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### Poetry.

(From the Banner of the Cross.) CHRISTIAN SONGS, NO. 1. THE TORRENT OF ARABIA BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L.L.D.

All foaming down its native hills The torrent of Arabia leaps, When showers have swell'd its fountain rills Far up the blue and airy steeps:— Like some chaf'd steed that spurned the rein,

In raging fulness swift and free, It rushes to the fiery plain, Bounding to reach the distant sea. And now those deep cool waters glide ong the green and narrow vale, Where broad trees arch the crystal tide; And fragrance breathes in every gale: The dusky tent, and flowery slope
Lie mirrord in that wave at first,
And there the timid antelope
Oft stoops to quench her noon-day thirst.

But ere the wide and wild expanse Of Ahkat's burning wild is cross'd, And hush'd in an eternal sleep, It wases unseen, and never brings Ose tribute to the mighty deep. Weak as that torrent's failing wave, Art thou who, pledg'd to heaven and truth, Hast liv'd a false world's meanest slave, Shaming a blest and glorious youth;
Who, vow'd in life's first happiest day
To generous faith and deeds of worth,
Hast fainted on thy heavenward way,

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

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

stations, 1,720 persons.\* built and new missions opened.

he travelled 800 miles and confirmed at seven differ- gation assembles in another place. ent places.† He mentions among the difficulties of

and the striking change which a few years make in the ears, we again find the Bishop engaged in a toilsome ourney through this portion of his diocese. The colony had made much progress, of which the settlement of Stanley may be quoted as an instance. The first treenad been cut down in August 1834; and now j. August, 1835, 150 acres had been cleared, and the greater part of it was under crop. The Bishop was welcomed to this "Church in the wilderness" with torches and bonfires; and a congregation of sixty persons gathered themselves into a wooden shed for Divine service. "Here," says the Bishop, "I preached the first sermon that was delivered on this spot, and endeavoured to adapt it to the occasion, and to the place where, only a few months before, the untamed

beasts of the forest were the only occupants.";

Again, speaking of the journey from Gage-Town to on until our waggon, entangled with the stumps of would condemn his pretensions to orthodoxy. last, however, the guide discovered the house which two children, John and Rebecca. they were seeking, and at which they were "received with bones, and to win our sympathy for those who undergo In other respects, the visitation of a colonial of a diocese at home. The consecration of churches, is marked by the same course of offices as that the confirmation of the young, the setting in order things that are wanting; these are common to the oftend the first planting of a church, and the watching "Every toil," he says, "was lightened by a well encouraged hope that, through the blessing of God, this and improvement." . . . "The missionaries, some with greater success perhaps than others, are labouring faithfully through many difficulties, under which they are supported by a confiding trust in Him, whose they are and whom they serve. They are exemplary in their life and conversation, not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit while thus serving the Lord. In all my communications with them, which have been constant and intimate, I have found them respectful and affectionate; and it has been a delightful task to share their labours and their prayers." §

Port of the clergy, or the general designs of the Church. The missionaries were mainly supported by the Society hists for the supply of many things which were requi-

ing that the time had fully arrived when some independent exertions should be made, suggested the formation of a Church Society for each archdeaconry, ish, and pronounced him guilty, if publishing in design and a disturber of the public contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.—

He was arrested as a libeller and a disturber of the public contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.—

He was sent to Providence, in Rhode Island, no doubt to remove him.

by the two great Church Societies in England. This recommendation of the Bishop was immediately ment. The mountains of Arabia contain numerous springs, which, fed by the yearly rains, send streams of water through the valleys that descend towards the low country. Most of them, however, are lost in the sand as soon as they enter the plain. It may be well to add, that an Arabian tent is in general black, and that Ahkaf is the name of an following days, under the presidency of Archdeacon following days, under the presidency of Archdeacon Coster, resolutions for the establishment of a Church Society for the archdeaconry were adopted, and a draft of its constitution agreed to. The objects to be aimed of publishing and selling a false and scandalous libel. utmost verge of man's longest ordinary life. It ought conducted on the principles of the Church of England, catechists—The supply of religious books and tracts ing committed until this sentence be performed. -and lastly, Grants for the building and enlarging of

at this time. The twenty-eight dergymen reside in the twenty-eight one; so that there are fifty-seven parishes out of is what he gives, and as he gives it. In 1826, the present Bishop of Nova Scotia made eighty—more than two-thirds of the whole number his primary visitation of the province; in the course without a resident clergyman. I do not say that lie worship, make use of the Creeds? of which he ordained two deacons and one priest, consecrated 19 churches, and confirmed, at 24 different well known that most of your clergy have two or more If it is unnecessary to record the progress of the vi. 12.) These throng the way to life, and cast down their public worship, make use of the Lord's Prayer? several missions, little varying as they do from year to performance of their duty. And surely, my brethren, year, it would be unbecoming to trace lower down it will be allowed by all to be creditable to the little word, in the Bible. the conduct and proceedings of the clergy, many of band of clergymen that now exists, that, of the fortywhom are still living. It may be enough to say, that three churches I have mentioned, there are, I believe, gradually, as population increased, new churches were but two which are not regularly served; one of them because the mission to which it belongs is vacant, and In 1832, the Bishop made a rapid visitation of the the other, because it has been so shattered by a temeastern and northern shores, in the course of which pest as to be unfit for use at present, and the congre-

"However, there are forty-four parishes in this the tour, that in passing from Chatham to Baie de archdeaconry without a church, and fifty-seven without Vents, he and his party had to travel along a road a resident clergyman; and we all know that parishes almost impassable, and to swim their horses over two in this province are of no trifling extent. All must confess that this is a most deplorable deficiency. The We cannot fail to be reminded, by these Episcopal want of churches indeed is not so much to be regretted, visitations, of the important offices of the church while we have not clergymen to put in charge of them. which are of necessity omitted, and the vast influence | Experience clearly shows that churches quickly spring for good in stimulating exertion, calling for liberality, up wherever there is a fair prospect of their being Onciling differences, and the like, which is lost served. Ten of the forty-three churches, with acwhere the church is left without its legitimate head. commodations for 14,000 persons, have been built Another thing which is interesting to remark even since I first entered upon my office among you—that now, and will be still more interesting to reflect upon is, within about six years; and nearly an equal numhereafter, is the rapid growth of colonial communities, ber are now more or less advanced towards comple-

# JOHN CHECKLEY.

(From Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.)

sent him to England. He finished his studies at the tion on the matter. University of Oxford, and then set out upon a course Checkley was not seeking much, either in the way Coote's Hill, since called Petersville, the Bishop remarks. (The work of death marks. (The work of death does not appear so near. The work of death does not appear so near. It is going an and that youth does not present the instigation of New is going an and that youth does not present the instigation of New is going an and that youth does not present the first had attrived at this exalted climarks: "In a former visit to this part of New Brunswick in least of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing there a night before he was, at the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instigation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instignation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the increase of the instignation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the instignation of the instignation of the instignation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the instignation of the instignation of New Brunsthe illustration of Checkley's future career; showing the instignation of the instign rain that had fallen, and, service over, set off to the course exposed him to that censure; for a Puritan American parish. house of Capt. Coffin. "The night," he says, "was dark, and we lost our way, which would not have been easily found by a street of the day. We street a lost of the day we house of Capt. Coffin. The night," he says, "was dark, and we lost our way, which would not have been easily found by a street of the poor birds.

The project was plainly somewhat desperate, and hands of an angry God who holds you in being, and or rather presumes to differ from himself, just as reckfalled. But his enemies were too shrewd to rest of Satan and the wickedness or weakness of men.

You say that "St. Paul also edided." We street the machinations of Satan and the wickedness or weakness of men.

You say that "St. Paul also edided." I had stood interpretation.

serve to increase upon us the reality of a Bishop's la-bone, and to a bone, and to a bone, and to a bone will have a certain fulfilment. You know that

the controversy upon Episcopacy on this continent. Its to his very grave, of somewhat similar treatment re- you were waiting for the day of death to come, and face of a Bishop everywhere: and if in a new country, they are all down on your knees, and confess with penitence they are attention of the order and government they are attention of the order and government they are attention of the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the hands of Cotton Mather than the order and government ceived by himself from the orde they are attended with vastly increased labour, there showing—1. What sacred offices were instituted by man was now the object of his vengeance; and as it showing—1. What sacred offices were instituted by man was now the object of his vengeance; and as it showing—1. What sacred offices were instituted by man was now the object of his vengeance; and as it plead with him for mercy, would you plead? If he portion of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress and improved the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The force of that objection. If you did, you would pray there are with its honey; what farewell succeeds its of the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the Gospel vineyard is in a state of progress. The anxious desire to serve God in the control of the c

that matter more presently. Hitherto, the province had done little for the suphe, in the same year (1723), republished Leslie's fahe, in the same year (1723), republished Leslie's for the Propagation of the Gospel; and no measures had been taken for the Propagation of the Gospel; and no measures in Puritanical logic, was adding insult to injury; and been taken for the Gospel; and no measures in Puritanical logic, was adding insult to injury; and to kill any ordinary subject of his years in twelve are saved, he must save you, and he will be enquired are saved, he must save you, and he will be enquired are saved, he must save you, and he will be enquired are saved, he must save you, and he will be enquired are saved. had been taken for eliciting the resources of the colohists for the superior for the consent of Bishop of by you, to do this thing for you.

And no measures in Puritanical logic, was adding insult to injury; and to kill any ordinary subject of his years in twelve are saved, he must save you, and he will be enquired of by you, to do this thing for you. And oh! if you as the times were getting omnously dark—the President of Yale College become an apostate, and an actual live hishon about to be intruded upon the integral of the Christian of by you, and he will be enquired asked a Christian, "Where is God?" The Christian of by you, to do this thing for you. And oh! if you asked a Christian, "Where is God?" The Christian of by you, to do this thing for you. Report for 1827, p. 100.

† Report for 1833, p. 74.

† Report for 1836, p. 70.

† Report for 1836, p. 81.

† Report for 1836, p. 81. tual live bishop about to be intruded upon the inheri- Gibson; for he was then alive, and in fact did not die never prayed, pray now. If you have, pray more. — answered, "Let me first ask of you, Where he is not?"

site, both for the purposes of public worship, and serious demonstration. Accordingly, intimidation Well, armed with his sacred credentials, John site, both for the purposes of public worship, and religious education. The Bishop, therefore, consider- was attempted by the penalties of law. Checkley at last stood upon his natal soil prepared to pendent exertions should be made, suggested the formation of a Church Society for each archdeaconry, which should embrace the various objects contemplated which should embrace the various objects of the various objects o

> "Suffolk, ss. At a court of Assize, &c. Nov. 27, 1724.

The Court, having maturely advised | called him home. Checkley, on this special verdict, are of opinion

SAMUEL TYLER, Clerk. Att'd

Question.—Why don't the Dissenters, in their pub-Answer .- Why? Because they are not set down

word for word, in the Bible. Question .- Well; but why don't the Dissenters in Answer.—Oh! Because that is set down word for

Note. - They're so perverse and opposite, As if they worshipped God for spite.

He obtained secret information of the anti-Episcopal conclave which was to assemble at Boston in 1724-5, to discuss the rationale of the Divine Administration respecting New England; and by means of his letters, with those of Dr. Cutler's, the council was not so ived on to annoy the poor Puritans a second time. - | in words similar to these:

enough, but was altogether destitute of piety. Piety! infinite debt which you owe your Maker, and your in- ments!" could secular motives induce a man, almost half a finite inability to pay that debt, and then say if you Now this was all very beautiful, and I no doubt century old, and who had spent his life prehably in ought not to pray for a discharge. Consider that you thought so, for Lecationed my musings of benevo-literary leisure—who had time enough and means are not only a debtor, bankrupt and in prison, but a lence:

I mounted a saddle-horse which we had with us, and followed what I supposed to be a road through and in consequence an enemy to the British throne—the House of Hanover. To must favour your plans or they will fail? And these imagination.

These would hind followed what I supposed to be a road through the woods but it is and provoked an answer. About this time he marand provoked an answer. About this time he marawaken the Bishop's prejudices against him as a peace are but common obligations. These would bind awaken the Bishop's prejudices against him as a peace are but common obligations. woods, but in vain; and we made up our determination to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal mistion to the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the picket of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Properties of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Episcopal misthough the Pr tion to remain where we were for the night." At sionary at Braintree, now Quincy, by whom he had last howevered the house which enemy to all other denominations but his own—to a God, and denies everything else, ought to pray. with a most kindly welcome." Scenes such as these known. Probably he pursued a life of literary leisure.

What Checkley's employments now were is not awaken the Bishop's prejudices against limit as an instance of the book will have a certain fulfillment. You know that devoted to the best interests of the church, and continually on the alert to promote them

He published, in 1723, a pamphlet which is deserving of careful reflection; for it was the forerunner of signed this letter, was a man who complained, down

Should the king come to the door of your cell, where

decided it such, and pronounced the following judg- voted head some good stout thunderclaps. And and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that there he ministered at intervals at Warwick and Attleborough, for 14 years; till, in 1753, in the seventythird year of his ardent life, God gave him respite, and

It is much to be desired that we had some au-Dom. Reg. that the said John Checkley is guilty thentic memorials of a ministry begun at almost the of its constitution agreed to. The objects to be affiled at were:—Missionary visits to neglected places—The at were included by the Court, that the said to have been a curious and exciting thing to hear one not more blessed than it is arduous. And that for establishment of divinity scholarships at King's College, Fredericton—Aid to Sunday and day schools lege, Fredericton—Aid to S hundred pounds, with two sureties in the sum of fifty half his life, perhaps, to be permitted to be a priest incorruption." (1 Cor. xv. 50.) There must pass conducted on the principles of the Charlet of Edgrand, and also pay costs of prosecution; stand- in any parish, however humble, and amid perils al- on each a deep and searching change. And this most as thick and dangerous as an apostle's, and who change, though it be wrought in us of God, is wrought at length clambered up to a deacon's "good degree," Such was the amiable decree of the laws of freedom, with the marks of sixty winters on his head. But althe furtherance of which the society was instituted; and within the purlieus of Faneuil Hall, "the cradle most a century has piled its dust upon a Checkley's gle. The most watchful feels as one that strives and with a view to raise the necessary funds, a committee was appointed for each parish or mission. Such mere utterance of his opinions about religion. And, ever so much as strive to do honour to his name.—

some eighteen or twenty summers was lying on a dying bed. He had lived in the midst of the means of grace, have to win our way to life. "We wrestle not with have to win our way to life. "We wrestle not with rebukes which the Bible contains, addressed through the prophet to the priests for their unfaithfulness. It begins flesh and blood"—for them we might endure it, behad beet taught the nature and the duties of religion- flesh and blood"-for then we might endure it, behad beet taught the nature and the duties of rengion—
had been externally moral in his deportment—but had
never prayed. He had been taught that he was a sinnever prayed. He had been taught that he was a sinface,—"but we wrestle against principalities, against
face,—"but we wrestle against principalities, against
to give glory unto my name, saith the Lord of Hosts, the Lord he was under the curse of the law of God, and exposed to everlasting destruction from the presence of the vi. 12.) These throng the way to life and exposed to everlasting destruction from the presence of the vi. 12.) Lord; but he had never asked God to deliver him the unwary, and overbear the wavering soul, and mar from the danger of hell and prepare him for the en- the beginnings of repentance: therefore are they who joymen! of heaven.

