such as could have been accepted, and not irinizedly in impure to "rivacity of tone" the offensive personsities and the supercitious assumption of superiority, which pervade his letter, and which the most exalted position in the Chareh and his hards. ate the conduct of a gentleman under such eireum highest literary attainments (were he possessed of them) well not warrant him to adopt ot warrant him to adopt. 13th November, 1848.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,-The members of the St. Andrew's Society here the Our.—The members of the St. Angrew's occessy that dropped their procession to church &c. It is to be head that their example will be followed by the St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies. Why should these national differences of distinctions be kept up? It was suggested last year, in seed distinctions be kept up? It was suggested last year, in some quarter, that, instead of observing the three national days of St. George, St. Audrew and St. Patrick, the Queen's birtidgs should annually be kept as a general holiday. I, for soch purther suggestion will be adopted. The observance of the Queen's birth-day as a general holiday, by the closing of attern, for would be a relexation sensible and patriotic, and one in which all the members of the community could pleasantly participate. The present customary procession through the streets, of the The present customary procession through the streets of a national societies three times in the year, is a gratification of relaxation to nobody.

A BYESTANDES

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1847

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

O 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-

-per Churchwardens .....

137 Collections, amounting to £284 16 44 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasmer.

Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1948.

Subscriptions towards the Font for the Cathedral Church of St. James :-

Collected by Mr. W. Baldwin-W. H. Draper...... 10 0 C. Magrath Dr. Conner ...... 10 0 Mrs. Vankoughnet .... N. Bethune ...... 10 0 Mrs. J. G. Spragge ... Dr. Widmer ..... 10 5 0 Mrs. Galt..... Recurse ...... 0 P. Ridont..... 0 E. H. Rutherford..... Mrs. Growski ...... 5 A Friend ..... 10 Mrs. Hollowell ..... 5 Mrs. McCutchon ..... 5 0 W. G. Draper ..... 5 Mrs. R. Sullivan ..... 10 0 Mrs. Harrington ..... 10 Collected by Miss Dixon-Mrs. Dixon and family 11 0, Miss Moore ..

Mr. Westmacott ..... 2 6 Jane Wilson, a Sunday
Mrs. Westmacott ..... 2 6 Scholar .......... A Friend ..... 1 3 A Friend ..... 1 3 Collected by Miss C. Powell-Mrs. Robinson ....... 10 0 | Mrs. Sheriff Jarvis .... 10 0 Mrs. G. Powell...... 2 0 Madame Deslandes.... 5 Mrs. Jarvis ..... Mrs. Boulton ..... 5 Mrs. W. H. Boulton... 5 0 Mrs. Denison ....... 10 6 Mrs. Wells ..... 10 Mrs. Stanton ..... 2

Miss Nanton ...... 5 0 Miss Mecnally ..... 2

Mrs. Seymour ...... 2 6 Mrs. Borell ..... Collected by Miss Savigny-Mrs. Beard ..... 3 0 Collected by Miss Jane Pitzgerald-Mr. Gordon ...... 10 0 Mr. A. Brough...... 5

 

 Mr. Hooper
 5
 0
 John S. Blogg
 5

 Mr. Betley
 5
 9
 Samuel Phillipe
 5

 Mr. Fitzgibbon
 10
 0
 J. Kay
 5

 Mr. Todd .... Mrs. Pitzgerald .. Collected by Miss Louiss Baldwin-

Dr. Shortt ...... 10 0 Mrs. O'Brien ....... Mrs. Stowe ...... 5 0 A Friend ..... 5 0 A Priend ..... 2 Mrs. Strucban ...... 25 0 Rev. G. Bourn ...... 10 0 Collected by Miss Thompson- 
 Mrs. McCaul
 5
 0
 Mrs. Murray
 5
 0

 Miss Crookshank
 3
 1½
 Mrs. McLean
 5
 0

 Mr. Rowsell
 10
 0
 Mrs. L. Robinson
 20
 0
 Mr. Champion ...... 5 0 Sunday

Scholars, 4th

Collected by Miss F. Gresett-Mre. Durnford ...... 5 0 | Miss Codd 

 Mr. Allan
 15
 0
 Mr. Creelman
 15

 Mrs. Esten
 5
 0
 Colonel Loring
 5

 Mrs. Harris
 10
 0
 Mrs. Loring
 2

 Mrs. Widder
 5
 0
 Mrs. Mscaulsy
 10

 Mrs. John Ridout
 5
 0
 J. T. H.
 2

 Rev. H. J. Grasett
 20
 0
 A Friend
 2

 Mr. S. Ridout
 5
 0
 Thomas Gray
 5

 Paid to the Rev. G. Bourn-

" Miss McKenzie ..... \* Mr. lace ...... 1 5 Total, £46 4s. 6d. The names for which were not given in.

Miss McKenzie..... 5 0

Thursday 23rd November, 1848, pursuant to public No-tice given the preceding Sunday, the following resolutions were usanimously passed.

Moved by George Sherwood, Esq., seconded by Worship B. McLeau, Esq.,

At a Meeting held in St. Peter's Church, Brockville, on

Resolved .- That it is expedient and desirable that it should be publicly made known at least once in every year in what manner and to what purposes the proceeds arising from the sale of that portion of the Clergy Reserves belonging to the Church

Moved by Rev. E. J. Boswell, seconded by Thomas D.

The fands arising from the sale of the portion of Clergy Reserves belonging to the Church, being originally in-teaded (as appears by the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1792) solely for the endowment of Rectories and Caracies, Resolved,-That in the opinion of this Meeting they should

merences,— next in the opinion of this sterling they should be tricitly applied to that original purpose, and for the fature no grants should be made, or recommended to be made for the purpose of endowing Bishoprics, Archdesconries, a Theological Institution or its professors.

Moved by Richard F. Steele, Esq., seconded by Rev. P. Blakey,

Whereas previous to the year 1833 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had entered into engagements with many of the present Missionaries of this Diocese to pay them an annual salary of £200 sterling, to be drawn for on the Society in London: and whereas, since that period by an agreement entered into between the Imperial Government and the said Society without the knowledge or consent and without the breach of the contract on the part of the Missionaries, their salaries have been reduced to £170 sterling, to be drawn on her Majesty's Receiver General of this Province and thus causing a yearly loss to them of nearly £50 currency,

Therefore

Resolved,—That it is the decided opinion of this Meeting, that, as the society was confessedly pledged (see Society's Re-port for 1833) to pay these Missionaries the above salary of £200 sterling, it would be but an act of common justice that (even should the Society be unable from any funds at their dis-posal or recommendation, to pay to them the deficiency of their salaries since 1833) it cause to be paid to them the full amount of £200 sterling for the future.

Moved by Ormond Jones, Esq., seconded by David B.

Resolved,-That the number of Missionsries entitled to 4200 sterling per annum, is now but 32. The yearly sum boaded to make up their full salaries is less than £2000. And be Seciety is now in the payment of at least fifty missionaries appointed since 1833 whose united incomes amount to between John Wald Moved by Thomas Revyrolds. M. D., seconded by John B. M. D., seconded by John B. M. D., seconded by John B. W. M. M. D., seconded by John B. W. M. D., seconded by John B. W. M. M. M. D., seconded by John B. W. M. M. D

Moved by Thomas Reynolds, M. D., seconded by John ad, Esq., Resolved.—That a copy of these Resolution be sent to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and that he be respectfully requested to forward the same to the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts. EDW. DENROCHE, Missionary.

RICHARD F. Steele,
G. W. ARNOLD,

Churchwardens. (Signed)

Church, on Wednesday, evening last, the Ven. the Arch-deacon of Kingston presiding. The following is a copy of the Report presented and the resolutions adopted there-REPORT.

Your Committee, being now called on to present you with their afth Report, feel sincere pleasure in being able to announce that one most important object, of which they have endeavoured never to loose sight, is now happily accomplished—a travelling Missionary has been at length

provided for the Midland District.

A plan had long been formed, as this meeting wil Premember, for employing one missionary in the two united districts, the Midland and the Victoria. The Victoria District, however, exerted itself so strengously and successfully as to become capable of supporting a clergyman ndependantly of our assistance, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy was accordingly appointed as its Travelling Missionary. The Midland District immediately made the necessary arrangements for securing to itself the services of another

clergyman, and the Rev. T. W. Allen was appointed Missionary for this district on the first day of August last. This gentleman was ordained a Deacon at the Bishop's last general ordination at Hamilton.

Your committee cannot of course loose sight of the important distinction between the Discounte and the Priestbood, and therefore they can only for the present speak of the spiritual wants of the district under the care of Mr. Allen as being imperfectly supplied; but they invite you to look forward to the time when, after due probation, he shall be called to the second order of the christian ministry and "having used the office of a Deacon well," may purchase to himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus," Your committee rejoice in stating that the reception Mr. Alleu has met with in

his field of labour is, upon the whole, highly encouraging. He makes the village of Sydenham his home, as being well situated in respect to his whole circle of clerical duty and as having a church in a state so far finished as to be used for divine service. In some parts of his mission, the Rev. Mr. Allen has entered into the labours of other clergymen who have ministered there, as for example, the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, and the Rev. Paul Shirley. In other places he is the first in the field, and finds no other man's foundation upon which to build. With reference to matters nearer home, your committee have to notice that a change has taken place in the mission of Barrifield and Pittsburg since they last met you here.