I was distressed beyond measure. It appeared in-Checkley, doubtless, paid his fine for rendering the credible, but I had no reason to doubt the sincerity of ting a service, entered into his recognizances, and the dying youth. Taking his hand, I addressed him

this affair may be found in Dr. Coit's book on Puri- that would ruin the universe—did you never pray for set down my ruminations: this affair may be found in Dr. Coit's book on Puritanism, note 103, pp. 503-505.

In 1727, Checkley, now at the advanced age of forty-seven, determined to go to England, that he might devote the residue of his life to the services of the church of his love, in his native land, in functions of the most sacred character. Why, at such a very unusual age, he should take that step, we are not particularly informed. His enemies said he had learning enough, but was altogether destitute of piety. Piety!

The twould ruin the universe—did you never pray for mercy? Brought up in the enjoyment of the Gospel, and often told of that Saviour who died for just such sinners as you are, did you never go to that Redeemer, and in the dust, at the foot of the cross, acknowledge your vileness, and sue for an interest in his pardoning and atoning blood? Look I beseech you, at the sacrifice God has made for you. Look at the sins which have separated between you and God. Consider the canopy of heaven! Oh! that I could for once in my life make every eye sparkle, every pulse throb, and every heart beat with delight! Had I the power, the poor should be made rich, the rich more affluent than they are, and the one and the other have heavenly hopes added to their earthly enjoyence on the last quoted passage, was also a civil dispute, and they shall judge it do some kindly deed to every man, woman and child under the canopy of heaven! Oh! that I could for once in my life make every pulse throb, and every heart beat with delight! Had I the power, the poor should be made rich, the rich more affluent than they are, and the one and the other have heavenly hopes added to their earthly enjoyence. The content of the canopy of heaven! Oh! that I could for once in my life make every pulse throb, and every heart beat with delight! Had I the power, the poor should be made rich, the rich more affluent than they are, and the one and the other have heavenly hopes added to their earthly enjoyence. The content of the canopy of heaven! Oh! that I could for o pray. Pray, and perhaps you may be saved."

more miserable evasion of duty than the plea which many put in that they cannot save themselves, and therefore it is of no use to try. You do not feel the force of that objection. If you did, you would pray. Were you in captivity, dependent utterly on the will of your master for life and death, you would put all your hope of escape in prayer. You would fall down before him whose chains were on you, and plead with earnestness and tears that he would have compassion, the values. Praise for pensiveness, thanks for admitted; and on the other hand, surely people may read the Bible and profit by its teaching, and may compare the Word of God with the word of the Church, without necessarily becoming infidels and schismatics.

But to return to your references—(2d Timothy ii. 2.)—
When the word of the Church, without necessarily becoming infidels and schismatics.

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But to return to your references—(2d Timothy ii. 2.)—
When the word dent of Yale College, conformed to the Church of ther than a Reverend, with the stately income of fifty many put in that they cannot save themselves, and ces, brought him and Checkley into close contact, and the Gospel of his Son slept not in the breast of this Were you in captivity, dependent utterly on the will insured their union and action in reference to the unfortunate Churchman, who had not a nook or cor- of your master for life and death, you would put all great contemplated synod of the Puritans, which was ner there for true piety to nestle in! In the year your hope of escape in prayer. You would fall down to sit in 1724-5; ostensibly in respect to "the judg- 1739, the Bishop of Exeter, Stephen Weston, a before him whose chains were on you, and plead with ment of heaven," as Cotton Mather represented, but friend of Bishop Sherlock's, was found willing to hear earnestness and tears that he would have compassion, really in respect to the greatest of judgments, in a this impracticable man, begging, at the age of fifty- and let you go. And the more sensible you were of Puritan's view, which the king talked of inflicting upon nine, to be allowed to minister in one of the hardest the impossibility of deliverance, except through the America, viz., the sending a Bishop over. But of spheres to which a churchman was ever doomed, and mercy of your master, the stronger would be your supfor enough—so far as the income of his post was con- plications, and the more abundant your tears. And Checkley continued his zeal for Episcopacy without cerned—to keep body and soul possibly in each if you felt your dependence on God for deliverance abatement. Not content with his "modest proof," others neighbourhood. Bishop Weston actually or- from hell, you would go down on your knees, and beg

mous short and easy method with the Deists, to which tory of the Christian Church, who was ever admitted Now God has constituted an inseparable connexion Cry mightily unto God. Besiege his throne.

" Perhaps he will admit your plea,

## SALVATION A DIFFICULT WORK. (From a Sermon by Archdeacon Manning.)

To all mankind, as fallen men, the way of life is the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption." (1 Cor. xv. 50.) There must pass on each a deep and searching change. And this change, though it be wrought in us of God, is wrought through our striving. It is no easy task to gird up the energies of our moral nature to a perpetual struggle. The most watchful feels as one that strives against the half-conscious drowsiness of an oppressive poison; the purest, as he that leaves upon driven snow struct them in the truths of their religion, —a duty about the furtherance of which the society was minited ease appointed the street in a direct was appointed for each parishor mission. Such was the first systematic attempt made in a British society for the more full and efficient support of its own the civil head to the Current with the clergy, under the laby in narry full and efficient support of its own the civil head of the Current with the clergy, under the laby in narry full and efficient support of its own mitted exertions were required, may be gathered from the following extract from a sermon, preached in the following extract from the world; the mass and almost comic inconsistency with which he had been treated, added to it the following extract from the world which there are eightly parishes in New Brunswick; and our Ecclesiastical establishment consists of twenty-eight clergymen, and forty-three churches or chaptels.

There are eightly parishes in New Brunswick; and one church; so that there are eightly parishes in New Brunswick; and one church; so that there are eightly parishes and almost comic inconsistency with which he had been treated, this short record is all, perhaps, which will be more data than a she that leaves upon drive most above the definition, as one that the strength of their and the Currint land, as a dark and sallying touch; the most aspiring, as a strained and short the college of the strain of the Currint land, as the college of the curring and storing a dark to device the tree, when the strain the clergy under the support of the curring and tour vertices of the clumbs and the Currint land, as the college of the curring and the Currint land, the clerk of the clumbs and the Currint land, the clumbs are the college of the curring and the curring and the curring and the Currint land, the clumbs are poison; the purest, as he that leaves upon driven snow find eternal life but few.

> THE FIT OF ABSTRACTION. (From " Thoughts for the Thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

home curiosities which would have been thought suf- execution to arrive. Another has undertaken to dis- to raise the fallen, to liberate the captive, to heal the home curiosities which would have been thought sufficient for the revenue of a lordling—could secular motives induce such a man to assume a religious office, the has consented to suffer the penalty of the law in scatter abroad, wide as the world, the elements of Moses' seat: all therefore, whatsoever they bid you ob-

ne might receive as a missionary from the Society for his clemency to you only on condition that you will finer than the former; and most likely, at the moment, He was born in the city of Boston, in 1680, of English parentage. His parents must have been in easy circumstances, for after giving him the best advantages.

The frail thread of life bell.

The frail thread of life bell. circumstances, for after giving him the best advantages consideration; but a mind imbued with a particle soon break them. The frail thread of life holds you had drawn. But not yet was the fountain of my good ing from the Word of God, and according to that Word. in Boston, under the celebrated Ezekiel Cheever, they of Christian generosity will put a different construction out of a burning hell. You must perish unless you intentions dry, or the treasure-house of my munifi-

University of Oxford, and then set out upon a course of travels on the continent. He went over the greatest part of Europe, and "collected some valuable curiosities, such as paintings, manuscripts, &c. (Elliot's of travels on the continent. He went over the greatest part of Europe, and the insensibility with which they had taken away the key of knowledge, and had pervented the law of Moses concerning divorces, and the

Marks: "In a former visit to this part of New Brunswick, in 1830, there was only a blind path scarcely fit
for a horse to travel, and several of my party lost their
way: now we could drive in the light wagons of
the country." But the next day's journey presents a contrast such as is only to be met with in countries but
partially reclaimed from a wild state.

After a ride of
sighteen miles through the forest, the
party reached Greenwich, drenched with the heavy
raig that had fallen, and, service over, set off to the
bouse of Court of a country of the forest of the
bouse of Court of a countries but
bouse of Court of a countrie with this part of New Brunswick, in 1830, there was only a blind path scarcely fit
the illustration of Checkley's future career; showing
the illustration of Checkley's future care; showing the fores he was, at the instigation of New
England informers, absolutely seized as a traitor by
the file illustration of Checkley's future care

easily found by a stranger in the day. We struggled lessly as a Romanist, under similar circumstances, their hopes upon a solitary effort. Besides their can you presume on his goodness without so much as thoughts, and on my neighbour's deeds. I had stood their hopes upon a solitary effort. Besides their can you presume on his goodness without so much as thoughts, and on my neighbour's deeds. I had stood asking the results of the Puritan min. complaint of him as a traitor, two of the Puritan min- asking him to keep you while you cannot keep your- stock still, idly dreaming on imaginary kindness, while trees, and nearly buried in mud was immoveable. At last however, after a long struggle, by the assistance of the guide it was dissengaged, but not till the horse had been thrown down several times. It was now several times at traitor, two of the Turtian into severy self? Can you wake in the Bishop of he had really performed three acts of unobtrusive chaits is tern indited a letter against him to keep you while you cannot keep you. Self? Can you wake in the morning, and begin the had really performed three acts of unobtrusive chaits is tern indited a letter against him to keep you while you shall they beneve the says in Romans x. 14, How shall t had been thrown down several times. It was now so in 1715; for during that year he published a tract cal prejudices, they denounced him as a Non-juror, your shield? Can you pursue the world and never an ideal pound, and a cup of cold water given with him they was now so in 1715; for during that year he published a tract cal prejudices, they denounced him as a Non-juror, your shield? Can you pursue the world and never ask his cit in whose hand are all your ways—who kindness is better than rivers of oil flowing only in the dark that we could not venture to move the carriage. It was now so in 1715; for during that year he published a tract cal prejudices, they denoted the house then on ask his aid in whose hand are all your ways—who land in consequence an enemy to the house then on ask his aid in whose hand are all your ways—who land in consequence an enemy to the house then on ask his aid in whose hand are all your ways—who land in consequence an enemy to the house then on ask his aid in whose hand are all your ways—who land in consequence an enemy to the house then on ask his aid in whose hand are all your ways—who land in consequence and in conseque

OUR STEDFASTNESS AND SAFETY .- If we would

RESOLUTION .- Do but think that all things yield

PRIVILEGES NEGLECTED .- In hell, it may be, the

by the waters. Praise for pensiveness, thanks for reason to believe faithful, and able; and yet men once tears, and blessing God over the floods of affliction, make the most melodious music in the ear of heaven.

Fuller

deceived them, and mislead the minds of their people with superstition and false doctrine. You seem to think that

-Rev. Augustus Toplady.

## 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 opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To "A Catholic."

(For The Church.) THE SCRIPTURES AND THE CHURCH. LETTER III.

SIR,—In support of your position you refer lastly to the Scriptures. But here, also, I must protest against the irregularity of your adducing the Scriptures at all, when the question is, whether the Church is their infallible interpreter. This should be proved independently of the Scriptures; for it is surely unfair to rest a claim of in-

minded of the holiness of their forefather Levi, "The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips: he walked with me in peace and equity, and did turn many away from iniquity. For the priest's lips" (this is the verse you quote) "should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts. But ye are departed out of the way;" (you have not quoted this,) "ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the Lord of Hosts. Therefore have I also made you contemptible, and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways,

with those of Dr. Cutler's, the council was not so much as permitted to assemble. Some account of this affair may be found in Dr. Coit's book on Puri-

in the last quoted passage, was also a civil dispute, and not a question of doctrine. Indeed the word is used in no other than the former sense in Deutoronomy; in some enough, to take a journey over Europe, and bring criminal condemned already, and awaiting the day of "How delightful it would be to comfort the afflicted, place does it appear to mean disputed interpretations of

John Checkley—a name of high repute in the early

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John Checkley—a name of high repute in the early

John Checkley—a name of high repute in the ear acter of the Scribes and Pharisees with their privat But did not our Lord, besides condemning their personal depravity, also declare that they had bound beavy bur With such words I urged the duty of prayer on this "Had I the power and the opportunity to bless shoulders,—that they were blind guides, teaching men

duties of filial love?

Matthew xxviii. 19, is a command to the Apostles to

(the Church's certainty or infallibility of interpretation) "where he says in Romans x. 14, How shall they believe an ideal pound, and a cup of cold water given with kindness is better than rivers of oil flowing only in the imagination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTIVES ESSENTIAL TO DUTIES.—If I wanted a man to fly, I must contrive to find him wings; and thus, if I would successfully enforce moral duties, I must advance evangelical motives.—Rev. John Newton.