The Rev. William Greig, has been appointed to the new church of St. Paul Kingston, and has been succeeded in his former charge by the Rev. Henry Brent. A parsonage house is in the course of erection for the minister of to the Austrians. Many of the leaders were taken in their attempts to escape. contemplation it may be also mentioned, that a subscription ! has been set on foot for building day-school rooms for the poor of the city of Kingston, in connection with St. George's parish. Your committee have to observe that they find themselves much assisted in their management of the Branch Depository by that regulation of the parent society which sllows them a credit of six months, to the amount of fifty pounds in the purchase of books and tracts, and they further delare their opinion that credit to a higher amount might be afforded to the district branches, with benefit to the Church Society at large. Mrs. Ferus, in Princess-street, has now the care

of the Depository.

The Cash account for the period embraced by this Report is as follows :-

RECEIPTS. Balance in hand at last Report, viz. April Subscribtions and Donations received from Kingston Parochial Association from April 30 '47 to Oct. 30 '48. Subscriptions received from Napanec and Tyendinaga to be remitted to Toronto, April 6, 1848. Subscriptions received from Bath towards salary of District Travelling Missionary, Received by sales at Depository,

23 7 Total. £ 239 7 6 EXPENDITURE. To six quarters' salary paid Missionary in Pittsburgh township, Remitted to Toronto from Kingston Parochial Association Jan. 11 1848, Ditto from Napanee and Tyendinaga April 6 21 11 1848, Ditto special donation for Widows and Orphans, from Kingston, To St. George's Sunday School for books, Jan. 10 1848, \*Balance in Treasurer's hand Oct. 31, 131 11 0

The mindred pounds of this balance bears interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the 5th of August last.

Your committee feel it necessary to remind you that the obligations they have undertaken on behalf of this branch of the Church Society, are as follows:—To the property of the illustrious Duke of Wellington. One hundred pounds of this balance bears interest at Pittsburgh mission £50 per annum: to the Travelling Missionary for the Midland District, £60 per annum. One fourth of all the subscriptions and donations for general purposes received by the district treasurer is also remitted to Toronto, according to rule, for the uses of the present society. The Depository has heretofore been the cause of some expense to the district branch, but the committee have made arrangements for its management which, as they believe, will enable it to maintain itself for

these are no time for stouthfulness, nor for delay. The judgments of God are abroad in the world. One pestilence is past, another approaches us. And, direr plague than Cholera or Fever—lawless and Godless principles prevail among the nations of the earth. It is high time then for us to awaken out of sleep, to "do quickly," and "with our might," "that which our hand findeth to do."

And how great the privilege that we should be called to come "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty;" as we must humbly yet confidently believe that it is granted us to do, when we are and Saturday last, was conducted privately, permitted to lend our aid to accomplish the objects of this society.

May we all then be found zealous for Christ and his Church, dwelling in Christ by faith ourselves, and seeking and praying that all our fellow creatures may be joined together with us in the same holy fellowship.

Moved by the Hon. J. Macaulay, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Greig.

1. That the Report now read be received and published n the Church newspaper.

Moved by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, seconded by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., 2. That this meeting desire to acknowledge with thank-

fulness, the success which has hitherto been granted to the operations of the Church Society in this Diocese. Moved by Dr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Oliver. 3. That Thomas Askew, Esq., by the District Treasurer; that the Rev. Wm. Herchmer and the Rev. T. H.

M. Barlett, be the Secretaries; and that the Rev. S. Givins be an additional Secretary for the transaction of country business connected with the society. Moved by J. R. Forsyth, Esq. seconded by S. Muckleston, Esq.,

4. That the thanks of the Society are due to its officers for the zealous and faithful discharge of their duties during the past year. Moved by the Rev. T. W. Allen, seconded by F. M.

Hill, Esq., 5. That the appointment of a Travelling Missionary to our District, supplies a strong motive for our increased exertions in the cause of the Church Society.

Charch Society shall consist of all the officiating Clergy of the District, together with the Hon. J. Macaulay, Dr. Baker, Messrs Forsyth, Hill, Glassup, S. Taylor; Hon: P. B. de Blaquiere Mr. N. MacLean, Mr. Esson, Mr. T. Georgen, Dr. Hayward, Messrs, Mackenzie, Peter Davy, P. V. Dorland, J. B. Marks, G. Baxter, J. Spring and

Moved by Thomas Askew, Esq., seconded by the Rev. That this meeting schnowldges in passing events, a solemn admonition to diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty pertaining to members of the Church, which is Christ's body.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

# Arrival of the Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, 25th Nov., 1848.

Canadian free Red Wheat 7a 6d. @ 7a 8d.; White 7a 10d tion: besides, they have already, it seems, subscribed upwards & 3a 3d.; United States Red 7a 10d. @ 8a 1d.; White 8a of £1000 towards the erretion of the necessary buildings.—2d. @ 8a 8d. Both United States and Canadian dull, but prices were maintained.

prices were maintained.

Advices are to the 12th. Money market easy. British
Stocks stealy, with slight fluctuation. The tendency is upward.

£13,282,0143 sterling in Bank of England. Consols closed at \$64 @ \$64. Trade in the manufacturing districts was steady during the week. At Manchester the de-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Nov. 10 .- Since departure of Stea mer we have experienced a steady demand from the trade, with iome enquiry from speculators.

disposition has been manifested by bulders of Cutton to press their stocks on market. The quotations of our last circular have been pretty steadily maintained.

Is quiet, with the exception of the unrelenting was between landheds and tenants, in many parts of the country. It is re-ported that an attempt was designed for the rescue of Smith O'Brien. Richard Dalton Williams, Editor of the Nation, declared

In France an unprecedented fall in the Funds bad occurred owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in Paris, as the Presidential shation companies. sidential election approaches.

Three per Cents. have fallen to 40, and 5 per Cents. to 63.

A later re-action increased prices to 42 @ 45 and 54, at which they closed.
On Thursday there was only 70,000 france to the account the government, and funds were lower than at any time since the revolution. The struggle for the Presidency will be between Cavaignae and Louis Bouanaparte, 150,000 troops would assist proclamation of the constitution in Paris.

AUSTRIA. Fact, or Vinna,-Intelligence from Vienna, to the 4th inst., has been received. Vienna has surrendered to the Imperial troops, after eight days siege the whole town was then in their possession, on 1st Nov. Great less of life and immense destruction of property took place during the hombardment.

Over thirty barricades were carried by storm. The Students fought desparately, and only overcome by being shot down or hung in the streets. Many of the Hungarian troops went over

tempts to escape.

The battle between the Hungarians and Austrians, which ended in the repulse of the former, is said to have been very On the 3rd the Diet disolved itself; and only 6 member being present at head quarters. Windischgratz was still at Sombrum. On the 4th the City was tranquil, and disarming going on rapidly, and the batricades had been nearly all removed.

In Northern Italy all is confusion, and several parts of Lom bardy have risen against the Austriana. A bulletin baued by the Provisional Government of Venice on the 27th ult., states that the Cruates had been defeated by the Italians. Furmer 200 killed and wounded, and 500 take

The National Saboisme states that a rumour was current at Turin that a fight had taken place at Placarra between Pledmont and Austria. General Pagra said to have driven back the Austrians as far as Padua and taken eight canons. The Opinione of Turin, of 3rd, states from Civita Vecebia that sedition had bruken out on 25th among galley slaves, who had found

means to procure arms. It was quelled.

The Sardnian Minister declared in the Chamber of Deputles in Turin, on the 2nd, that the King of Sardinia would accept of no other than the Anglo French mediation. PRUSSIA.

Count Branderburgh, a man of decided monarchical principles, had been called on by the King to form a ministry, but it is hardly probable that a majority of the Chamber will allow the attempt, much more any prospect of its success; they have already forwarded despatches.

They have already forwarded despatches to the King denouncing him as a reactionary. Meantime, they continue their work of a new constitution. In the Assembly on the 21st ult. the Chamber was surrounded by crowds, who threatened that if a motion, by M. Waldreck, ordering all the forces of the State to assist the people at Vienna, was not carried, mone of the Members should leave the House alive. At 9 o'clock they were frantic, when they were told that

an amendment had been carried referring the question to the central power at Frankfort, begging them to interfere, and re-store peace. The tumult was suppressed by wouding some of The Hon, and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellcoley, D.D., ex-

We have much pleasure in stating that the postal differen-

# Colonial.

The Steamer Eclipse will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton at half-past one, P. M., commencing yesterday (Monday 27th) and Hamilton as heretofore, at halfpast seven, A. M.