Our stephasomers and successfully enforce moral duties, I must advance evangelical motives.—Rev. John Newton.

Our stephasomers are not designed and power of interpretation of the Bible. You affirm, and endeavour interpretation of the Bible. You affirm, and endeavour to prove, that their teaching and power of interpretation to prove, that their teaching and power of interpretation is so contain, that it is almost a sin to doubt of it almost a right to examine and satisfy themselves whether the ministers of the Church are teaching according to the Scriptures, being of opinion that a claim of anything approaching to infallibility is a dangerous and decentive fallacy. be safe, Christ must be our sanctuary .- Mason's Re-RESOLUTION.—Do but think that all things yield to hard labour, and you have overcome the greatest which has been productive of the greatest injury to God's difficulties by that one thought.—Bishop Patrick. tend the first planting of a church, and the watching its early growth. In his visitation of 1835, which occupied him two months, the Bishop held 31 confirmations, at which about 800 persons were confirmed.

Every toil," he says, "was lightened by a well end the first planting of a church, and the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no the relative duties of heart reception. Cannot the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no the relative duties of heart reception. Cannot the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no the relative duties of heart reception. Cannot the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no them. 2. How those offices were distinguished.—

The second shot against Checkley was better aimed, and a becoming deference paid to the teaching of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the first planting of a church, and the watching is lawful to spoil the Egyptians, he probably felt no the relative duties of heart reception.

The second shot against Checkley was better aimed, and a becoming deference paid to the teaching of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the first planting of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the first planting of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the first planting of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the first planting of the church. 4. Who succeeded in them, and rightly water of baptism shall scorch more fiercely than the church. 4. Who s

faithful and still able, may become unfaithful, or having deceived themselves, may pervert the truths committed

PRACTICE without knowledge is blind, and knowledge without practice is lame.—Fuller.

True Humility—Avoid the habit of speaking humbly of yourself as a snare of the devil. Can you submit not to speak of yourself at all? that is the question.—Howels.

God's Presence.—A certain philosopher once in the New Testament, viz. Matthew xviii. 17.—"And in the New Testament, viz., Matthew xviii. 17,—"And if he shall neglect to hear them tell it unto the Church," in which the word can with any probability of correctness be limited to mean the authorities and ministers of the

but neither of them with your theory. Thus even on this "famous declaration" there is not an absolute certhis "famous declaration" there is not an absolute certainty of interpretation. Burnet says of these words that they are "a figurative expression, and it is never safe to build upon metaphors, much less to lay much weight upon them." He refers to it on account of its being a famous passage with the Church of Rome. If there are no stronger texts in your power than those you have adduced, it will scarcely be admitted that they prove your views to

be according to Scripture.

It may be asked where has the Church found the interpretations you speak of-interpretations independent of Holy Writ, and yet certain in their character? If there e such, the Church must either have originated them or have received them. On the former supposition, they must rest upon the wisdom of certain men at a given period, and however deserving of respect their wisdom may have been it was not expedicated. riod, and however deserving of respect their wisdom may have been, it was not surely infallible. On the latter supposition, they must have been received from a divine source—the very thing that Rome says of her extrascriptural interpretations. On which of these do you base the Church's expositions? In any case, if God had been pleased to confer such a certain power of interpretation upon any rank or order of men in the Church, it would surely have been declared in whom that important right was to be vested. There would have been some commission conferring it, some decree enjoining submisright was to be vessel, commission conferring it, some decree enjoining submission to it. There would be some existing appointment, some charter for infallibility. What is there to shew for The Church of Rome claims to have been appointed by Christ, as the uncring judge of all religious coutroversies, to whose decisions all men are bound to submit. You claim something of the same kind for the "Catholic Church." According to your theory, the fiction of Rome must consist call in second to the power is reacted in

must consist only in asserting that the power is vested in the Bishop of one city, the alleged successor of St. Peter. I consider the whole a fiction; but if it be not, Rome has certainly taken the best way of reducing the theory to practice. She conceived that such an amount of authority and spinitual power as necessarily accompanied this ity and spiritual power as necessarily accompanied this right, was a prize worth having; she saw that it must be located somewhere, that it must be reposed in some class or order of the ministry, or in one minister, and she perceived that the semblance of unanimity would be better preserved by settling it in one Bishop, than by introducing it to the whole order, so she boldly went the whole length and claimed it for the Bishop of Rome, and him only.-In reality, however, the "Universal Church" has no vi In reality, however, the "Universal Church" has no visible head or ruler—no official organization to which the whole body is in subjection; no central seat of authority to which controversies may be referred. The belief, therefore, of an infallible power of interpretation existing in the Church, leads to the necessity of there being a visible and central authority somewhere, and conducts, consequently, to the principles on which the Papal usurpation, with all its concomitant heresies, is founded.

With all its concomitant herestes, is founded.

You consider it, Sir, one of the best services you can render to the cause of Christ, to endeavour to save His blessed Word from the dangerous corruptions necessarily consequent in a greater or less degree upon the weak, fallible, or wilful misinterpretations of individuals, and to place it in the hands of that Universal Church, which He who cannot lie has promised to be with, and to guide into the truth, and whose decisions must therefore be "The truth as it is in Jesus." I will venture to assert, that all the extravagancies of individual interpretation have not done so much injury to the cause of true religion, as the committing the Scriptures to the sole charge of an alleged infallible set of men, claiming the exclusive power of understanding and interpreting them. Weak-ness fallibility, and wilful misinterpretation are not the nexs, fallibility, and wilful misinterpretation are not the special privileges of private individuals, and when they occur in those who are believed to be exempt from them -nay, to be beyond the possibility of erring-they are a tenfold greater evil than when they occur in persons whose

tenfold greater evil than when they occur in persons whose opinions are not sustained by any supposititious authority. Take all the errors that the rashness of individual judgment has ever engendered, and they do not form such an aggregate of soul paraly zing error as has arisen from the idea of infallibility in the Church, nor even, numerically speaking, have so many been misled by them.

You speak of "placing the Bible in the hands of the Universal Church." I would not deny you the liberty of a little figurative expression, but still the idea, to be of use, must be capable of being realized in some way or other. In whose hands would you place it? Where are the authorities ruling the Universal Church? where the synod representing it? You cannot name them. So that synod representing it? You cannot name the even if I should assent to your proposition, and should say, Let us give up the Bible then into the hands of the Universal Church, and receive our faith with all submissiveness according to her interpretation only, you would, I think, be as much at a loss as myself. If I should ask, even if I should asser Whither shall we go? you could not tell me. Your idea is one that cannot be acted upon. Try to put it in practice, and it comes to nothing. This personifying the Universal Church is a dangerous theory. You can not make a mere idea—the airy nothing of the brain—the umpire, and referee, and interpreter of Scripture; you make a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name is a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name is a local habitation and a local habitat must give it a local habitation and a name; so that if a person is bent upon carrying out this theory, it must lead to heresies identical with, or similar to, those against which our Church so decidedly protests; I call it a dangerous heresy, because I cannot but think that this manner of viewing the Church—the Universal Church—has led to some most lamentable consequences, and has been the very process by which some minds of late years have

een most egregiously misled. In speaking of a particular Church, this figure of personification may be safely used; for instance: the Church of England is a corporate body in every sense,—has an active vitality,—has her authorized version of the Scriptures,—her doctrines are committed to writing, and are embodied in certain formularies and declarations of faith,
—and she has her acknowledged heads, to whose godly

Window, and lately a Student of the Diocesan admonitions and judgment her members are to submit; so that when we personify any branch of the Catholic Church, we have something tangible, something we know and see, and can refer to; but in speaking so of the Unithe Church, we get into the clouds at once. It is true the Church is spoken of in Scripture as constituting one body, with reference to the Lord, its head; but this, like many other Scripture figures of speech, if forced beyond the immediate sense in which it is used, may be produc-

I would intreat you, sir, to consider well the vagueness of the rule you would establish. It is so seen, according of the rule you would establish. It is so seen, according to your own shewing. You conclude the paragraph which I have quoted above, by saying, "This decision of the Universal Church we do possess, during the first three or four centuries at least." How uncertain must this rule be, when you cannot define by a hundred years the period during which the decisions of the primitive Church are to be trusted. You leave a whole century of debateable ground, during which the expositions of the Church must be, in your estimation, apocryphal. Such a thing as certainty of interpretation must have fixed and decided limits, whether as respects time or persons. And on the duties of Ministers was preached by the Lord by a rule having such a doubtful basis to rest upon, those Scriptures, whose sufficiency is a fundamental article of our Church's faith, are to be tried and interpreted!

of the Universal Church; for there never has been a Council that could be strictly considered as representing the whole Church, though such a claim has often been made to support such theories as yours; and even if there had been such a Council, our own Church has declared, in the 21st Article, that Councils possess no divine auth rity, for that being composed of "men whereof all be not governed by the Spirit of God, they may err, and have erred, even in things pertaining to God." And concerning those which our Church does receive, Burnet observes with his usual clearness—"We reverence those Councils for the sake of their doctrine, but do not believe the doctrines for the authority of the Councils." So that, in short, your rule is in itself loose and vague,—it does not short, your rule is in itself loose and vague, it does agree with the opinions of our own Church—and it is founded upon a mistake, inasmuch as we have no such "decisions of the Universal Church" as you speak of.

H. C. C.

# To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-Allow me to occupy a small space in your

Church. When St. Paul is instructing Timothy "how he ought to behave himself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth," it is much more likely that the word is used in its large and comprehensive sense to signify the congregation, or society of Christians.

But again: the words "pillar and ground of the truth" may, according to the Greek, apply to Timothy himself, as some communicators think they do, and that the Apostel is instructing him how he ought to conduct himself is a pillar and supporter of the truth, as every faithful minister should be; either of these meanings will agree very well with the general scope of the whole passage, but neither of them with your theory. Thus even on devotional feeling, as in the fact that our Church Choirs possible? not one main in a manufacture and the triple, and the consequence is that the majority of every congregation are dumb,—not willingly, but of necessity. I am no opponent of singing in harmony, quite the reverse, I readily admit that harmony is the perfection of music; but I contend that it is impracticable in congregational singing, and that unisonous singing in the tenor is the true and proper ecclesiastical mode of singing, and the only mode in which a body of musically uneducated worshippers can ever be expected to join heartily and with joy in singing the praises of God. I have said that singing in unison was the ancient practice of the Church. That this is the fact, is known to every ecclesiastical musician, and also, that all the fine old psalm tunes, such as those of Ravenscroft, Dowland, &c., were set by their composers with the melody in the tenor. Why, then, should we not return to the old paths in the music of the Church? the result, I am confident, would be, that instead of the present dullness and indifference, the walls of our churches would again ring with the praises of God; and in the throng of many voices rich harmonies would of themselves arise, to satisfy the thirsty ear even of the most accomplished musician.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Ine Fit of Abstraction.
Miscellaneous Items.
Communications.
Fourth Page.
Original Poetry—Love.
Parable of the Ten Virgins. Diocese of Fredericton John Checkley.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara, Home, and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business onnected with the temporal and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings of the Diocesan Church Society in the several places named in the following list.

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

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Saturday " 28 11 A M

1	Dunville Church Saturday,				LY . TAT	
1					P.M.	
1	Port Robinson Monday,	•	30,	1	P.M	.
1	ThoroldTuesday,	•	31,	11	A.M.	.
1					P.M	
1	Port Dalhousie Wednesday, Se	pt	. 1,	11.	A.M	. 1
1	Jordan	•	"	6	P.M	
Section 1					A.M	
STATE OF THE PARTY OF	HOMB AND SIMCOB DISTRI	CT	9.			
	WhitbyThursday, Ser	ot.	9,	10	A.M	
	BrockFriday,	4	10,	11	A.M	
	Scarboro'Saturday,		11,	4	P.M	
ì	EtobicokeMonday,	16	13,	11	A.M	
j	Credit	•			P.M	
	Streetsville Tuesday,	M	14.	10	A.M	
		4			A.M	
	LloydtownThursday		-		A.M	
	Tecumseth "	14	7.00		P.M	
			17.		P.M	-
6	Penetanguishene Saturday,	14	18.	6	P.M	
	OrilliaMonday,	16			P.M	
		66			P.M	

Markham .....

were admitted respectively to the Orders of Deacon

Walter Stennett, B.A. of King's College, Toronto appointed Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, now near completion John Bell Worrell, Student of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; appointed Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, in conjunction with the duties of Assistant Minister at Cobourg.

Windsor, and lately a Student of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; appointed Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District.

PRIESTS.

Rev. Henry Brent, lately Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts and Assistant Minister at Cobourg; appointed to a temporary duty as Visiting Missionary in the Newcastle, Colborne, Home, and Simcoe Districts.

Rev. George Bourn, lately Travelling Missionary in

decided limits, whether as respects time or persons. And on the duties of Ministers was preached by the Lord Bishop from 1 Peter iii. 15; after which the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy present,

Our Church's faith, are to be tried and interpreted!

It is rather unfortunate that you should so define the period of the Church's certain decisions, as to throw out of it the four general Councils which the Church of England receives: two, viz., those of Nice and Constantinople, having been held in the fourth century, your doubtful period; and two, viz., those of Ephesus and Chalcedon, in the fifth century, even beyond your apocryphal era.