The Steamer Chief Justice Rubinson, Capt. James Dick, commenced her winter arrangements pesterday, and will run alternate days from Toronto, and from Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, leaving Toronto on Mondays, Wodnesdays and Fridays, and Lewiston, Queenston and Niagara on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. - Colonist, Nov. 28.

We are sorry to state that Win. Thornton, the fireman who was so reverely burt by the falling of a large stone upon his head, at the fire on King Street, died on Friday. The magistrates investigation, into the causes of the fire, on Friday

The body of Mr. T. W. Taylor, the young man from Hamilton, who was lately drowned at Cobourg, has been recovered and removed to Hamilton for interment. The Rev. Dr. Macnah, President of Victoria College, accompanied the mains of the deceased to Hamilton yesterday. The body is supposed to have been washed ashore during the late storm ..

Fires .- About eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from a small house on the rear of Jordan Street; the flames were speedily extinguished, but we regret to my that a woman was so severely hurnt that but little hope can be entertained of her recovery. She was removed to the hospital. It appears that she had gone to bed drunk and that the candle had fallen on the straw bed on the floor on which

About 12 o'clock last night we were again visited by the destructive element. The fire began in a very small one story house on Queen Street, East of Caroline, owned by Mr. S. P. Jarvis, and unoccupied; thence it spread to a precisely similar one to the west, and from thence to a two story frame occupied by Mr. Edward Smith, Carpeoter. These were totally destroyed, and an adjoining two story frame occupied by Mr. Bandy, partielly so. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no one occupied the building where it originated. A great want of water as usual.—Globe.

TOLL GATE AT THE DON BRIDGE.—It will be gratifying to many of our readers, residing cost of the city, and whose business frequently leads them bither, to know that by a Proclamation in the Official Gazette, the Toll Gate at the miss eastward, and that no toll is hereafter to be taken at the Moved by Colin Miller, Esq., seconded by the Bev. S. Strong,

6. That the managing committee of the Branch of the Tolls as heretofors. For the truth of this statement we have the statement we miles enatward, and that no toll is hereafter to be taken at the cannot rouch; nor can we hardly give credit to a statemen which thus exhibits a government official acting directly in op-position to a government proclamation.—Christian Guardian

A FIRE broke out at the Peniteutiary, Kingston, we nderstood in the Blacksmith's shop, between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Saturday, the 25th instant, which was not checked until on half of the beautiful range of workshops erected immediately after the destruction by are of the proceding wooden structures,

was well gutted. The City Fire Companies and several of the 20th Regiment and a troop of the Artillery repaired to the scene of the fire im-mediately on the alarm, and rendered the necessary assistance in checking the fire. We have not yet learned the origin of

THE DISTRICT OF BRAKT .- It sppears that the

spirited inhabitants of Brantford are taking active steps to have their town made the head of a new District. Every thing seems to favour this movement; Brantford and Paris are rather too far from Hamilton for the people of that section to attend courts in this city: Brantford is a neat, healthy thriving town; it is aituated about centrally between Hamilton, Simeor, Woodstock, Guelph, the District towns of Gore, Talbut, Brock, and New York, 25th Nov., 1848.

RICHARD F. Steele, G. W. Arnold,

MIDLAND AND VICTORIA BRANCH OF THE CHURCH Society.

The annual meeting of this Branch of the Church Society was held in the school-house attached to St. George's States Floar 30a. @ 31a.; Canadian, sweet, 28a. 6d. @ 29a. 6d.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS. - We hear from all quarters, that the lumbering operations on the River St. Juhn, dur-ing the coming winter, will be exceedingly limited. Supplies to some extent have been forwarded during the last few weeks Consols closed at S6j @ S6j. Trade in the manufacturing districts was steady during the week. At Manchester the demand for Cotton was good. Sales not extensive, but prices well large pine timber. It is therefore probable that there will be a maintained. Witner & Smith's rumour that Spain was in negociations for the sale of Cuba to the United States was revived in Loodon.

10 some expert have recent correct any recent any rece winter, is both pine and birch timber, although in small lots. The prospect therefore is, that the quantity of equare timber of all descriptions will not be as large as usual next spring.—

> MAIL TO HALITAX .- Mr. Stayner, D. P. M.G., has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, deted 10th instant, and which forms part of a correspondence which was carried on in reference to the transmission of the English Mail to Halifax, in which Mr. Stayner states, that upon his recommendation, His Lordship the Post Master General has given him authority, under which, he trusts, (when the roads are in tolerably good order) to save from 36 to 46 hours, in the time hitherto allowed for the service in question. Mr. Stayner odda, that during the present uncertainund broken weather, it would be unwise to attempt abortening the time of conveyance; but as soon as the travelling can be depended

£20,000 of Stock and upwards, having been subscribed to the Marmora Iron Company, a meeting for the choice of Directors has been called, for 27th December, at Belleville, in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

CANADIAN INLAND NAVIGATION .- Let the admires of Free Trade and those who contend that a repeal in the Na-vigation laws would reduce the price of freight on the St. Lawrence, and produce a competition in the shipping which would be beneficial to the Province, treasure up the facts con tained in the extracts from the Montreal Courier. The wild theories of these visionary economists are all well enough in the prospective, but they will not stand the test of facts. The navigation of the St. Lawrence is so difficult, dangerous, and expensive, that competition is out of the question, and before the price of freight can be reduced, sunothing must be done to remove the obstructions in the channel, which at present a raist .- British .dmericum.

On the 17th instant, the house of John Hagar of Halifax, took fire from the bursting of a pot of varnish, and Mrs. Hagar perished in the flames. The same house was parned about fourteen years ago, when the proprietor, a druggiet, died from injuries received un that accasion

THE MISSING MAN .- Nothing has been heard of Wm. Adams, the person mentioned last week, up to yesterday. It is nearly a fortnight since he was last seen. There are several reports going the rounds, which we deem unnecessary to state, as the Magistrates bave investigated them; and we understand they prove nothing satisfactory.—Port Hope Ad-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-The Canadien says carne that Charles Langevin, Esquire, has declined an offer to ome a member of the Legislative Cunnell. Such a deter-lation on the part of Mr. Langevin would be very much regretted, as he is a gentleman of much practical knowledge and business babits, engoying in an eminent degree the respect and

confidence of all parties .- Quebec Gazette, Nov. 22. CLEVELAND.—The population of this thrifty young city, according to a census taken last month is 13,659. In the township there is an additional population of 575, making a total, in the city and town, of 14,234.

Dr. Liddell, late of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, is a candidate for the Hebrew Professorship in the University of Edinburgh.

FIRE.-We regret to learn, that a very serious accident, by fire, occurred in the villinge of Metcalf, Colborne District, on Tuesday morning last, by which the clothing works of Mr. Ivery were consented, together with a large quantity of Cloth and Wool, belonging to the neighbouring farmers. The fire seems to have broken out during the absence of the men at breakfast, and had made so much progress before it was discovered, as to render fruitless all atte save any portion of the property. Issue estimated at \$375 No Insurance.—Peterboro' Desputch, Nov. 23.

The investigation into the cause of the late fire, has not yet been concluded, the magistrates have now been excupied four days in taking evidence. William Thornton, the person who was so severely burt at the fire, iled on Friday night. The funeral took place on Sunday; it was attended by the Fire Brigade. We deeply regret to say, that Thornton leaves a mother and two sisters, who have hitherto been dependent on his exertions for support .- Globe,

THE KINGSTON PERSTENTIARY. - The Commission ces between Great Britain and the United States have at length been finally adjusted.

The new royal mail steamship Canada has been advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on the 25th instant. In the winter arrangement of the line we perceive the old vessels—the Macdonell, Sheriff of the Eastern District. Mr. Macdonell winter arrangement of the line we perceive the old vessels—the Macdonell, Sheriff of the Eastern District. Mr. Macdonell Caledonia, Acadia. Britania, Hibernia,—are withdrawn. In has been sworn in, and has entered upon the duties of his committee have made arrangements for its management becomber the semi-mouthly arrangement commences with the which, as they believe, will enable it to maintain itself for the future.

In the last general report of the Church Society subSaturday at ternstely for New York and Boston

Calcadonid, Acada. Britainia, Thornaid.—Bre with the departure of the semi-mouthly arrangement commences with the departure of the Nagaru for Boston on the 3rd of December, after which day a vessel will sail from Liverpool every other will be either re-appointed or some new appointment will be made by the government. Without at all entering into the perits of the investigation, we may observe, that, from the statements and remerks of the Kingston Press, there is very little likelihood of Mr. Smith's re-appointment taking place.