Then for these "decisions," where do you find them? The writings and opinions of the Fathers are not the decisions of the Universal Church. To use the language of one of our early reformers—"Do ye allege Pope Pelagius, and old fathers or ancient customs? we have nothing to do with them, except they bring the Word of God in their mouths." The decrees of Councils are not the decisions of the Universal Church; for there never has been a vivâ voce by the Principal; and his Lordship was pleased to express his satisfaction with the progress to keep them out; the mere omission of a writ of summons will not do." which the several Students evinced in these two important departments of Theological study. Subsequently two original Essays were read by two of the exist to the course which Government has thought Students; and these were noticed with commendation

by his Lordship. Sunday Schools of the parish on the Rectory lawn .- with which they were entrusted? Was it proven that About 150 children were present; and the proceed- by any act, or series of acts, they had demonstrated &c.;" after which a few questions were put to them by politic? No such averments have been attempted to bearing upon it. Refreshments were afterwards dis- history furnishes many striking and conclusive proofs columns, with a few remarks on the present state of Church music in our Canadian Churches. The subject time upon the grounds, a considerable number of the seven Bishops in the reign of the demented James. time upon the grounds, a considerable number of the seven Bishops in the reign of the demented James. church music in our canadian Churches. The subject is one of importance, and must occupy more or less the thoughts of every one who is at all interested in the well-fare of the Church. Whence comes it, that even in our largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches are largest church

In addition to the account which we have given poison of Infidelity or Republicanism. above of the interesting proceedings of Sunday we

shop was pleased to meet the Students of the Diocesan Theological College, in order to adjudge the "Kent Testimonial" prize, and the second prize furnished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lished by his Lordship himself, and the second prize furnished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lishe the "Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture." - would have had no more difficulty in retaining the intrinsic value of the Prize was, as his Lordship ob- feet." served, chiefly to be regarded. The second, or Bithe same time, his Lordship took occasion to notice operating as a tub to the whale, the opposition of the that of the unsuccessful Essays one approached very voluntary and Democratic party, was marked by an in-

Cobourg and his numerous parishioners have reason to | SECTS. be grateful to his Lordship for the honour and distinction which has thus been conferred upon them.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

The enactment which provides for the erection of a new Bishoprick in England, will afford sincere gratification to every friend of our venerable National Church, more especially as further additions to the Episcopate are announced by Government to be in

That such a measure was urgently called for can e denied by no one who professes to uphold the principle of an Established Church. If such an institution is to be continued at all, reason suggests that its resources should keep pace in some degree with the demands made upon it by the changing circumstances of the community. As Lord John Russell rightly remarked "The whole question in this case resolved itself into this-whether the population had not so increased throughout the country, and whether the Towns had not so increased in size and extent, as to render it necessary that in the government of the Church there should be an additional number of Bishops." We repeat that in no other way can the matter be viewed, than by the professed Destructive, who would scruple not to proclaim open war against the inseparably united Crown and Mitre. Such a one might logically and consistently argue, "I will have no additional Bishoprics because I wish the whole body to be abolished,"-but no one who was unprepared to go to this length, could object to the manner in which the Premier puts the case. It is a constitutional axiom which can be set aside only by a destruction of the constitution itself. Our satisfaction however at this important measure suffers no small abatement from the fact, that the possessor of the new Mitre is not to have a seat as a Spiritual Peer in the Upper House of Parliament. We assert without hesitation that a more daring and unblushing innovation upon the integrity of the British Constitutution, is not to be found in the records of history .-Even James the Second of England never attempted any thing half so gross, so far as aggression is concerned, as what is implied by the restriction in queslightest, aimed at one of the great Estates of the Realm, -and may well call forth the liveliest apprehensions of all who would conserve the minutest stone in our matchless and time honoured system of go

This unprecedented inroad upon the privileges of the Anglican Hierarchy was met, as it deserved, in the House of Peers by a firm protest from the Bishop the House of Peers by a firm protest from the Bishop of Exeter, and some other kindred spirits who have not as yet learned to bow the knee before the altar of expediency. And, as might have been expected, that noble Christian Statesman, and invaluable friend to the Church Sir Robert Inglis, expressed in the Lower House his decided opposition to the obnoxious por tion of the Bill.

"It was not intended in this Bill (said the Hon Bart.) "to give to the new Bishops that position in the state which from time immemorial had been permitted, and as he thought, with advantage to the country, to the possessors of the present Sees. The Noble Lord might be assured that such reasons as there had been for continu-ing for a thousand years, from before the date of the con-stitutional history of England, the civil influence of the stitutional instory of England, the civil influence of the hierarchy and its representative character on behalf of the Church existed in full integrity at this moment, and were as applicable as ever to the proposition now before the House. (Hear.) And if the early period of our annals were studied, it would be found that this influence had from time to time hear investigations. had from time to time been increased, with a view of maintaining in their former proportions the relations of the Church with the people."

Sir Robert dwelt strongly upon the great Constitutional objection which applied to the clause in dispute, and demonstratively showed that the Crown would thereby be deprived of the prerogative it had possessed even before there was a House of Lords, of investing the Hierarchical body with a representative character in that assembly.

A correspondent of the John Bull considers the question in another point of view-viz. in reference to the Coronation oath. The writer pertinently in-

"How is the oath, taken by the Monarch at the Coronation—'to preserve unto the Bishors and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law DO, or shall, appertain to them, or any of them'—to be reconciled with the erection of new Bishopries, the Bishops of which are not to have seats in the House of Lords? The English Bishops ever have sat in the great council of the nation, and for many centuries prior to the creation of their Bees may temporal Baronies they constituted one of the three estates of the realm

tates of the realm.

"Have we no longer three estates? Are the Bishops no longer spiritual Lords as well as temporal Barons; and, as the latter, is the number to be limited? The Whigs once attempted to limit the number of the temporal Lords, tates of the realm. but the plot was indignantly overturned.

the body of Prelates, in their secondary capacity of tem-poral Peers. There must be a regular Bill of exclusion When such serious, such fundamental objections

proper to pursue in this matter, the question naturally occurs, what necessity was laid upon them to act as On Saturday, the Bishop was pleased to give his they have done? Had it been shewn that the Spirattendance at a fête provided for the children of the itual Peers were unworthy to discharge the functions the fence which is to surround it. It is almost if not ings of the occasion were commenced by their chaunting themselves to be so many political incubi, paralizing the 95th Psalm, "O come, let us sing unto the Lord the healthy exercise of the functions of the great body the Rector of the parish, to testify their knowledge of be substantiated even by the most virulent and unthe Catechism, and the Scriptural and other facts scrupulous of their adversaries. On the contrary,

shop, curtseying or bowing to his Lordship, and left Their veto to any popular measure has only been called forth when such measure was drugged with the

What then could have induced Lord John Russell have to add that the usual Offertory Collection was nade after the sermon, amounting to £14 11s. 4d. salutary, with such an ungracious stipulation? It and designed for the augmentation of the funds of the local Parochial Branch of the Church Society.—At was nothing more or less than Expedience, that gillocal Parochial Branch of the Church Society.—At gantic political tyrant of the day, which binds our gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant Evening Service, at 7 P.M. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Stennett, and an excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

downent will be borne by Miss Coutts, the site having nerveless statesmen in fetters of iron. The Premier dared not to press the passing of an enactment which by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

downent will be borne by Miss Coutts, the site having been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of whose property it from a part. The cost is estimated by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

On Monday, after Morning Prayer, the Lord Bishop was pleased to meet the Students of the Dioceshop was pleased to meet the Students of the local state of the s The former was adjudged to the Rev. John Bell old form and making each Bishop a Peer, than he had Worrell, and of the competitors for the second prize experienced in bringing in the present Bill. Oppothe merits of the Essays of two were considered so sition would have arisen in both cases; but in the one nearly equal, that after much deliberation his Lord- position he would have had a principle on which to ship resolved upon dividing the amount of the prize, defend himself, while, in the alternative he had choas the credit acquired by success rather than the sen, he had cut the ground completely from under his

Most fully have the views of the Honourable Baroshop's prize, was accordingly adjudged to Mr. J. Lloyd net been born out by the discussions upon this most Thomas and Mr. Ephraim Patterson, as equal. At important Bill. So far from the "excluding clause" nearly to the successful ones in merit, and the re- tensity of bitterness which could not by any possibility naining two, from the research and knowledge of the be exceeded. They regarded the concession as a subject which they evinced were highly creditable to matter of little or no consequence;—and did not atthe writers and to the Institution of which they were tempt to conceal that their hostility was not so much against the Bill as against the Church. To quote members.

membered visit, and both the Rector of the parish of to see it placed "upon an EQUALITY WITH OTHER

> Earnestly do we hope that the lesson thus emphatically read to a time-serving administration, will be productive of salutary fruits, when the creation of the three additional Bishoprics comes to be considered by the Imperial Parliament. Let the false step now taken be retraced, and the British Constitution (at least so much as remains of it since the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief—Reform—and Free Trade Bills)—be preserved intact. The old orthodox rule, "honesty is the best policy," may surely now be acted upon, even by a time-serving legislator of the Ninetenth Century, seeing that expediency, in this particular instance, has been practically weighed in the ticular instance, has been practically weighed in the balance, and signally found to be wanting. Principle Jomes' Chronicle. has been sacrificed, and nothing gained in return.

> > THE EMIGRANTS.

Wednesday Evening, August 25. Total number at present in Sick Hospital ..... 804 In the Convalescent Hospital...... 278 Died during the week ending Saturday, 21st inst. 83 Admitted this day (Wednesday) ...... 24 Died during the last twenty-four hours ...... 10 Discharged ...... 9

The arrangement announced last week, in regard to the reading of the Burial Service at 6, P.M., daily, over the bodies of deceased emigrants, is not intended to include Sunday.

We are deeply grieved to hear that W. H. BLAKE, Esq., was seized—for the second time—with an apoplectic fit, yesterday, whilst engaged in the discharge of his professional duties in the Court of Appeals .-During the progress of an argument, to which he was speaking, he took a book in his hand for the purpose of making a reference; but, before he commenced his quotation, his eyes were observed to close, and in a of England. It is as follows: - England and Wales, 27; few seconds he fell back unconscious into the arms of a bystander. He was immediately conveyed home, and is now, we are assured, recovering from the effects of his sudden attack.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Tuesdays .- Greek Testament, Gospels. Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. Thirty-nine Articles,—I. to V. inclusive.
Thursdays.—Patres Apostolici.—Epistles of Ignatius.
Church Government.—Scriptural Testi-

mony. Tertulliani Liber Apologeticus. Ecclesiastical History.—From the accession of Constantine to the end of the Sixth Century. SATURDAYS .- Pastoral Theology and the Composition of

> CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT. First Division.

Plato, Phædon. Euripides' Orestes. Cicero de Officiis. Horace, Odes, Lib. iii. & iv. Second Division.

Sermons.

Xenophon, Anabasis, Lib. ii. Homer, Odyssea, Lib. i. & ix. Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum Virgil, Æneid, Lib. ii. & viii.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chpels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Previously announced, in No. 91, amount, 223 10 9 St. Margaret's Church Scarboro' £0 11 4 Christ's Church, do. 0 8 11

-per Rev. John Hutchinson	1	0	3
Carnes Church			
-per Rev. A. Townley	1	0	0
St. John's, York Mills £2 5 0			
Station at Mr. James's 0 17 9			
-per Rev. A. Sanson	3	2	9
Elora Mission£2 7 6			
7 0 10	T. VE		
Lower Woolwich 1 0 8			
-per Rev. D. Fraser	4	11	0
St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie,			79
-per Churchwardens	0	15	0
Brock,			
-per Rev. R. Garrett	0	10	5
Church at Orillia£0 6 3			
Church at Medonte 0 5 0			
-per Rev. John McIntyre	0	11	3
	7 1	-	-
103 Collections£	235	1	5
T. W. BIRCHAL			
		sure	er.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO. This beautiful monument of the munificence and charity of some anonymous individual in England, and Col. MACAULAY of this City, is fast verging to completion. Yesterday we observed the workmen busy in putting up entirely completed, and will have seats to accommodate nine hundred and sixty persons. It will be consecrated as soon as can be done, but we regret to say that the Rev. H. Scadding, who was to take charge of it is labourinev. II. Scadding, who was to take charge of it is labouring under an attack of Opthalmia which may render his
officiating uncertain for some time. We understand he
left Toronto yesterday in hope of deriving benefit, and
renovating his strength by change of air. We wish him
a rapid convalescence.—[The ailment in Mr. Scadding's
eye, we are happy to say, is gradually diminishing.]
The talented and amiable Mr. Walter Stennett, who
was to be ordained on Sunday at Cobourg, and who has
won golden opinions, is to be the Assistant Minister at

the voice of congregational melody is hushed, and no one seems to think he has any part to perform in singing the praises of God? The solution of this enigma will, I am confident, be found not so much in any natural want of

ENGLAND.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' NEW CHURCH .- Tuesday being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone o Miss Coutts' new church, there was a large and fashion on and laid the mortar with an elegant silver trowel which bore the following inscription:—"To Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, the founder of the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, this trowel is presented as a token of respect and gratitude by the inhabitants of the district. July 20, 1847."—"Mercy and truth to them that devise good."-Proverbs xiv. 22. Laus Deo.-In addressing the assembly the Bishop of London dwelt at some length on the pious munificence of the lady who had so handsomely contributed to the provision of spiritual instruction, through the instrumentality of the Church, in that densely populated district. Miss Coutts' father (Sir F. Burdett) had represented that ancient city in Parliament denience of the transport and this new physics. ment during a course of thirty years; and this new church would serve to perpetuate his memory. The ancient parish churches and cathedrals had been reared through the Christian liberality of benevolent individuals, but none, he regretted to say, had of late years been equal to the work they were now commencing; and he trusted that it would be one of those bright examples which would redound to the strength of the Church and the ultimate security of the country. The national anthem was sung. licensed the Rev. William Tennant, M. A., forme curate of St. John's, Westminster, to the incumbency of the new Church, on the nomination of Miss Coutts. A sumptuous collation was given by J. Carter Wood, Esq., at the Grey Coat School-rooms, to which a large party sat down.—John Bull.

NEW CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN.-On Monday forenoon, the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green. This edifice, the last, we believe, of the series of ten churches com-Whitechapel, has been nominated to the incumbency .- St.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The following table exhibits at one view the series of Colonial Bishoprics in the order

Dioceses	Date of	Conse
	Erection	. crated
Nova Scotia		John Inglis, D.D 1823
Quebec	1793	Geo. J. Mountain, D.D. 1836
Calcutta	1814	Daniel Wilson, D.D 1832
Jamaica	1824	Aubrey G. Spencer, D.D. 1839
Barbados	1824	Thomas Parry, D.D 1845
Madras	1835	G. Trevor Spencer, D.D. 1837
Australia	1836	Wm. G. Broughton, D.D. 1836
Bombay	1837	Thomas Carr, D.D 183;
Toronto	1839	John Strachan, D.D 1839
Newfoundland	1839	Edward Field, D.D 1844
New Zealand	1841	George A. Selwyn, D.D., 184
Antigua	1842	Daniel G. Davis, D.D 1849
Guiana	1842	W. Piercy Austin, D.D., 1845
Tasmania	1842	Francis R. Nixon, D.D., 1845
Gibraltar	1842	George Tomlinson, D.D. 1845
Fredericton	1845	John Medley, D.D 184
Colombo	1845	James Chapman, D.D 184
Melbourne	1847	Charles Perry, D.D 1843
Newcastle		William Tyrrell, D.D 184
Adelaide		Augustus Short, D.D 184
Capetown		Robert Gray, D.D 184'

the total number of Bishops in connexion with the Chur Ireland, 13; Scotland, 6; the Colonies, 21; at Jerusalem, 1; United States, 29;—Total, 97.—The Colonial Church Chronicle, No. 1, July. CHURCH EXTENSION IN ST. PANCRAS.—The church acommodation for this parish is only sufficient for one-

eighth of the population. To remedy this deficiency the Rev. Mr. Dale, the Vicar, it is well known, has set on foot a public subscription for the erection of places of worship, which amounts to upwards of £3,000. Within made the munificent donation of £500, together with a

Christ Church, St. Pancras, whose resignation of his curacy was announced some time back, has, together with his lady, been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Another Curate of Christ Church, St. Paneras, has recently, we understand, withdrawn from ministerial engagements.—Morning Post:

From our English Files.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by the Queen in person Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, and spoke with her usual firmness, delivered the following

" My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the

nsideration of the public interest.
"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief which a great and unprecedented ca-

aures of influence refer which a great and unprecedented ca-lamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial inter-

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted,

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty
by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my subjects. I
have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better
provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland.—
I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to
promote the agriculture and develope the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed
to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.
"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to inspire me

with confidence in the maintenance of peace.
"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success, and that the Civil war which for many months had amfeted that ountry has at last been brought to a bloodless termination. A "I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for your willingness in granting me the neces sary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy

"I am happy to inform you, that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has, up to the present time, been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed

"The revenue derived from sugar, especially, has been great ly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.
"The various grants which you have made for education in

the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

" My Lords and Gentleme n, "I think proper to inform you that it is my intention im-

mediately to dissolve the present Parliament.
"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the Throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted

arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of administration, the business of the previous session not having simplicity renders it morse easy of performance than the

press and the people to the exclusion of every other topic.

The London Morning Chronicle gives the following as the probable state of parties in the new Parliament. As compared of the immense audience.—John Bull.

with the last Parliament it shows a loss of 35 members to the

Already gained by Liberals from Protectionists Lost by Liberals and gained by Protectionists ... Absolute gain from Protectionists Gained by Liberals from Peelites ...... Lost by Liberals and gained by Peelites

Absolute gain from Peelites .... Total absolute gain of the Liberals on the borough

If the Liberals gain upon the whole election, as we have sup-osed, 15 seats from the Peelites and 35 seats from the Proctionists, the numbers would then stand thus :-Liberals ... This would give the Liberals a majority of 8 over the two

sections of Conservatives. This, we are convinced, is not from the result which will be arrived at; and we should not be much surprised to find, instead of a majority on any side, as exactly even division of the House of Commons.

With regard to the return of members of the new House of Commons, it is quite impossible for us to give, at the present time, a list of the elected members. The Times, of the 2d instructives the following summary.

gives the following summary .-"Thus far, there appears to be a considerable gain to the Ministerial cause. No county election has yet taken place. The cities and boroughs from which returns have been made, are in number 192. These places have already elected 325 members of the new House of Communication. members of the new House of Commons. In the Parliament recently dissolved, the Protectionists formed nearly one-fourth of the whole number, and the Peel party were of almost equal strength; whereas, up to this period of the election proceedings, the Liberal party form three-fifths of the number, the other parties constituting, respectively, one 60th. The numbers of parties constituting, respectively, one-fifth. The numbers of the three parties, up to this time, are as follows: Liberals, 189; Peclites, 62; Protectionists, 58."

Lord John Russen — A at the head of the poll for the city of London. Baron Rothschild and Mr. Pattison were also returned, and with regard to the other member, there is a dispute, whether Mr. Masterman or Sir Geo-ge Larpent is really elected. Sir Robert Peel is returned for removerth. Mr. Macaulay has been rejected for Edinburgh. Feargus Office and Chestist is returned for Nottingham, and W.J. Mr. Macaulay has been rejected for Edinourgh.

O'Connor, the Chartist, is returned for Nottingham, and W.J.

Fox for Oldham, in place of Mr. Fielden. Mr. Roebuck is defeated at Bath, and Sir J. Hobbouse, a cabinet minister, is also defeated. Geo. Thompson the Abolitionist, is returned for the Tower Hamlets. Lord G. Bentinck, Milner Gibson, and M. Bright, are again returned. These are a few of the most im-

portant elections and changes. ARRIVAL OF MR. O'CONNELL'S REMAINS IN LONDON, AND DEPARTURE FOR DUBLIN.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by two of his sons, the Rev. Dr. Miley, and a courier, arrived in town of Sunday night by the train on the South Western Railway, which left Southampton at six o'clock. It appears that the funeral confere arrived at 15 funeral conference arrived at 15 funeral confer funeral cortege arrived at Havre from Paris on Thursday but owing, as is stated, to the ill health of Mr. Daniel O. Connell, it was necessary to make a halt in that town until Saturday, the coffin in the meantime having been placed in the church of Notre Dame. On Saturday night the party sailed with their charge on board the New South-Western Steam Navigation Company's steamship Express, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, after a voyage of little more than seven hours. We believe that the coffin is still conveyed in the same hearse or fourgon in which it left Genoa. The remains mere immediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately menored in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately morning, when attended by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, his walet Duggan, and about eight Irish gentlemen, including Roman Catholic clergymen, they were placed upon one of the carriage trucks of the 11 o'clock direct train for Liverpool. Mr. D. O'Connell, the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, and Duggan, accompanied the body to Liverpool, where it is expected the fifty of Dublin Steam Packet Company will place one of their first class boats at the service of Mr. O'Connell's family, to convey the remains across the Channell to the Irish metropolis.—St. James's Chronicle. Company's steamship Express, which arrived at Southam

THE WAR MEDALS.—The following is a list of the regiments which served in the Peninsula during the war:—1st and 5th 2d Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th 19th. Dragoon Guards; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 18 Dragoon Guards; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 20th Regiments of Dragoons, Royal Staff Corps of Cavalry; Grenadier Guards (1st and 3d battalions); Coldstream Guards (1st battalion); Scots Fasilier Guards (1st battalion); 1st Foot (3d battalion); 2d; 3d (1st battalion); 4th (1st and 2d battalions); 5th (1st and 2d battalions); 6th (1st battalions); battalion); 4th (1st and 2d battalions); 5th (1st and 2b battalions); 6th (1st batalion); 7th (1st and 2d battalions); 9th (1st and 2d battalions); 11th (1st battalion); 14th (a Detachment); 20th; 23d (1st battalion); 24th (2d battalion); 26th (a Detachment); 27th (3d battalion); 28th (1st land 2d battalions); 29th; 30th (2d battalion); 31st (2d battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 37th (1st battalion); 37th battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 36th (2d battalion); 31st (2d battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 36th (1st battalion); 37th (1st battalion); 38th (1st and 2d battalions); 39th (1st and 2d battalions); 40th (1st battalion) 2d battalions); 30th (1st and 2d battalions); 37th (2d battalions); 40th (1st battalion); 42d anoth, 4 in (2d 51st; 52d (1st and 2d battalions); 53d (2d battalion); 57th

Rev. Mr. New, late Curate to the Rev. Dr. Dodsworth, at Christ Church. St. Paneras, whose resignation of his Christ Church. St. Paneras, whose resignation of his Christ Church. 66th (2d battalion); 68th; 71st; 74th (1st battalion) 76th; 77th; 79th (1st battalion); 81st (a Detachment); 84 (1st attalion); 83d (2d battalion); 84th (2d battalion); 91st (2d battalion); 91st (2d battalions); 91st (2d battal 87th (2d battalion); 88th (1st and 2d battalions); 91st (2d battalion); 92d (1st battalion); 94th; 95th; Rifle Royal (1st, 2d, and 3d battalions); 97th; Royal Staff Corps; Light Waggon Train; King's German Legion; 1st and 2d battalions Dragoons; 1st, 2d, and 3d Hussars; 1st and 2d battalions Light Infantry; 1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th battalions of the Lint Brunswick Oels Regiment, and the Chasseurs Britanniques. United Service Gazette.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have, we are informed, signified their willmorest to become conservators of the birth-place of Shakspeare,
if purplied for conservators of the birth-place of Shakspeare, if purchased for preservation. The Stratford on Avon committee, who have this object in view, have already received promise of very distinguished patronage.

PET CROCODILES.—A dreadful event took place at Damiet ta, in Egypt, in the early part of June. The Governor of the town, Arif Effendi, kept in his garden two crocodiles he succeeded in taming. One of the negroes whose duty it was to attend to these favourites having ill-treated one of these and mals, its natural ferocity returned, and in its force it sprang as mals, its natural ferocity returned, and in its fury it spranged the Governor's son, a youth about 12 years of age, who walking by the negroes side, and strangled him.—John Bulk.

THE HON. AND REV. G. SPENCER.—This gentleman, and seemly one years back joined the Roman Catholic Church, and more cently one of its religious and more centry one of its religious and more centry. recently one of its religious orders, is lying in a most dangerous state from fever, caught in the discharge of his duties among the poor Irish at the monastery of Aston, in Staffordshire.

The latest accounts leave scarcely any hope of his recovery.

THE ISLAND OF MALTA.—The gross total revenue of the Island of Malta for the year 1846 amounted to £103,172, and the total expenditure to £112,597, thus leaving a deficiency of £8,425.—Ibid.

EARTHQUAKE AT COMRIE.—A slight shock of an earliquake was felt at Comrie about five o'clock on the afternoon A DISCOVERY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. —In making the

A DISCOVERY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—In making the alterations now in progress in Westminter Abbey Church, the supposed tomb of St. James has been discovered, at least such is the opinion of the Abbey dignitaries. This tomb is situated exactly in the centre of the cross; it is rectangular, eight feel long, east and west, five feet wide, north and south, and the feet three inches deep. The bottom is formed of concrete, sides and ends of rubbed stone, and, it was originally covered with a slab six inches thick, but the covering algorithms and alternative ages. sides and ends of rubbed stone, and it was originally with a slab six inches thick, but the covering disappeared ages ago, and the tomb has remained filled with reasish. One, however, imagine that this is the tomb of the original that this is the tomb of the original that this stated by the oldest authorities, quoted by Widmore, the St. Edward was buried beneath the high alter that his remain to were afterwards removed to a higher place, and then again to still higher; while no doubt can possibly exist that his dust still reposes in the shrine prepared for it by King Henry III.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH MISSIONARIES FROM CRACOW.
The Frankfort Gazette, under date of Berlin, states that two
English Missionaries had passed through that city from Cracow,
from which place the second of the control of from which place they had been expelled by the author The British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna had interwith the Government on their behalf, but the answer shim, was, that the Austrian laws would not permit missions in the Austrian states. A letter from St. Petersburgh, of July 15, says :- "It the

always supposed that the interior of the isles composing the group of Spitzberg was uninhabitable. Fifteen men of Argangel, all accustomed to cold and good hunters, proceeding the gel, all accustomed to cold and good hunters, proceed month of May, last year, to Barentz, one of the most ern of the Spitzberg Islands, and fixed themselves in the of the island. Six of them fell victims to the extreme st of the climate, but the others have returned to Archangel, ing with them a number of new vegetable productions and mals, particularly fish. Of all the privations which thes had to undergo at Spitzberg, that which they felt the most the total absence of the light of the sun during five consession.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The illustrious Spoots have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

The writs for the new Parliament are made returnable on the 21st of September, but Parliament does not of necessity meet in consequence. The late Parliament did so, but that arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of the Christian's Prayer. The Last Judgment is the earlier arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of the Christian's oratorios. It equals, if it does not exceed the christian's oratorios. of his later works in sublimity and beauty, while ist go been completed.

The general election in England engages the attention of the green and the people to the exclusion of every other topic.

An OLD VETERAN.—The only surviving campaigner who fought under his Grace the Duke of Wellington when in India, s an old pensioner, aged 86, now living in the King's Road, St. Pancras. His name is James Crump. He was in the early outbreak of the American war; was at the seige of Seringapatam, when the Sultan Tippoo, the Rajah of Mysore, fell in defending his capital. He was also at the capture of the opposing fleet, commanded by the Count de Grasse, at the island of Ceylon, and afterwards was engaged in reducing the Mauritius. He was in the 77th regiment of the line, was 28 years in the Indies, and discharged military duties in the army of Great Britain upwards of 44 years.—Post. of Great Britain upwards of 44 years. - Post.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER. - This gentleman, well known as one of the principal proprietors of the Times newspaper, died at a quarter before two o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, at his residence in Printing-house Square, in the 74th year of his age. From an article in the Times we take the following paragraphs respecting the deceased, and the great object of his life—the enlargement of the resources of that paper with which he was onnected, and the application of steam power to the uses of the

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en made, sted 325 aliament de-fourth ost equal ceedings, the other mbers of rals, 189;

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"His public spirit was not of that exclusive or theoretical character which comprehends only a class or a constituency within the range of its affections; which cares for nothing lower than a 40s. freeholder, a tenant farmer renting at £50, or a £10 householder. He considered every Englishman a fellow-citizen and friend, and sought the suffrage of affection from the humblest labourer, and feeblest and most desolate pauper, as anxiously as the vote and interest of the all-important elector. They only who knew Mr. Walter can be aware how much his feelings for the poor had been formed and cherished by the associations of his personal experience, and how much the bereavements, the separations, the denials, and indignities from which he sought to rescue the unprivileged and persecuted classes of his country, were those which he had personally felt or witnessed, or both. His private life and experience were deeply written in his political sympathies; nor can any stranger be aware of the incessant toil, the discomfort, the utter neglect of health and comfort, not to say life itself, the perpetual combination of bodily and mental fatigue which he went through for the sake of that people whose great organ of opinion it had been his glory to found, and was still his chief pleasure to assist and advise." The animal proceeds to talk of Mr. Walter's opposition to the Poor Law, and his desire after retiring from Parliament to re-enter it in order "to throw back in the face of the Minister the oft-repeated vaunt that the Poor Law was acceptable to the people of England." Mr. Walter, however, did not re enter the House of Commons, but, in the words of the Times "the verdict of England reached him in the chamber of death. It was there that he heard the fate of the once potent commis-

"But one achievement alone (continues the Times) is suffi-It grows older and wiser, will more and more appreciate-'Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,

He first brought the steam-engine to the assistance of the pubc press. Familiar as the discovery is now, there was a time then it seemed fraught with difficulties as great as those which Fulton has overcome on one element and Stephenson on another.