# TORONTO MARKETS.

Tononto, November 2:9h, 18:8, 

(lute, per 34lbs	•	O	•	1	3
Harley, per 44H4	1	8		- 1	304
Peat	1	6	4	ì	
Rye	ż	ě	-	2	ě
Firmer, superfine (in Barrela)	22	ŏ	_	ō	ő
Do. fine (in Bage)	21	ĭ	-	ö	ŏ
Manhat Place die Bannitet	19	ā	2	71	ŏ
Market Flour, (in Barrels)			•		×
Do. (in Bags)	37	6	•	10	
Oatmeal, per barrel	17	6	4	0	U
Beet per lu	0	74	•	U	31
Do. per 100 lbs	12	6		15	0
Park per lb	•	24			3
Do. per 100 lbs	13	9		16	
Baron per 100 lbs	0	ò	•	0	0
Veal, per ib.	Ó	Ó	-	0	0
Mutton per lb	Õ	21	ā	ō	Ň
Lamb, per quarter	Ă	ō	7	ŏ	ō
Potatoes, per bashel	×	ŏ	-	2	ě
Butter truck neath		7	•	õ	-
Butter, fresh, per lb	Y		•		7
Do. salt, do	0	61	4	0	7
Cheese, per lb.	0	4	•	0	0
Lard.per lb	0	24	•	0	0
Apples, per barrel	•	0	•	- 6	6
Eggs, par dos.,	0		•	0	9
Turkeys, each	2	0		3	0
Genea, do,	- 1	٥		1	4
Ducks, per pair	i	6		1	104
Fowle, Du	i	õ	-	ì	3
Straw, per ton	30	ö	7	32	6
Hay, do.	50	ŏ	-	60	õ
Fire Wood	-	ŏ	-	10	74
Band none	7	7.	-	٠,٢	- : :
Bread, per loaf	•	•	•	U	*

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London ...... 11 ② 0 per cent
" New York ... 3 ② 0
"
New York on London ...... 8 ② 8 3 "

Gore and Wellington Branch of The Church Society.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee the above-named Branch, will be held in the Sunday School Room, Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday the 12th Decemi her next, at 12 o'clock precisely. The clergy are requested to bear in mind, that the arrangement of the various Parochial Meetings and also of the Annual District Meeting, will be made at that time—their attendance, therefore, is indispensable.— Other business two of great importance has then to be transacted J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

Bamilton, Nov. 27th, 1848.

The following elergymen are included in the above notice: The Rev. Arthur Palmer, A. B.

Michael Boomer, A. B. Bold C. Hill, A. B. W. McMurray, M. A. Thomas Greene, A. B. Alexander Pyne, A. B. James C. Ueber. Charles Rutten. Abraham Nelles Adam Elliott J. L. Alexander. Thos, W. Mareb, B. A.

Just Published. Che Churchman's Almanac Per 1549.

ONTAINING a great variety of Ecclesiastical, Comm. PRICE FOURPERCE. For Sale at the principal Bookstorer in Canada East and West, a be Dopository of The Church Society, Foronto, and at the Publisher's

HENRY BOWSELL, King-street, Toronto.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform the Citizens of Toronte and Vicinity, that he has just received the largest Stock of GOODS in his line ever imported into Canada West, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold and Silver Watches,

English Silver Levers, from \$21 l'pwards; RICH GOLD AND BILYRR JRWELLERY Of every style and variety; VERY SUPERIOR GOLD PENS;

A Rich Bilver Ten and Coffee Service: - ALW--

—ALBU
—ALBU
Silver Forks, Spoons, Lodles, &c.; ditto Cupe and Geblets; ditto Bessett Knives and Forks, a very spicedfil Papier Mathee Work table; ditto Work Boxes; Portfolies, Revelope Cases, Deska, Inkstands, Jewel Bures, Card Trays and Cases, the best Plated Silver Sulvers, Carders, Salvers, Candhesticks and Branches; Tos Urns and Kottles, 20.; Oerman Silver, Plated on Grenn Niver, Finted on Stred Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Rosenond Dressing Cases, fitted complete; Rosenond Work Boxes, and Desks; fine Ivory Ta'tle Cultury, astranta; Japanes Tos Trays, newest patterns; Plated and Britannia Metal Communion Services; Vettoria Metal Venico Dishe and Covers, a d hot-water Plates; ditto ditto Dish Covers; two Porcelain and Ovendu twolve-light Chandelber; large and small Music Boxes and Accordions.

The above, together with an assortment of FANCT GOODS, are The above, together with an assortment of FANCY GOODS, are offered at very low prices, for Cash or approved Credit.

N.B. .- Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches as Javellery. ALSO.—Maker of Sykne' improved Hydrometer. GRONGE SAVAGE. Observe 34, Fictoria Rose, King Street.

Totanto, Nov. 16, 1848. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies,

COBOURG.

References Rindly permitted to the Hommirable and Right Revered the Lord Rishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdescus of York, Cohourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Turonto; G. M. Boswell, Riq., Chourg. Tunns, for Boardors receiving an English Education 230 per an French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms

WANTED, a Situation as Sursery Governoss by a Ludy who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make herself generally useful. Ralary not so much an object as a comfortable home-has no objection to the Country.

Reference kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geldes, Rector of

Nov. 20th, 1818. A YOUNG LADY wishes for a situation as GOVERNESS in a family of three are four first A family of three or four little girls. She will min Music, French, and all the Rugish branches of education objection to the country. Salary not so much an ecountristic home. If he letter, apple to Mr. Champion, past-paid.

Under the Paironage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A BAZAAR

WILL be held (D.V.) in the OLD CITY HALL, on Wednesda and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of December neer, from 1 owherk, Noon, to 10; Ma, in all of the Fund for the erretion of Passonials School-House, in connexion with the Cathedral Chure of St. James. (3), James, It is particularly requested that Contributions of Work, Ac., will a sent in, on or improv Saturday, the MA December, to any of the

re :—
Mrs. Durnford, Mrs. Gurnett, Mrs. T. D. Harris, Mrs. Munnz, Mrs. Peter Paterson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Janes Scnall, Mrs. Jac. Strachan, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Grasett, Mrs. Proudfoot, Mrs. B. Ridout,

NEW HATS. JOHN SALT HATTER AND FURRIER.

(LAFR J. ROGERS ) King Street, Toronto. TO ESPECTFULLY annunced the arrival of his FALL IMPOR-LUTATION OF HATS, comprising all the latest English, French,

Manufactured Furs, and Fur Skine to order.

BUFFALO and other HOBES of the first quality; Fur Coate or Caps, and Caustiets, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

King Street, Toronto, next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms.

October 10, 1848. A YOUNG MAN, a native of England, and accustomed to Tuition would be glad of an engagement in a Common School, or otherwise. He is capable of teaching the elements of Latin and Greak having been assistant to a Clergyman who took pupils in England but is at present in a strange country, entirely destitute of any permanent means of support.

Address J. C., to the care of the Rev. Dr. Bonven, King's College

Nov. 18, 1848. Mrs. DACH,

(LATE MISS NIXON) PRENCH STAY MAKHH. Has Removed to No. 38, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths,

MRS DACK takes this opportunity to return her slucere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal parronage she has oues to import French Coutillé Blastie. An then that she con N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STUCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

# THOS. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

IN returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, beginnlease that his usual assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths Kerseymerce, Mill'd Kerseys, Denskins, Son, in those guist, gentle-manightyles usually to be not with in the best Walt End houses,

The Tallering department will continue to be conducted on thou-rinciples which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favour-leady received. arrang received.

N. B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well at Barrie-ter's, Queen's Coussel, and other Official Robes, will centious to be produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable oronto, let November, 1818.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

For Young Ladies,

BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES. ROBEDALE HOUSE, TOXOE STREET.

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends said the LV public, that she purposes Sectioner flag her School in the beginning of January neat, from York Street, to Roordale, a residence which she has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the beauty and extent of the grounds situached to it, our of the most desirable residences in the Frovince. Mad. Deslanded bring desirous that her Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an European School, has engaged, through the medium of Biospiour Deslandes' friends in Parja, a highly educated FRENCIL GOVERNESS; where assistance with that of the Best Matters now employed, will, she hopes, added to her own and Monsiour Deslandes' discentiting exertions, advance in every way the improvement and solid instruction of her Pupils. Monsiour Deslandes its a Protestant, and a Graduate of the French University. Madame Deslandes, on English lady. They have adopted this plan in order to blend the Regisla principles of Education with the French system, so long and to debarvedly approved of.

Terms for Rearders. Terms for Boarders,

Drawling, and the on the Chrome-make per minimized.

Day Papile,—24 per Quarter.

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

No extrae, and a deduction will be made for Pupile not wishing to learn Music or Drawling, and also for those under 13 years of age. Quarterly Payments required.

Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silver loose, and Knife and Fork. References are most kindly permitted to-The Hon, and Right Rev, the Loop Blessee or Toxonto; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector; the Hon, the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcanula; the Hon, Mr. Justice Mcan; the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcan;

EDUCATION.

Toronto, Nov. 284, 1416.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Muster of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Combridge, le destrous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOAUDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Enhistions of the Upper Casada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Esamination before the Benchers—ar the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

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

MR. O. H. TOULMIN, Professor of Music, MILLBROOK COTTAGE, HEAR FINCH'S TAVERN. YONGE STREET.

#### PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE. 19, WILLIAM STREET.

MRS. FIELD can accumunodate a limited number of BOARIS-ERS, on molecule terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McConf. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848.

SCHOOL WANTED.

NEXPERIENCES TRUMER competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Free lines. A molecute salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourband were satisfactory.

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

Host Emphatic trettienry has been borne to the ability of the advertiser, both by the Situation has a service, both by the Situation has been borne to the ability of the acceptance of the ability of the same partiers, both by the Situation and Situation of the same partiers.

NEW BOOKS,

A LARGE ADDITION to the Bunks in the Repository of The.
A Church Maclety of the Disease of Toronto, have
ut been received from The Society for Promoting Cheriton Annuorge, including the following NEW PUBLICATIONS:

FIRST STRPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
Part m.—The Animal Kingdom
(Part t.—The Sur are of the Earth)
(Part tt —The Stary Reasons

. To be southerd nest week.

Right Lectures

Rivingtons, I vol., Svo. 14s. . . . . The Sayings of the Great Forty Days.

between the Resurrection and Assembles, regarded as the omitiase of the Kinplom of God, in Five Discourses, with an examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments by George Melecty, D.G.L. Head Master of Coinchester Cultege, Third Religion. Rightness, f vol. 44.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. Fill Lillers, fixmerly Mathematical Mostor at the Camberwell Collegate School, in consension with King's College, Landon, and for many years lead Matter of the Antique for the Honoling and Tultion of a limited number of Young Gentless

The Plan of instruction intended to be parened by him in very frames of Releasing.—Commercial, se well as Methematical intended to be parened by him in very frames of Releasing.—Commercial, se well as Methematical intended in the most substantial hind, the good effects of which are returned in the most substantial hind, the good effects of which are returned in the most substantial hind, the good effects of which are returned in the number of his Popular in the West India who have been admitted to history Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Raintitions, and University Degrees or for administration to the Legislate of Medical Printendens, suitable realises of Study will, be adopted, with a view to incure necess. Terms per Quarter. A 13 4

The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary eccouling to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

August 16th, 1848. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER. AB REMOVED her School from Kingston to this City

II and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 18th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and Satisfied She will be happy to forward her Torme to any person sequiries there. quiring them.
Ruranescus kindly permitted to the Lond Bistor or Tonunto, and the Rev. Weatten Hanonusin, Kingston, also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters Education after the property of miching story at the hopour of miching story at the

THOMAS KIRRYATSION, Beq., Kingstow. Prest G. S. DAINTRY, Esq.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, Rsq.,
JOHN TURNINGLE, Rsq.,
J. D. Gasler, Esq.,
O'Gorne,

wishes to devote a few hours during the day, in giving hosen in the GREMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the holds to teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Termination compared. when required. Toronto, May, 1848.

the great remedy to the state of the state of the best modeline known to make the section of every stage, Liver Completes, Breachille, Influence, Couphs, Colds, Bleeding of the Jungs, Shortures of Breath, Pains and Westkrets in the files, Franci, Res, and

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "deleam" cher; any powerful influence, is that of a "Diskased Cives."

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved fower officencies disks any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous institutory when potents had endered long and severy subtring from the home, without practice from unbount receiving the least beautif from unbount receiving the least beautif from unbount receiving the least beautif from unbounteredies, and in the breather the LIVER to a leastly action, and in many implements effected

PPR MAARENT Clinitia:

offected PERMANENT CURES!

After every known remedy had fulled to preduce this desired effect.

Regides its naterializing efficacy in the discusse shorte mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remindy in ASTINA, a complaint in which it has been extensively tend with desided excess, or compared to

MILD OBERT,

Mone genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the symposity of the For sale, Wholeselv and Retail, by LYMAN, KMERSHAW & Co. and ROBERT LOVE, Telenate; also by Druggista generally;

On the 18th last, by the Rev. T. S. Konnedy, Baythelesser Towler, Equire, of Darlington, to Miss Phillippe Inch, of the same place.
On Tuesday, the Slot lustant, at the Epicopal Church, En-

BIRTHS. OF COMPONENT On the 25th instant, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, of a son.
On the 5th instant, at Blaney dele, Chinguscoury, the lady
of Peter McEntre, Eng., of a doughter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Protestant Catholic," and "E" are unavaidably post-The letter of "A Protestant" we dally received, but we train that our esteemed correspondent will agree with as in thinking that enough for the precent, has been seld spen the indicate.

We admire very much the opirit of "A Layman's" Letter, but our determination is fixed. We have no doubt whateverse that the course we have adopted is the most predent that sends

Permanent Catalogue.

SERVICES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, in one volume, unit.

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY: (Part II.)

27 The Stock of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and FRAYER-BOOKS is very large, including some in very brantiful bindings. The part and Prospective extension of the Gospel by Musicus to the Fathers, considered in

delivered before the University of Oxford, in the year 1846, at the Lecture, founded by John Hampton, M.A. Canon of Salidbury, by Anthony Graut, D.C.L. Vicar of Rombed, Essan, and into fellow of New College.

For Sule at the Depository of the Church Society of the Discess of Toronto.

For Tuttion in the Ordinary Brunches of an English Rou For Tutton in the Greek and Latin Cleaker, and the property Hathematics. See The Charges for Private Instruction with a desired to the control of the Charges for Private Instruction with the charges fo

and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be spends on the 18th Servenson neal, at No. S. Sr. G. Goods's Squara.

Testimonists of Gualifications from the Rev. My. Molenie, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Frincipal of the Sant India Company's College, Ayloney; if from the Rev. J. S. Brachiston, Found, Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Behap of Antiqua, may be seen at the Church Depository, Eing Street, Toronto

MR. HERUMAN POSTTER, who be merive of Heat

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

all other diseases of the PULMONAILY ORGANS.

also find it a very effectual residing in AST/IMA, a completed by which it has have estimated by the delided section, were in cases of years standing.

It not only estimates from a regular physician, but has always here well tasted in all the completion or which it is recommended. It is not my interction, therefore, either to clock it in mystery, or, in, may very deriving the trues 1 on the contrary. I shall simply pendenveur to give a brief olateriaction its standance, and state inyself that its comprising discary will mabble me to farroid, such proofs of its victors, as will eatily the most introduces, that Consumption may and "OAN BE CURED." It this medicine has resorted to in time.

The college that for 1 by differ pense by for thy ergos amount its medicine in the resorted to in time.

The college that of 1 by differ pense by for thy ergos amount it or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the residence of some sits or seven years ago, in the State of Virginia; the seven through the opposition of quachs and constrainted, wall by its true taller, and intrinsic excellence, it has been selected. The content of the seven have been such to the seven through the seven through the seven of the seven of the which it is recommended. The gaussian like it is large and all languages all orders to Seth W. Powle, Boston, Massachube declarity is see for this Project the ga

chine, by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Edwin C. Presels, of Cornwall, C. W., to Miss Margaret M'Arthur, youngast daughter of the late Mr. Daniel M'Arthur, of this city."

Rev. W. H. Gunnieg, rem.; Wm. H. White, Em. add. out, and rem.; W. Bigwart, 1970.

DRAYTON'S PROCESS OF SILVERING GLASS.

small importance: "if the form and complexion of beauty be reflected with more purity from a mirror made by the new process than from one made in the old way, the new one will be preferred and the manufacour idea on receiving a card of invitation to witness process the lives of hundreds of industrious men in démonstrée par les Merveilles de la Nature." every generation will be saved! This is no figurent To show the connexion between Mr. Chamber-

tin, besides its obvious defects, is attended with great almost complete identity:loss of life to the looking-glass makers; "the men General Arrangement of Dr. General Arrangement of Dr. employed rarely lived more than five years," it is stated, after two or three years they became crippled and emaciated. In short it is a more distructive trade than war itself. The new process is perfectly healthy, and it is equaly facile rapid and certain. The invent.