\* As early as the year 1804 an ingenious com-Positor, named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and had produced a model which satisfied Mr. Walter of the feasibility of the scheme. Being assisted by Mr. Walter with the necessary funds, he made considerable progress towards the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen, who vowed vengeance against the man whose innovations threatened destruction to their craft. To such a length was their opposition carried, that it was found necessary to jatroduce the various pieces of the machine into the premise with the utmost possible secrecy, while Martyn himself was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order. order to escape their fury. Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reap the fruit of his enterprise. On the very eve of saccess he was doomed to litter disappointment. He had exhausted his own funds in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was therefore for the time aban-

"Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and courted aid from all quarters, with his usual nce. In the year 1814 he was induced by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and accordingly the machinery of the able and ingenious Konig, assisted by his young friend Baue, was introduced—not indeed at first into the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises—such caution being thought necessary from the threat-ened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the features. the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period, these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in disguise. After the lapse however of about 100 periods and 100 per of about three days, the same gentleman discovered their re-treat, induced them to return, showed them to their surprise their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress. The night (the 28th of November, 1814) on which this curious machine was fit to be brought into use in its new abode, was de of great anxiety, and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment—destruction to him and his traps.'
They were directed to wait for expected news from the continent. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that 'the *Times* was already printed by steam! That if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured — a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and, having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise undertaken and every content of the content Thus was this most bazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world. From that day to the end of his life, Mr. Walter never ceased to improve on the original plan; and if we should soon be able to be able to accelerate the press, considerably but safely beyond its present speed, we shall be indebted to him and those whom

he employed for that result." The article concludes with a few remarks on the mighty power which Mr. Walter's application of the steam-engine has given to the press and the benefit which it has been to civilization and the spread of the steam the spread of knowledge. It is feared that Mr. Walter's devo tion to this great cause, which day and night engrossed his mind, probably cost him his life. He had been ill for the last Year, and needed repose of body and mind, but "private affairs of a peculiarly harassing and distressing character debarated him com that tom that needful repose, and even entailed a serious increase of gious occupation." The immediate cause of Mr. Walter's

to the 18 aphore de Marseilles publishes a letter from Rome against the inst., announcing the discovery of a conspiracy on the previous agents were, it is aid, to have created an alarm among the gers at the feet of the on the occasion, and to have thrown day tended to murdes the discovery day. gers at the feet of the aldiers, to induce a belief that it was intended to murder them. Fifty malefactors were to have been let loose from the prisons to the Piazza del Popolo, shortly before the fireworks, in order o occasion confusion. The popular chief Cicerruacchio discove d the whole on the 15th. The Pope having ordered the immedite armament of the National plied to the authorities for arms, am succeeded in maintaining lied to the authorities for arms, am succeeded in maintaining lablic tranquility Cardinal Ferreti, the new Secretary of State, arrived at Rome on the 16th, when the people received him with acclamation. The first act of Cardinal Ferretti was Romes and exile Monsignor Grassehaji, the Governor of Romes allowing him only 24 hours to quit the city. M. Grasome, allowing him only 24 hours to quit the city. M. Gras-lini, Oposed no resistance, and instantly set out for Naples. The following placard was posted up in Rome on the day the mspiracy was discovered :-

Notice to the People. — Instructions of Cardinal Lambru-aini and Calonel Nardoni. left to the under-mentioned, for

the execution of a popular tragedy.

"Infamous Actors.—Monsignor Grassellini, Governor-Gefamous Military Commission at monogeneous for the Police of a me: Colonel Freddi, President of the Government in Minerdi, a celebrated spy; Vincenci Mochevalier Bertola; Serjeant Pontini; three sons of the noto-Chevalier Bertola; Serjeant Pontini; three sons of the noto-the eternal and Fior Avanti Patoca. All devoted to

the eternal and Fior Avanti Patoca. All devoted to

he eternal; and Fior Avanti Patoca. All devoted to Colonel Freddi escaped at the moment some National Guards arming papers with so much precipitation that they set on fire to a were apprehended, and the former would have been murwere apprehended, and the former would have been murpopulace had not Prince Alexandro Torlonia and Various other persons had been arrested, and the s of the prisoners, and the papers seized in their pos- are sick. had already thrown much light on the conspiracy. onal Guards were being armed and equipped in all aste, and several Princes had offered the ground floors of their to establish temporary posts. The troops of the garrion and even the gendarmes, in whom the conspirators placed nfidence, fraternized with the people.

or has this conspiracy discovered at Rome been confined to apital. On the 17th, the day it was to explode, two batns of Austrian troops, of 800 men each, followed by fours of artillery, with lighted matches, entered Ferrara, a city
the Pone's domining the state of the state minions, in the citadel of which the Austrians a garrison. The soldiers had their muskets loaded, onets fixed, and wore green hows in their caps. our was most insulting, and they affected all the airs of a s army entering a vanquished city; but their endeato create disorders by insolent provocations had hitherto of effect. At Faenza, on the 17th, the Carabineers had the need the need to be said to be s d the people without any motive, and, but for the Swiss who joined the latter, many lives would have been lost, the was the so great was the exasperation on both sides. At Bologna the celebration of both sides. with any public demonstration. In one of the Churches, a rupted the preacher whilst he was speaking of Pius IX. He, escape unmolested.

Advices from Berne state that the Helvetic Diet, after a long and stormy discussion, decided on the 26th inst. that the league of the seven Catholic cantons was incompatible with the conditions of the federal compact, and that it should be immediately dissolved. On the 22d, the delegates of the seven cantons presented to the Diet a formal protest against this resolution.
On signing the protest, they immediately quitted Berne. The Patriotic Society of Lausanne, on becoming acquainted with the resolution of the Diet pronouncing the dissolution of the Sunderbund, published a virulent proclamation, engaging the published an ordinance which has created great sensation in

The Genevese delegates have proposed a resolution, that every officer who shall enter the service of the separate League shall be dismissed the service of the Confederation. This was discussed on the 23d, and was adopted. RUSSIA.

A letter from St Petersburgh, dated July 13, contains the following :- " We have just received a report of the new operations in the Caucasus, which opens with an account of the failure of the storming of the fortified village of Gergebil, in Daghistan, on the part of the Russians. Count Woronzow himself led the attack, which consisted of ten battallions of infantry, several divisions of dragoons, Cossacks and militia, besides 12 cannons, two mortars, and a rocket command. The attack was made after lengthened preparations; and after several breaches had been made on the previous day, on the morning of the 16th of June, two columns, one under the command of Colonel Orbeliam, penetrated simultaneously into the village, but at length, though supported by the reserve, were driven back by the Murides, and were compelled to retreat into the camp, whither the second column, commanded by Colonel Jewdokimo, was obliged to retire without having been able to penetrate even as far as the first column. The encounter is described as sanguinary in the extreme, and the obstinate defence of the mountaineers convinced Count Woronzow that the place could only be taken by an irresistible force of artillery, and he Gergebil, especially as the cholcra has appeared among his

Calanial.

Appeal to the Citizens of Toronto, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of Destitute Immigrants Dying here.

The Managing Committee of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of destitute Immigrants, who have died in Toronto, feel persuaded that they have but to state to the citizens of Toronto the objects which they contemplate, and the means which they propose adopting to carry out those ob-jects, to insure the warm co-operation of every benevolent in-

dividual in the community. The number of orphaus, as nearly as it can be ascertained, left at this moment in total destitution by the deaths of their natural protectors in this city, does not fall short of 140, and the helpless widows amount to at least 30. It is to provide temporary shelter and food for these unfortunates, until they can be distributed among those who are willing to receive them; providing for them in the mean time, as far as possible, such occupation as will tend to make them useful members of the community, that this society has been formed. The committee intend devoting their best energies to procuring the permanent settlement of these helpless objects throughout the city and surrounding country, and are sanguine that in this their

The committee have the gratification to state, that the gratuitous use of the barracks at the corner of Bathurst and Queen streets, has been granted to them, and the building is now being fitted up as a house of refuge. By this arrangement, the only item of expenditure, beyond the mere necessaries of life for the inmates, will be the salary of the Superintendent. To this office an individual and his wife have been appointed, who, besides possessing valuable experience, acquired as overseer and matron of a Poor Law Union Work House in the old country, presented the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct. The house will be under their management—open to the inspection of the public every day, and regularly visited by the committee. It is also hoped that many benevolent ladies will kindly take a part in the superintendence. But although the expenditure of the institution be narrowed to providing mere necessaries of life for its inmates, yet the great number to be supported will entail a very large expense, to meet which the committee make this appeal to the benevolence of their fellow ns .- Subscriptions in money to an amount exceeding £300, have already been received, a quantity of clothing and flour are also at the disposal of the committee, and every facility will be afforded to the humane to contribute to this work of charity. Articles of clothing and bedding, remnants of woolen and cotton materials, and food of all descriptions, will be gratefully accepted at the house, or sent for upon due notification to the Superintendent. Mr. C. Foster has been appointed Colleges with instructions invasidately to enter way his desiration.

titution upon our shores, afar from every familiar scene and face needs no eloquence. To the generous the voice of their own hearts, in such a cause, will far outspeak the feeble words of their fellow men. But to the more prudent it might well be urged that every dollar subscribed, while it contributes to the immediate alleviation of unalloyed sorrow and distress, will also bear its share in affording fair opportunity of becoming useful and valued members of society to those who, without such present aid, have no choice but to sink into wanderers and outcasts. The committee also confidently indulge the hope that the system of management adopted will give assurance to the most anxious, that every shilling which is subscribed will be disbursed with care and judgment. They also hope that the establishwith care and judgment. They also hope that the establishment will be in full operation and open to the inspection of the public early next week (Signed, on behalf of the Committee,)

WM. ALLAN, Chairman. Toronto, 19th August, 1847.

Rules to be carefully observed, and never relaxed, by all who would preserve health, and avoid that dreadful scourge, ty-phus fever.

The following useful practical suggestions are in circulation

imong the working classes in Glasgow:
General Rule—Temperance, cleanliness, and breathing pure

bed or beds, for at least half an hour before they are made up. Making up a warm or ill made bed will of itself create disease. Hang the blanket before the fire every now and then. Keep bed, bedding, and bedstead as clean as possible.

3. If possible, never wear in the day the shirt or shift you sleep in. Air both well in the air draught when taken off.—

Never wear them more than a week. 4. On getting out of bed, dip a sponge or towel in water, and take a rapid wash over the whole body, rubbing dry with a hard

rough towel. Cold water is best, but warm water may be used, if cold is disliked. Accustom your children not to be afraid of the cold water sponge; and they will come to like it and apply it themselves. If your employment is dirty, wash at night also. Wash your children all over every night; and at least their hands, faces, and necks, every morning. Wash your children all over every night; and at least thands, faces, and necks, every morning.

5. Sweep out your rooms, passages, and stairs every day, and wash them once a week. Whitewash at least twice a year; the trouble and expense are nothing when compared with the

10. When typhus fever, small pox, or scarlet fever, is in your osi interfered. The brothers Galanti had made various other persons had been arrested, and the well as you can the healthy part of the family from those who are sick. Do not enter your neighours' houses, nor allow idle gossipers to come into yours; and do not go to Church or meetor send your children to school. You thus prevent the ings, or send your enhance to season. Tot thus provided spread of the disease. Carelessness is one great cause, we know, of fever spreading among the poor.

11. Never, unless duty calls, go into a house where there is

disease, and when you are obliged to do so, never enter fasting or when warm with walking. Avoid the patient's breath, and stay as short a time as possible.

12. Whether the patient dies or recovers, be sure to wash ost carefully every article of clothes or bedding he has used. Get a bottle of solution of chloride of lime, from a druggist; often sprinkle the floor with it, and keep a plate of it on the floor. Do all in your power to avoid keeping the dead in the same room with the living; never have any "wake," and bury

without delay.

Lastly, remember that no drinker ever rises above the lowest poverty; mark this also, typhus fever finds out the drunkard and

SIR ALLAN MACNAB. - We are happy to find that the indisposition under which the worthy Representative of this City has lately laboured, and which detained him for some time in Montreal, is disappearing, and that his health is improving. He arrived at Dundurn on Saturday evening last, and we hope he will soon be able to receive the congratulations of his friends.—

it was found necessary to convert the rooms used as diningissued by the Board.

Emigrants arrived from Kingston yesterday, 700. Several

Sunderbund, published a virulent proclamation, engaged inhabitants to enrol themselves as volunteers in the corps franc. The Council of State of Vaud immediately took the energetic as clean as circumstances will permit. The Emigrant Agent as clean as circumstances will permit. The Emigrant Agent as clean as circumstances will permit. The Emigrant Agent as clean as circumstances will permit. The Emigrant Agent as clean as circumstances will permit. The Emigrant Agent as clean as circumstances will permit. them remained at Whitby and other places, on the way up.— Of the 700 that came on to Toronto, 30 paid their own expenses, and the remainder would be sent this morning.