"Statement of the General "General Epistle to the Argument" in two or three Reader," in which the same and it is equaly facile rapid and certain. The invention, like most good inventions, is beautifully simple. Silver dissolved in nitric acid (nitrate of s'lver) mixed with oil of cloves, is poured on the plate or into the glass to be silvered; and what appears a black fluid mixture gradually assumes a dense aspect until, the pure silver being precipitated on to the glass, its sur-form presents a brilliant metallic milish of purisalled clusive contains his illustration." 10 is devoted to the face presents a brilliant metallic polish of unrivalled clearness; and evenness. And by this means glasses the muscles, of any form, globular, tubular, angular, and mirrors of plane, concave, or convex aurface, are produced with unerring perfection and extreme rapidity: we saw a vase of transparent Bohemian glass converted (apparently) into polished silver enamelled in gold and colours, in half an hour; a glass tube assumed the appearance of a lustrous eilver column: and a circular plate of glass, with an engraved border, became meta- Air, Water, Fire, Light, &c. WESTYT. morphosed into a seemingly superb silver salver. The superior purity and brilliancy of micrors silvered by the new process will be apparent to every one; and the durability of the coating of silver is evident from the fact that it resists fire, and requires very powerful said to effect it. But should the silvering be re- Deity. moved in any part, a few drops of the liquid will presently repair the injury. With reference to ornamented purposes, also, we

think Mr. Drayton's invention important. Gold can be precipitated as well as silver by this process; and we have only to imagine the effect of vascs of Bohemian glass, their transparent and colourless portions converted to solid gold or siver, to form some idea of the splendid effects producible by this means. The effect of colour in combination with the lustrous metablic surface is superb. The art of engraving on glase, hitherto not much employed on account of its ineffectiveness, may now be extrict to a high degree of perfection, and be freely introduced in the way of borderings for mirrors, devices for table-slabs, fingerplates, &c., as the silvering might be used so as to

flat awamps of their native land. Sir John Habbonso the Hellesmont, by the character of his shrubs and flowers. Lauis XVIII., on his restoration to France, made in the park of Versailles the fac-simile of the garden at Hartwell: and there was no more amiable trait in the life of that accomplished prince. Napoleon used to say that he should know his father's garden in Corrier, blindfold by the miell of the earth; and the hanging gardens of Babylon are said to have been 

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. (By Jones of Nayland)

Cruelty to dumb animals is one of the distinguishing vices of the lowest and basest of people .--Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness; an intrinsic mark, which all the exterhal advantages of wealth, splendour, and nobility caunot obliterate. It will consist neither with true learning nor true civility; and religion disclaims and detests it as an insult upon the majesty and the goodness of Sod, who, having made the instincts of brute beasts would be continued in more relax itself turus round, the minister to the improvement of the minds and the majesty and the goodness of which means the machine which by its endeavour to would be continued in more relax itself turus round, the minister to the improvement of the mind a mall. not obliterate. It will consist neither with true learn-

August, respecting Dr. l'aley's "Natural Theology," to take hold of it at every causing an ludex, by a turn of his fingers. Lastly, equable and measured proundisputable originality. We have hitherto abstained from publishing the antennent given by the Atheneum, in the wheels, spring, or any take notice that the wheels because we have been been been put together keep them from rust: the after any other manner, the springs of shel, no other mengreally modify, the imputations which that statement whole watch would have tableing so elastic; that over whole watch would have tableing so elastic; that over casta ou Dr. Paley's literary probity. Several explanations or extenuating pleas have been published by persons desirons of vindicating the doctor's memory, but after a careful examination of all that has been Published for this purpose, we are compelled to admit with the Atheneum that "the most entistactory of them is a must unsatisfactory one."

The following is the article referred to:-

DR. PALKY'S "NATURAL THEOLOGY." As you are in the hablt of exposing literary piracles it may be well to call your attention to one of a wholesale character tainting a name of large and extended You are well aware that every student of divinity has reputation, and whose particulars will, I doubt not, heard of Palcy's Watch; yet here we see that he has take most of your readers greatly by surprise.

There is not probably one out of a thousand of following the Dutchman even in matters of detail. these who does not believe the treatise on "Nutural Now, did Paley know of such a person as Nicu-

to the author of which he has acted with great unfair- recognized, together with the nature of the object on In what manner a plate of glass is converted into a illustrations of his "Natural Theology," from a book "Leipsic Transactions"—so that Paley must at any mirror may at first thought appear to be a matter of of the same nature written by Dr. Nieuwentyt of rate have seen it in this detailed form. But there can treatise made its appearance.

turer enriched-voils tout!" Such, we confess, was philosophers of Holland in the seventeenth century. About the year mentioned, he published a work in Mr. Drayton's process in operation, and some of the Dutch "To Prove the Existence and Wisdom of God a distinct unity of character. The illustrations may results of its application; but a visit to his manufactor from the works of Creation." This treatise excited be multiplied at infinitum—but the argument itself is BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, tory in Regent-street (it is just opposite the Polytech- considerable attention throughout Europe; and Mr. always the same. It is simply this—that when we nic Institution) convinced us that this invention is no Chamberlayne, a Member of the Royal Society of perceive design or contrivance, the mind naturally, by less important, viewed in relation to the interests of London, undertook its translation into English under an almost instinctive impulse, draws the conclusion | Swedes Iron; Car, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; bumanity, than it is regarded as a matter of taste. the title of "The Christian Philosopher." This was that there must be a designer or contriver. On this Anvilla View, Sledges, Chain, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Not only is the belle provided with a more faithful published in three volumes octave by Messra. Long- general ground alone, Paley was bound on every prinand brilliant mirror to reflect back her charms, but a man & Co. in 1718-19. A French translation was moral reflection is afforded, that might add a grace to afterwards published at Paris in quarto, with numethe most dazzling leveliness; namely, that by the new rous plates, under the title of "L'Existence de Dieu:

of fancy, but a dry statistical fact, though of lively layne's "Christian Philosopher" and Dr. Paley's Natural Theology," I give the plan of both publica. The old method of silvering glass by mercury and tions in parallel columns. The reader will see their

> Paley's " Natural Theo-NieucentyCo " Christus Philosopher." Dr. Paler lays down his Dr. Nicewenter has his

> "General Argument" is employed .- But more of this PALEY commences the application of his argument of commences his application design with an examination of the argument of design

tions. Chap. 9 is devoted to murles,—containing 16 sec-the murles.—tions, illustrated with many PALKY commences his 12th NERUWENTYT describes chapter with Comparative properties of Air, Meteors, Anatomy, Water, Earth, and Fire. Anatomy, Water, Earth, and Fire.
In the 20th chapter PALEY NIEUWESTYT enters upor

commences with the atruethe consideration of Compa-ture and nature of Plants.

PALKY makes his observaThe nature of Plants is PALEY makes his observa- The nature of Plants is tions on the "Elements," considered by Doctor Niku-PALEY'S 22nd chapter is The 21th "Contemplation" of NIEUWENTYT is on the on " Astronomy."

Paner concludes with Dr. Nikowentyrends his some general remarks on the disquisitions on Astronomy usture and existence of a &c., with remarks of a similar nature on the same sub-

This is the arrangement of both treatises, -and you will perceive how closely Paley has followed the Dutch philosopher. But the matter does not rest here. I cannot demand so much of your space as would suffice even to indicate all the coincidences running through the illustrations of both works; but I must claim your indulgence while I refer again to the introductory observations of each author. You will find that Paley has been no stranger to "The

Christian Philosopher." General and Introductory Ar- General and Introductory gument of Nieuwentyt. Argument of Palcy. NIBUWKETT commences Dr. Pallet pursues pre-with some general state-clsely the same line of argu-ments as to the argument of ment, with very little variadesign which is suggested to tion in the language. PALK ahow the silent points, or high lights, as artists would the mind by any work of says, "In crossing a Heath, say, in brilliant relief. In short, the application of contribute and skill. He suppose I charled my foot themselves process of silvering and gilding to glass opens up a new and extensive field for the exercise of and not less certain manner, there, I might possibly and the secretain manner, there is anything I have that, for anything I have that, for anything I have that the same carries were that, for anything I have the secretain manner, there is any thing the same carries are the secretain manner, there is any thing the same carries are the secretain manner, there is any the secretain manner. THE GARDEN.

The Garden that there connected with a garden. It is the just pride of an emigrant, settled on some distant shore, to have a little garden as like as he can make it, to the one he left at home. A pot of violeta, or mignionette, is one of the highest luxuites to an Auglo-Indian. In the bold and pictured or more dispense with their little monts round their houses that there should not this nawer are well as for the watch as well as other, and that one of them for the watch as well as fo their houses, than they could, from necessity, in the could not move without the stone? Why is it not discovered an Englishman's residence on the shore of machiner and should further case as in the first? For SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, observe, that those wheels are this reason, and for no other mode of brass, in order to keep viz., that when we come to them from rust; that the spring impact the watch we per-is steel, no other metal being coive (what we could no so proper for that purpose; discover in the stone) that the that over the hand there is several parts are framed and placed a clear glass; in the put together for a purpose, place of which, if there were --eg, that they are so formed any other but a transparent and adjusted as to produce matter, he must be at the motion, and that motion so as raised by the Median queen of Nebuchachezzar, on the flat and maked plains of her adopted country, to remind her of the hill and woods of her childhood.

Hessides all which, he might had been indifferently shapered in it a hole, and ed from what they are, of a exactly opposite thereto a different size from what the little square pin. He would are, or placed after any other likewise see hanging to this manner, or in any other or same watch a little key com- der than that in which they

posed of two pieces, unking are placed, either no motion a right angle together; at at all would have been car-the end of each of which ried on in the machine, or there was a square hole so tione would have answered ordered that one of them the use that is now served by was exactly adapted to the it. To tecken up a few of which being applied there offices tending to one result God, who, having made the instincts of brute beasts minister to the improvement of the mind, as well as he in an entire rest. He flexible chain (Artificially lotthe convenience of the body, hath furnished us with a might also find, that the wronght for the sake of flexible to mercy and compassion toward them very strong and powerful, but too refined to have any influence on the illiterate and irreligious.