Toronto, 19th August, 1847. Present-The Chairman, the Mayor, Messrs. Denison and

Ordered.—That the following regulations be hereafter ob-erved, with reference to the bodies of deceased emigrants at That the contractors for providing coffins and the conveying

dead bodies to the grave-yards, be required to have a supply of coffins always on hand at the Hospital.

coffins always on hand at the Hospital.

That when a dead body is first removed from any of the wards or sheds of the Emigrant Hospital, to the dead-house, it shall be placed at once in a coffin, and the name, age, and reliomination of the deceased, be placed on the said coffin : out the lid of the coffin shall not be screwed or nailed down, until the undertaker or his agent arrives to take the body to the burying-place, when the said lid shall be securely screwed

or nailed down.

That a competent person be appointed by the steward of the Emigrant Hospital, as Orderly of the dead house, who shall have the sole charge of that department: who shall see that he bodies are placed in coffins as above required; that a shroud winding-sheet be wrapped about each body; that the names of the deceased be placed upon the coffin as above required, and And the said Orderly shall keep a record-book containing the names, ages, and religious denominations of all the deceased emigrants at the Hospital, with the date of the decease, and the date of the burial of each body with the name of the undertaker by whom such body is taken from the dead house, for the

That all graves provided by the undertakers, for the burial of deceased emigrants, shall be dug of sufficient depth to admit of a covering of at least three feet of solid earth between the top of the coffin and the original surface of the ground, exclusive of the mounding to the grave; and that any person violating this regulation shall, on conviction, be fined as provided the laws for carrying out the duties of the Board of Health. Dr. Derry, one of the Hospital Physicians, having represented that the apartment used as a Dispensary in the Hospital is too small for the purpose, the Board gave directions for providing

purpose of interment.

additional accommodation in this particular, within the building Emigrants arrived yesterday from Kingston, 600. The were reported, with few exceptions, to be pretty healthy. 90 of them paid their own expenses. 400 were forwarded to Hamilton by steamer; a few were sent to the country; and the ma jority of the others would be disposed of to day. sheds were reported to be in good order, though much crowded U. C. COLLEGE.-While we believe that the classical and other departments of this institution are well and energetically conducted, we would suggest that some improvements might be introduced, in the way of additional studies, which would add materially to the usefulness of the College. The study of

natural philosophy, natural history, and chemistry might form part of the course. These branches will doubtless be all taught in a superior mode at the University; but many attend the preparatory College, who never reach the higher Seminary, and experience has shown how important it is that the youth who may be sent to the counting house, or to the cultivation of the soil, should, as far as possible, be made acquainted with subjects which will not only add to the enrichment of their mirds, but promote their success as they advance in life. - Banner,

TORONTO ATHENÆUM.—We are glad to hear that His Excellency the Governor General has, with his usual affability, kindly consented to become Patron of this institution.

The duplicate works in the Library of the House of Assembly, which were granted to the Athenseum on motion of W. H. Boulton, Esq., have been received. Among them are many valuable works, such as McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, Vatte'ls law of Nations, the works of Comyn, Cope, Bacon, Blackstone, Burn, Warren, Chitty, and other legal writers; Tytler's Universal History, Turner's valuable Historical Writings, the Statute at large from Magna Charta, the Annual Register, and many other useful books in all amount. Annual Register, and many other useful books, in all amount-

Societies, which does them ingu nomour.

Lector, with instructions immediately to enter upon his duties,
—in the discharge of which the committee feel well assured he

Library of the Athenseum now contains about 600 volumes,
some of which, as the Archæologies. &c., are exceedingly costly

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the Library of the Athenseum now contains about 600 volumes, some of which, as the Archæologies. &c., are exceedingly costly lect to their political denomination, they will ensure to them the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the trick the proper administration of justice, and an appeal to the proper administration of which would not be deemed worthy of a place in any pub-ibrary. Those who have bitherto doubted the possibility lic Library. Those who have hitherto doubted the possibility of success in such an undertaking in this city, will surely be satisfied now, that nothing but the will is necessary to secure the desired result.—Herald. NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE. -On the 17th inst., ex-

as the money could be counted and receipts drawn—disposed of the whole stock; and several persons felt disappointed that they had not an interest in an undertaking that bids fair to be the most profitable investment which has yet been offered to We are informed that the ex-Consul expressed his desire to retain 300 shares for such of the gentlemen of Toronto as were anxious to have an interest in the undertaking; but there was exhibited such a determination not to allow the people of Toronto a single share, that, as Commissioner, Mr. Buchanan did not feel justified in withholding any shares, as

he had no assurance of any who were prepared to subs There is but one opinion, that the connection of the Great Western Railway with the Bridge, and the proposed continuous line from the Bridge by Lockport, thence to Rochester, and on to the New York and Eric Railroad—thereby affording to the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi and the western States, a continuous railroad, so as at all seasons to reach ton and New York, while there is no other route to interfere with the Bridge-must prove highly advantageous. By the proposed Railway and Bridge, Buffalo will be reached in ten hours; while at present from thirty to forty hours are re-When will Toronto rouse up to her interests?-

public benefits in the people. Such has always been the case pied on the passage from Kingston to Lachine, as at present, the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; thus affording passengers an opportunity of viewing the whole of the splendid scenery of the St. Lawrence by daylight

In order to effect this arrangement, it will be necessary that the Lake Steamers should leave Toronto at 9 o'clock, A. M., to which we should think the Proprietors of the line would not object, if the Post Office authorities are willing, and the latter will be anxious, of course, that the Mail should be forwarded as the county of Colchester of the steamer that the should be forwarded as the county of Colchester of the steamer that the steamer t expeditionsly as possible. The Bay steamers by the present gement always arrive here between one and three o'clock,

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT-SIXTEEN LIVES LOST .- A sail boat belonging to a man named Francois Xavier Dion, left shore above Quebec. There were 19 individuals on board, consisting of Dion, his son, another young man, and the reining 16 were females, returning from market. They reached St. Nicholas with the tide in the evening; which place they left about two o'clock yesterday morning, but had not proceeded far when the boat grounded, and through the violence of the weather shortly afterwards upset, and, melancholy to relate, out of the 19 persons on board, only 3 escaped, namely, Dion, his son and a young women. The

his son and a young woman. Up to the time our informant left yesterday evening, 13 bodies had been found. — Transcript. CROPS--HURON DISTRICT. - Having lately travelled through County of King's be greater portion of this District, I found the appearance of props promising. Fall wheat is an excellent crop—now ng—and a considerable breadth has been sown. As most of Horton ers have more or less summer fallow, I anticipate a much County of Annapolis farmers have more or less summer fallow, I anticipate a much greater breadth of this crop for next season. Spring wheat beginning to have colour, is luxuriant, and extensive—principally Siberian. Hay—a heavy crop—harvesting. Peas are excellent. Barley and Oats want rain, but still promising. Potatoes look well, but not so extensive as usual. Indian Corn healthy, and to a greater extent than in former years. Turning to a greater extent than usual, and generally successful. Farm Stock have become much improved, to be attributed no doubt to the encouragement given by the Government to the Agricultural Society, and its branches, assisted by the liberal support of the Canada Company in this District.

of the Canada Company in this District.

A gradual and improving movement is observable in this District, which may be partly shown by the fact of the increased quantity of cleared Land, viz: in 1842, 20,355 acres—and Township of Lunenburg in 1847, 53,520 acres. Want of Farm Labourers for the coming harvest is much

dreaded. The leasing system of the Canada Company may partly cause this, but farm servants at reasonable rates of wages

Toronto, 18th August, 1847. to hear of his promotion. And we avail ourselves of this in-Present—The Chairman, the Mayor, Messis. Denison and stance, as affording another example, in addition to the many others we have from time to time brought forward, that the In consequence of the crowded state of the convolescent establishment with invalids, from the great increase of patients, Navy were closed against Colonists, has no foundation what-During some thirteen year's uninterupted service in Inrooms, into lodging-rooms, and to fit up temporarily the wood-sheds for dining apartments; and an order to that effect was issued by the Board.

Emigrants arrived from Kingston yesterday, 700. Several of them were in the last stage of siekness, and died shortly after reaching the Hospital. The sheds were reported very full, but cluding the seige and capture of Ghuznee;—as Major of Brigade of Cavalry, in the campaign of the Gwalior and the Sutlej including the battles of Maharajpore, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon; and as Assistant Adjutant General of Cavalry, during Sir Harry Smith's operations on the upper Sutej. A Buddiwal he had a horse killed under him; and for Ghuzner Maharajpore, and Sabraon, he possesses medals issued in honor of these important victories. The 16th Lancers returned last year to England, and Capt. Pattison's object in exchanging into the 10th Hussars, is to resume service in India, the field of his former gallant exploits.—Herald.

ORGANIC REMAINS .- We were presented a few days ago, by a labourer who is employed in excavating for the foundation of the new Bank of British North America, about to be erected in this city, a portion of a tusk belonging to some large animal. It must have been at least eight inches in diameter at the base, and is in the inner part exceedingly white, and of an ivory texture. It is in fact very similar to the fossil tusks of the elephant, which we have seen preserved in different museums. We understand that portions of it have been taken, with the intention of presenting the same to the British Museum in London.

STORM. - A severe and lengthened thunder storm passed r this village and neighbourhood on Tuesday afternoon, and mitted numerous ravages. The barn of Mr. Tait, about miles from Galt, on the road to Dundas, was struck by ightning during the storm, and totally consumed, together with a new waggon, all his harness, the whole of his fall, and part of is spring wheat; and so rapid and terrific were the flames that a flow appear of made to save anything. Mr. I all was on a distant part of his farm at the time, and ere he discovered his calamity his property and produce were one commingled mass of fire. His loss has excited great commiscration in the neighbourhood, where his well-known industry, frugality, and excel-lent disposition have made him hosts of friends.

In Guelph, also, the storm raged with excessive severity.—

young woman named Darby, residing with her father in suelph, happened to be passing through the door of the house, arrying a pail of water, when a flash of lightning was perceived to strike the house, and instantly the poor girl was laid a life-less corpse at the threshold of her afflicted parent's residence.— A few miles beyond Guelph, also, the lightning struck a barn and utterly consumed it, with all its contents .- Galt Reporter 20th August.

THE MONTREAL RACES .- Lord Mark Kerr was nearly killed at the late Hurdle Race in Montreal. Perhaps, with some people, the dangers of horse-racing may be a more effectual dissuasive from the amusement, than its attendant follies and

NOVA SCOTIA.

Accounts which have been received from various quarters show that the Elections have been adverse to the cause of Cor servatism, and that in places where there was reason to expect a majority in its favour. Thus, Pictou has returned two radical members, (G. R. Young and Robertson,)—Hants has returned Card and McDougall, two more radicals—and Lunenburg has sent three radicals (Mignowitz, Ernst and Kiddy) tion, by which all four radical candidates were returned, will

give the Roman Catholic and Great Liberal interest, an im-

mediate majority in the Assembly, including what they may expect from places yet to be heard from, of seven or eight and that not only with respect to its present but also to its prospective operation upon the destinies of the country. Its ent effect will be to degrade our civil Institutions, to lowe I more the tone of our society, to ruin the influence of the Protestant religion, to weaken still more the bond of attachment to the Mother Country. Its future effect may be to ever that bond. We were progressing favourably to a respon ibility in Provincial affairs, safely to all our constitutional in terests—we shall enter now upon a party system, in which the most rigid proscription will be the order of the day.—Much has been said about the dominancy of the Roman Catholic Church—that is established in this Province beyond all shadow of doubt—and the government itself will have to lean upon it for protection. It is to be expected that in the exercise of power, that Church will take care to secure their own supre-The current volumes of the transactions of the Geological Society, and the Royal Asiatic Society, have also been regularly received, a proof of considerable liberality on the part of those Societies, which does them high honour. their conscientions adversaries—that they will leave them the substance of liberty of conscience, and civil liberty, free from

bunals of the country that shall protect them in life and pro-We calculate now upon a radical majority in the House of seven or eight—the Great Liberals themselves, expect it to be larger. But that is enough to carry all their measures. These Consul Buchanan, as Chairman of the Commissioners for the distribution of the Stock, in pursuance of notice that he would distribution of the Stock, in pursuance of notice that he would attend at Hamilton on the 17th, and at Toronto on the 18th inst. to receive subscriptions for the stock of 5000 shares at £25 per share—within less than three hours—in fact, as fast so the money could be counted and receipts drawn—dispased to the stock of the stock content with what they have secured, whit they let that their system alone. Will they establish one University for the province at large, and put down denominational colleges, or will they pander in power to denominational influence? There are projects on foot with reference to the Colonies, which require able minds to mature them to perfection. For the initiatory steps in some of these the previous administration can take credit. They have given them a right direction, it is to be oped that our new men will not in their party zeal divert it— ut will carry them out in a wise and enlightened spirit. The commerce of the country—the development of its resources—railway enterprise of British capitalists within in—may be all dependent upon the legislation for the next four years. We look forward to it with well founded apprehension. We cannot have that confidence in them that we should have been inclined to place in those who had preceeded them and took an interest; these things—and who respectful and took an interest; the second and the secon nterest in these things-and who were not disposed to deal with them in a party or exclusive spirit. But it will be our duty still to give to all their designs which have the welfare of the province in view, their proper degree of support—we will not imitate the bad example of their press for the last four years,

or pander to popular prejudice and passion, at the expense quisite. When will Toronto rouse up to her interests?—
Patriot.

UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.—On Saturday morning, the 7th inst., the River Mail Steamer Gildersleeve, Capt. Maxwell, left Kingston for Lachine at 4 o'clock a. m. and arrived at the left Kingston for Lachine at 4 o'clock a. m. and arrived at the stored an honest action to the Excise Department and the trealeft Kingston for Lachine at 4 o'clock a. m. and arrived at the latter port at a quarter past 6 p. m., having called three times on the route to take in wood. The trip was made too, against one of the strongest easterly gales experienced this season, which delayed the boat fully an hour. This experimental trip of the Gildersleeve shews plainly that instead of 24 hours being occupied on the passage from Kingston to Lachine, as at present, the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter.