Succeeding the mind, as well as he in an entire rest. He flexible chain (Artificially might also find, that the wronght for the sake of flexible required to mind, at the ure) communicating the need of the little key, was tion of the spring from the adapted to another pin or box to the fusee. He then luttened this way or that, testh of which cach in and makes the hand move faster and we need other, conducts CURIOUS LITERARY DISCOVERY.

(From the Guerney Star.)

The literary world in general, and in particular the students of theology, have been much surprised by a discovery published in the Ather was of the 12th of the should not be obliged motion as to terminate in to take hold of its every causing an Index. by an index, by an index to take hold of its every causing an Index. by an index by an index of the terminate in to take hold of its every causing an Index. he would perceive, that if gression to pass over a given there were any defect either space in a given time. We

> been entirely useless." the face of the watch there is placed a glass, a material cuployed in no other part of the work, but, in the room of which, if there had been any other than a transparent substance the hour could not have been seen without opening the case. This mechanism being observed, the inference we think is inevitable, that the watch must have had a maker; that there must have existed at some time and at some place or other, an artificer or artificers who formed it for the pur pose which we find it actually to answer;

comprehended its construction and designed its no more claim to it than you or I. We find Palcy

Theology" to have been entirely suggested by, and wentyt-and had he a knowledge of such author's carred out of the natural resources of Dr. Paley's aritings? I have looked carefully through the relition slind, what he had collected all the materials, and of the Archdencon's work of 1803, through that edited istronged them according to his own ideas of method, by Paxen, in 1826, and through the last by Lord and that he was in the fullest sense of the words an Brougham and Sir Charles Bell; and I find that 'original thinker and illustrator of this department of Poley mentions Nieuwentyt's name only owec-thus: human knowledge. I am in a position to prove this "Dr. Nieuwentyt, in the 'Leipsic transactious,' reckons mot to be the case. I can show that his work is a upon one hundred muscles that are employed every mere commentary on another publication,— time we breathe." Here the Foreign philosopher is

ness, and in flagrant violition of the literary motalities. which he had written. Now, it so happens that the I charge him with taking the leading arguments and whole of Nieuwentyt's work first appeared in the Holland, and published at Amsterdam about the year be little doubt, from the passages which we have 1700-full one hundred years before the Doctor's quoted, that he was well acquainted with Mr. Chamberlayne's translation. You will bear in mind that Bernard Nieuwentyt was one of the most crudite, the argument or proof on which the whole of the "Natural Theology" of Paley is founded (and the same remark applies to Nieuwentyt's work) possesses general ground alone, Paley was bound on every principle of literary integrity to have acknowledged his obligations to "The Christian Philosopher." Everything about his work goes on to impress the reader Cooking and Fancy Stores, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate with the belief that it was of his own original planning, -and all the observations of his numerous commentators strengthen that suggestion. But to the "Natural Theology" as a whole, he has no literary claim whatever. Such a title as "An Abstract [or commentary on] Dr. Nieuwentyt's 'Christian Philosowould have been properly descriptive of its

Advertisements.

Sig lines and under, 2s fol. first insertion, and 74d, each subsequent fraction. Ten lines and under, 3s, 9d, first insertion, and insertion, and id per line fraction, and id per line cach subsequent insertion.

Insertions.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotta and New Eronawick, in the Hodom's flap Territories, and in Great Britain & Iruland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for alladvertisements which are dealered to be widely and generally diffused.

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. DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Hisbop's Buildings. ADELAIDE STREET.

Toronto, May, 1848. DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Scal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS. AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY Attorney-ni-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of

Mesars. Brooke & Beatty's,

COBOURG.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

DDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OF ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street TORONTO,

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PLANO FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR.

Rosidonce, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON.

KING STREET, TORONTO. MORPHY & BROTHERS. ATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

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

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

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER. SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NKAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Sc. Speciacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. (I'most value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 Dâguerreotypes for One Dollar! ₩ NEW YORK PRICE. 43

(TO SPIT THE TIMES.) Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and KING STREETS

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHODMAKER,

(Next down to Mesora Bookett, & On, Medical Indonatory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ITAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies Preuch Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Louther Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Stoppers of the very best quality. Flastic Sindals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boses made to ribe in a style insurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 19th, 1845.

Buffalo Robes! Buffalo Robes!!

FIGURE Subscriber has now on hand his usual Winter supply of prime.

A. RUFFALORS, direct from the Busion Bay, warranted, all this year's crop; for Sale by the Bale or single Robe.

N.B.—Usual terms to Wholesale Buyers.

JOHN SALT,

Hother & Furnier, Need door to Wal-phid's Austron Rooms Toronto, 5th November, 1845. WANTED A temple Teacher for an Infant School in this Ung. Persons conversal with the system, and destrois of the attention are requested to send written applications accompanied by testinguals, to the Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, on ce before the Erd inst.

Parties wishing to Economize, will call at GEORGE W. MORGAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

(SIGN OF THE WHITE BINT.) 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, WHERE they may have the test Bests and Shoes that can be made, at twenty per cent, less than is usually charged by Bespoke Shops.

N. B .- For Cash enty. Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1-19.

IMPORTER OF

T. HAWORTH,

CIONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Books and

Ware, Table Cutlery, Sideer Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

OILS.

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

nature, and of the amount of Paley's claim in respect of it.—I am, &c.,

VENAX.

If AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER and FALL Oiles, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oiles; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer A1.50:

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

ALEXANDER SMITH,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER. AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER, No. 21, King Street West, Toronto, S returning thanks for past favours, most respectfully solicits, continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberall

A continuative or man participant of Canada or the United States, by measuring the head according to the following directions, and sending a pattern of the bair, with a description of the article wanted, will be marked a perfect lit.

\*\*\*Nations to measuring for a Wig:



N. B .- In measuring please notice the dotted lines. Ladies Hair Work.—This elegant and ornamental tranch receives his unremitting strention; and from his practical experience in all the various branches, he is enabled to assure all who may favour him that they may rely upon having their orders executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

PERFUMERY; CLOTH. HAIR, NAIL, & TOOTH BRUSHES, IN EVERY VARIETY,

TORONTO BATHS.

FIR Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from SNAS in the Monthg to TEN oclock in the Evening, during which hours overy attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

RE-OPENING PHENIX FOUNDRY,

(LATE C' ELLIOT.) No. 58, Youge Street, Toronto.

FIRM Subscriber having purchased the above extensive an

TMRE Subscriber having purchased the above extensive and well-known Establishment, together with all the Patterns, Tools, Machinery, &c. &c. &c. and put the same in full and complete operation, is now prepared to receive and execute all orders, for every description of CaNTINGS and Wrought Iron Work for Saw and Grist Mills, including French Bare Mill Stones, Dutch Holling Cloths, Smut Mills, Danuel Irons; Holving, Regulating, and Press Screws; Patent Head and Tail Blocks, &c. &c.

Steam Engines and Roilers for Grist and Saw Mills, constructed on an improved plan, at a moderate price,—the Floming Mill capable of turning out at least, with each run of Stones, Fifty barrels of Flour per Day, consuming only a small quantity of wood.

Bark Mills, Sugar Kettles, Chadirons, Pipe and Quarter Waggon Roves, Dog Irons, Coal Grates, Faming Mill Castings; Improved Norton, Yorkshire, and Liou'is Ploughs, constantly on hand.
In addition to the above, the subscriber would call particular attention to his very superior assettment of Cooking, Furlor, Airelight, and Conl Stoven, constaing in part of Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Buck's Patent Air-tight do.
Futton's do.
Hathaway's Improved do.
Hurr's do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.

With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made of the very last materials. GEO. B. SPENCER. Toronto, 28th Sept., 1848. TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES

Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c. # 3HE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who Determing Secretary (outlier under outlier on 1), and all may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further lustalments, &c., should the party die before he has be has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers. 25-t

Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter to Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Secretary. 12tf-Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DIS-LI TRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Land, well watered, having a stream curoning the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twenty Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LAKE KRIE, and near to the RONDEAU. Apply to Mr. Campion, Church Office, Toronto.

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

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

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol.,

3 quires Quarto, Forell, Ios. 3d. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

CHURCH REVIEW ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

Tills Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haren. Connecticut, on the first of April, July. October, and Jianary. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Inectine. Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effect to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepency, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Pietos, as Agent

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

O NEW BOOKS,

ANNALS OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH. Discuss or Tososto., is M. Division of Fasternitos., is. 3d. Diocass or New Zealess. 4. 34.

COLONIAL CHURCH ATLAS, Arranged in Discesses, with Geographical and Statistical Tables costasts: Colonial and Foreign Dependencies of Great Britain,

Colonial and Foreign Dependencies of Great Britain,
Table of Comparative - cography.
Table of Colonial Discesses.
Progress of Episcopacy in the Colonies,
List of Maps:
Colonial and Missionary Church Map of the World,
Nova Scotta.
Quebre.
Toronto,
New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Jamalea. New Industry, South Australia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zeal and, Index to Missionary Stations, Price 16a, 3d, Colored Maps.

PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Ducese of Torontu.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH.

> SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE; Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Searlet Cloth, Price 6s. each

Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, 12mo. 2s. each; In Nos. not bound, 1s. ed. per vol.

The Parish Choir;

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music. Parts 4d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already publish. The First Volume, 21 Nos. and e Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 124.

> THE BELL: Its Origin, History and Uses,
> By the Rev. Affred Gatty, M.A., Vicar of Ecclessield,
> George Bell, 12mo., 48, 8d, EMILY VERNON:

Or Self Sacrifice. Hamilton Adams & Co., 12 mo., 4s 8d. ORIGINES LITURGICE;

A COMPANION TO THE TEMPLE: Or a Help to Devotion in the use of the Common Prayer. By Thomas Comber, D.D., late Dean of Durham, 7 vols. 8vo, Oxford University Press., 60s.

Br Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. Parker, Loudon, 1 col. 12mo .. 4s. CHRIST, THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS;

full, and notes briefly collected from the best critics and commentators.

By the Rev. John Forster, her Majesty's Chaplain of the Savoy.

Parker, London, I vol. 350...16s.

This book will be found a most excellent and valuable addition to the Clergyman's incrary, and a far better commentary to the fairly, for the clear eluvidation and explanation of the Scriptures, than any of the commentaries in common use. The book is drawn up with great latent and moderation, without any disputation, polemical or party bias whatever.—[Bishop of Toronto.]

A MANUAL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; By F. A. Paley, M.A., with nearly 70 illustrati John Van Voorst, 12mo., 8s.

SACRAMENTAL INSTRUCTION; By the Rev. C. Beldge, M.A., Vicar of Old Newton, Scily, 12mo 36, 4d.

iott, B.A., Author of Lives of English Sacred Poet Hatchard, 1 vol. 13mo., 8a By Rev. Arls Wil ENGLISH LIFE, SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC.

LUTHER AND IUS TIMES; Or a History of the Rise and Progress of the German Reformation By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., Author of "First Sundays at Church Parker, London, 1 vol. 12mo. 66.

THE FAMILY OF BETHANY.

SONGS IN THE WILDERNESS; Being a collection of Poems written in some different parts of the territory of the Rudson's Bay Company, and in the wids of Canada on the route to that territory, in the spring and Summer of 1844, interspersed with some illustrative notes.

By George J. Mountain, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, Inshed (in the event of any profits a cruing) for the benefit of Pub Bishop's College, at Lennoxville in Lower Canada,

Rivingtons. 12no., 75. 4d.

PARISH CHURCHES: Being perspective views of English Ecclesiastical Str Accompanied by plans drawn to a uniform scale, an Press descriptions by Raphael and Arthur Brando George Bell. 1 vol. 800.564.

THE CLERGYMAN'S INSTRUCTOR; on of Tracts on the Ministerial Duties. I vol. 8vo. Oxford University Press. 9s. 8d. A TRIBUTE OF SYMPATHY, essed to Mourners; by W. Newnham, Esq. Hatchards, 12mo, 9th ed., 6s, 8d,

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN'S DAILY WALK.
By Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.
Second Edition, 12mo., 4, 54.

By the author of " Provertial Philosophy." Hafehard. 12mo..5s. 4d.

LETTERS TO M. GONDON, nor of "Mourement Religieux en Angletere," "Couversion int cinquants Ministers Anglecans, "&c. &c., on the destruction character of the Church of Home, both in Religion and Polity, By Chr. Wordsworth, D.D. 2nd Ed. Riringtons...12s.

HINTS TO A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE:

CHURCH DICTIONARY.

A MANUAL OF COUNCILS OF THE HOLY CATHOLICK CHURCH, Comprising the substance of the most remarkable and important Caneus, Alphabetically arranged; By the Rev. H. Lauden, M.A. Rivingtons., 16s.

By the author of "Truth without Prejudice. Rivingtons. 12mo., 4s. 44d. SERMONS TO THE YOUNG. By the Rev. C. E. Kenneway, M.A. 12mo, Rivingtons..7s, 4d. SERMONS FOR CHILDREN.

By Mrs. Markham, author of the "Histories of England and France." Murray. 12mo., 4s. Works by the Rev. Robt. Wilson Evans, B. D.

> THE BISNOPRIC OF SOULS. THE MINISTRY OF THE BODY. 1 vol. 12mo...2s. id.

A DAY IN THE SANCTUARY, ductory Treatise on Hymnology. 1 sol. 12mo..64.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE BOOKS for 1847, consisting of-

The writings of Bishop Jawas, 2nd portion. Concluding portion of Original Letters, relative to the Reformation. Liturgies and Occasional Services of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Noapan's Progress of Piety -

Society's House.

Thos. Champion, Joint Bray.

The Subscribers with oNige by sending for them, or informing Mr.

C. by what means they can be forwarded.

Proc. A. Complete Set, 25 Vols. (except the works for 1842), on Scien-Price, 43 St.

August 10th, 1844.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well.

Toronto Nursery, For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to phase Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and example the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healing 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 Penn, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricota. Also, Grapevines, Goodsberries, Curraius, Rapberries, and Strawberries, Many of the fluest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now as ines, Gooseben on Adams of Pears may be used of the fibest varieties of Pears may be used on the fibest varieties of Pears may be used on the control of Grammental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Handy Pearletter of the Control of Comments and Contains all the hardy varieties designed on the Control of Control Reconstruction to Ornamental Precs, Provering Shruth and Head Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy rarieties design ble for Pleasure-grounds and Shrutheries. Also, a large start of Double Dahias. Herbacrous and Greenhouse plants. The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notices wands of 100,000 plants of English Thora, Privat, Sc., can now in formulated.

furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Transmit Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, an supplied on literal 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 formished 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.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

August, 1814.

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.

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

CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LORDON, TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman, WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE. DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff. LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE,
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE,
HON, JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel,
Dr. II. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examine,
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent.

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

W. C. ROSS. Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. . .. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Assurations of Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting incressed ANNUTTIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of noncy invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controls were

Assurers, as it enaues such assurers to the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without particles. pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in helf-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALL CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiume, secured upon

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life. Without | Half Credit. Age. With Profits Without Profits. 

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-

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.

Brantford ...... William Muirhead ..... 1. 1. 1 Cobourg ...... James Cameron...... Colborne ...... Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas Dr. Jas. Hamilton,
London George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell.
Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia ..... Malcolm Cameron..... St. Catharines ... Lachlan Bell .....

Woodstock .... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.
Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West. Medical Referre-George Henrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Companyare requestre to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive



Home District Mutual Fire Company. NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mane-

DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, John Eastwood, John Doel. A. McMaster, James Lesslie, Wm. Mathers, James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. J. RAINS, Secretary. John McMennick, President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. Ebe Church

Is 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 Taronto, entrance from Yonge Street. Thes. Champion, . .

TERMS:--Firrum Sullings per annum, in all cases it

AND HIS RESOLUTION, For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rousell, King Street, TiVIWAL

NEW BOOKS.

Or Antiquities of the English Ritual, and a Dissertation on Primitive Liturgies. By the Rev. Wm. Palmer, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, 2 vols. 8 vo., Revingtohs.. 24s.

TRUTHS AND FICTIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES;
THE MERCHANT AND THE FRIAR.

Or the Unconscious Prophecies of Heathenism; being The Hulsean Lectures for 1816. By Rich. Chevenix French, M.A. Parker, London, 1 vol. 8vo.. 6s.6d THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE, According to the authorized text of the Exangelists, without repetl tion or omission, with a continuous exposition, marginal proofs in full, and notes briefly collected from the best critics and commentators.

PICTURES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.

the Middle of the Nineteenth Century, considered in reference our position as a community of professing Christians; By the author of "fleverses." Pellowes. I vol. 12mo.. 6s.

Or Meditations on the Elevelum Conject of the Oosjet according to St. John.

By L. Bonnet, late one of the Chaj lains of the French Church in Loudon, with an introductory Essay by the late Rev. High White.

Nisbet. 12mo..6s. 8d.

AN ESSAY ON FAMILY PRAYER. By the Rev. Charles Bridges, M.A., Vicar of Old Newton, Seeley, 12mo., 2s. 8d.

PROBABILITIES AN AID TO FAITH. CATECHETICAL QUESTIONS; Including heads of Lectures Priparatory to Confirmation. By Charles Wordsworth, M.A. Rivingtons, Second Edition., 15, 84,

SEQUEL TO LETTERS TO M. GONDON.

By Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds.
Fifth Edition, with many additional articles, and carefully revised throughout. Biringtons. 10s. 4d.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE EARLY CHURCH. RECTORY OF VALEHEAD.

PARKER SOCIETY.

Have just been received by Mr. Thomas Champion, at the Church county's House.