The Returns\* so far as have yet been received stand as fol-Howe and Mott. McNab and Doyle. County of Colchester Township of Londonderry Fleming.

County of Cumberland Dickey and Fulton. G. R. Young and A. Robert-H. Blackadar. Desbarres and M'Donald. Henry r and McLeod. J. B. Uniacke. Card and McDougall. Songster (under protest). r " of Newport Hall and Moore. Beckwith. Brown. Hon. Attorney General. A. Whitman. Huntington. Killam. Ryder. McKenna. Homer. Freeman and Campbell. Mignowitz and Ernst. Township of Lunenburg

\* Those marked r the Radical prints suppose to be on their side. \_Halifax Times. will be in request here this harvest.

8,773 acres have been brought under cultivation this year.—

In late Militaty Gazettes, the promotion of Lieut. Pattinson by purchase, to a troop in the 16th Lancers, and his exchange to the 10th Hussars, were announced. Capt. Pattinson is a native of Canada, where he has relatives and friends, who have watched his millitary career with interest, and who will rejoice

Toronto Markets, August 19.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 3s. 9d.; 2s. 3d.; 19 esc., 5d.; Flour, superfine, per barrel, 2s.; do. fine, 2s., 6d.; Pass, 2s., 6d.; Flour, superfine, per barrel, 2s., 6d.; 2s., 6d.; Plour, superfine, per barrel, King's College, Toronto.

1847-8. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Rev. J. BEAVAN, D. D. Ethics. Metaphysics. Biblical Literature. Chemistry. Experimental Philosophy.

Rev. J. McCAUL, L. L. D. Classical Literature.

At Rev. R. MURRAY, Natural Philosophy. The Fee for all the subjects appointed for each Term, is £4 per Term.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Chemistry.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Theory & Practice of Medicine. J. KING, M. D. W. BEAUMONT, F. R. C. Principles & Practice of Surgery. Materia Medica & Pharmacy.

W. B. NICOL, Esq., H. SULLIVAN, M. R. C. S., Practical Anatomy. The Fee for each is £3 10s. per Course of six months, or £5

H. H. CROFT, Esquire, L. O'BRIEN, M. D. Practical Chemistry. Medical Jurisprudence The Fee for each is £2 10s. per Course of three months, or £4 ) Obstetrics & Diseases of Women

G. HERRICK, M. D. and Children. The ree is 22 Vos. per Course of six months, or 24 respetu FACULTY OF LAW.

W. H. BLAKE, B. A. Law and Jurisprudence. Rev. J. McCaul, L. L. D. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres The Fee for each is £1 per Term. FACULTY OF DIVINITY. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Divinity.

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

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

EXAMINATIONS .- MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847: October 8 and 9-Private for admission. October 11 to 14-For University, U. C. College, and District October 15 and 16 -- For Jameson Medal.

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

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

Thursday, October 28, is appointed for admission to Degrees and for Matriculation of Students. King's College, Toronto, August, 1847. H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce that it is his intention to continue the publication of

THE MAPLE LEAF; and that the volume for 1848 is already in preparation. It will considerably larger than that published last season, it being ntended to increase the quantity of letter-press, and also the number of Illustrations, but without any addition to the price. H. R. respectfully requests that Literary contributions forwarded to him (post-paid) before September 20th, as the

the Printer, soon after that date, in order to ensure the execu-

tion of the orders of the Trade before the close of the Toronto, August 20, 1847.

EDUCATION. THE business of the Home District Grammar Sch

HENRY ROWSELL

will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on Mon-day, the 6th of September next, at the usual hour. A few vecancies for BOARDERS. Terms for both Day-pupils and Boarders very moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Young Ladies' Seminary will also be RE-OPENED, on the same day. Toronto, Nelson Street, ? 27th Aug., 1847. 527-4

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

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

A general assortment of Hardware,

Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns.

His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham Wolverhampton, and New York, he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will English, Banks, and Swedes Iron.

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

Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. &c. All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by

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

Bishop's College LENNOXVILLE. THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to

the Public that MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 4th of September next. For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. NICOLS, Princi-August 20th, 1847.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

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

Terms per Quarter of Twelve Weeks: .....£6 0 Tuition in the several branches of an English education, comprising Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic; together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work..... Rudiments alone ..... ..... Use of the Piano ...... 0 10 0 Each Boarder to provide Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Toronto, Aug. 9, 1847.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL NTENDS RE-OPENING her Establishment for a limited

Two Vacancies for Pupils. Terms known on application to MRS. CAMPBELL. Brockville, August 4th, 1847.

MISS MACNALLY

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

Miss M.N. has had many years' experience as a finishing that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHES, Rector of Holywell and Nuding-worth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart, and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance

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

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

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

TERMS: French Language .. ..£1 15 0 Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Drawing ..... Cography, History, Astronomy, and Use or Globes. Fancy Works English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work Use of Piano .... Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets,

two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve. Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure.

REFERENCES: THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. THE REV, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill.

WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, ESQ. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. 36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman. Toronto, August, 1847.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. SERVICE & PORTER

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

Plain and Fancy Straws. S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the priorist stated can be made.

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

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament SHARES £100 EACH.

Monthly Subscriptions ...... 10s. 0d. per share. Entrance Fee ... ..... 2s. 6d. per share. Management Fee ...... Os 71d. per share, per month Transfer Fee ... ...... 2s. 6d. per share

W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN, T. BRUNSKILL, THOS. CHAMPION. J. W. MUTTLEBURY,

> Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY Solicitor: J. W. MUTTLEBURY Bankers BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Office : No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto, (Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.) Toronto, July 1, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS: BUILDING SOCIETY.

SECOND LOAN MEETING. THE SECOND MONTHLY MEETING of the abo Society will be held in the HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September next, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will Loan or Advance £400, (four shares), or such further shares as

The shares will be put up to competition in the same manner as at the last Meeting.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the HALL, at SIX o'clock, P.M., to enable those who may be in arrears to pay up; and to receive the THIRD INSTALMENT, which is due on that

By Order of the Board, A. B. TOWNLEY, Secretary & Treasurer Toronto, 26th August, 1847.

BIRTHS. In this city, on Thursday the 19th inst., Mrs. J. Dodsley Humphreys of a son.

In this city, on Thursday the 19th inst., the lady of John Ford Maddock, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 29th July, at Parish Church, Eastrington, Yorkshire,

on the 29th July, at Parish Church, Eastrington, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Douglass Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, Rector of Walkington, to Ann, only daughter of Joseph Simpson Esq. of Sandholmanear Howden.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Arthur Griffiths, Esq., of Thornhill, to Susannah, eldest daughter of N. Gatchell, Esq., Bonds Lake. DIED. On the 19th inst., Herbert Clarke, infant son of James Na-

tion, Esq., aged 1 year and 6 days.

On Monday, the 26th July, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Mr. S. Rowsell, of 31 Cheapside, London, and of Lower Tulse Hill, Brixton, Surrey, England; mother of Mr. Henry Rowsell, of this city.

At Montreal on Sunday the 22d inst., Sarah Anne, widow of the late J. H. Winn, Esq., of Toronto, aged 61 years. In Oshawa, Whitby, on the 22nd inst., Emily Jane, infant daughter of the Rev. John Pentland.

daughter of the Rev. John Pentland.

In Kingston, on the 10th inst.. Mary Harriet, and on the 23rd inst., Emma Jane, twin children of G. A. Mailleur, Esq., Sarveyor of Customs, Port of Kingston.

On Monday, 19th July, at the residence of C. Richardson, Esq., Field House, Whitby, Colonel Samuel Rudyerd, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, son of the late Lieut. General Henry Rudyerd, of the Royal Engineers. This much lamented officer served his country for a period of 45 years on full pay, of which 16 were passed in Ceylon and the East and West Indies; and it appears, by an extract from Hart's Area Lieut. Indies; and it appears, by an extract from Hart's Army List, that he was engaged as follows:—" Colonel Rudyerd served in bomb vessels on the coast of France, in 1804. Present in two battles and the capture of a fortress, in the Travancore war, East Indies; served also in the campaign of 1815, including Quatre Bras and the ever memorable battle of Waterloo.—

LETTERS received to Thursday, August 26: A. MacDougall; Messrs. Wm. Miller & Co.; W. H. Bottum, Esq., rem. on account of the Diocesan Press.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. TENDS RE-OPENING her Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies (as Boarders) September the letter of "A Catholic" this week. It will appear in our

next. The letters of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara and Veritas have been deferred from the same cause.

525-4in Several editorial articles are unavoidably postponed,

LOVE. (From the Christian Year.)

The clouds that wrap the setting sun When Autumn's softest gleams are ending, Where all bright bues together run, In sweet confusion blending: Why, as we watch their floating wreath, Seem they the breath of life to breathe To Fancy's eye their motions prove They mantle round the sun for love.

When up some woodland dale we catch Or with pleas'd ear hewilder'd watch His chime of restless motion; Still, as the surging waves retire They seem to gasp with strong desire; Such signs of love old Ocean gives, We cannot choose but think he lives. Would'st thou the life of souls discern? Nor human wisdom, nor divine. Helps thee by aught beside to learn; Love is life's only sign.

The spring of the regenerate heart— The pulse, the glow of every part— Is the true love of Christ our Lord,

PARABLE OF THE TEN VIRGINS. (From Conversations on the Parables of the New Testament for the use of Children, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley.)

As man embraced, as God adored

Mrs. B .- We will begin, then, at once, with the parable of the Ten Virgins.

"Then," says our Lord, speaking of the last day, ushall the bingdom of heaven be likened anto ten virgins, which took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom."

Henry .- What, is this another parable about a

Mrs. B .- Yes; and the meaning of the verse is, when he returned.

go on, I will not stop you again.

were foolish." Their wisdom or folly we shall see mean? If the oil means what you said it did, there directly. "They that were foolish took their lamps, is no one that can sell it. and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in Mrs. B.—There is indeed but one from whom it CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VESTtheir vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. And at miding there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom you will read and admire in the Holy Scriptures; by the most splendid of all his prophets, whose writings you will read and admire in the Holy Scriptures; by also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the cometh, go ye out to meet him. Then all those vir- the mouth of Isaiah, that one has called to all his peogins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish ple, saying, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to price said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps the waters; and he that hath no money; come ye, are gone out: but the wise answered, saying, Not so, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye money, and without price." The only price that God rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."

but it seems to be very ill-natured and selfish. abundance for themselves, or more than was necessary, him, if we put off from day to day, he may at length then, indeed, they ought to have given to their neigh- come as he says he will, "as a thief in the night," we bours who were in want of it; and that without con- know not when, nor how soon; and if our sorrow and sidering whether they were in want by their own alarm be too late, we have only to look to the parable neglect or not; but it is the duty of every one to at- before us, to see what will be our fate. While we tend to his own necessities; and to give away what we are in this world, while we are still in the land of the require to perform a part of our dnty, in order to assist mercy, we are told to "ask, and we shall have; to tingu others, is an act, not of generosity, but of injustice as knock, and it shall be opened unto us:' but when the well as folly. The five wise virgins had provided oil bridegroom has shut to the door, then his gracious for themselves, to perform that which they were bound permission ceases: then to them that knock, saying,

it seemed very hard upon the others.

oil, as well as the wise?

themselves? The wise virgins, however, gave them by the time of the bridegroom coming. Does it mean the best advice; "We have none to spare; if we give the day of judgment, or does it mean the day of our to you we shall also be in fault: but lose no more death? time, go to them that sell, and buy for yourselves; Mrs. B.—They are to us, my dear girl, one and perhaps you may yet be in time to be admitted to the the same thing: "for whatever may be the season the door was shut. Afterward came also the other throne, and their place shall no more be found; the virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us. But he end of the world with respect to each individual, answered and said, Verily I say unto you I know you takes place at the conclusion of his own life.

sion in the Scriptures, meaning, as it does here, I dis- be called into the presence of God, our Maker and own you, I refuse to acknowledge you. In this in- Judge; and fearful indeed, for those who have lived, stance it is as if the bridegroom had said, "You claim and are living, in a regular course of violating his laws, to be admitted, and pretend to be my followers and aud neglecting his commandments! And, as we know attendants; I know you not as such, I know of none not whether it may not be our fate to be thus called, such, but those who were in attendance when I re- how anxiously should we follow the command with turned, who were fulfilling their duties, and who, which our Saviour Christ concludes this very parable having been ready, have long been admitted. The which we have now been reading; "Watch, therefore; door is now shut, and I can no longer allow you to for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the come in." And now can you apply this parable? Son of man cometh: and in another place, he adds,

means, after what we were talking about just before Here is our true safety; hence we may obtain the we began to read it.

Mrs. B .- Well my love, what does it mean? Mary .- It means, mamma, I think, that we should with the saints in light. be ready prepared whenever our Lord calls for us. Mrs. B .- And that if we are not so ready-?

Mary .- That he will not admit us to heaven. as to the object which the parable has in view; let us parison with eternal duration, is the longest life of man! now consider it verse by verse. In the first place, I How little does it signify whether we live here twenty, wish you to observe, that all the ten virgins, the wise fifty, or a hundred years, if at the end of our life we and the foolish alike, lit their lamps, and went forth are prepared for that better life which is to come! If to meet the oridegroom. What do you think this

of persons; all of whom, however, are outwardly and bless our conversations here, and these our endeavours of whom are instructed in their duties, and have "lit watchfulness over our own hearts, and constant subof them were wise, and five were foolish."

Mary .- Then, mamma, if all this is meant, what is "Amen! Even so, come Lord Jesus." the oil, which the wise ones took with them, and the

foolish did not? Mrs. B .- You know that if you light the wick of a lamp, and put no oil underneath it, the lamp will burn a very short time indeed, and then go out; and the lamps which were used by the Jews required to have oil poured upon them constantly, to keep them burning; in that respect they were a fitter representation.

Sixtinesandunder, 2s. d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made whereparties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of the Church of the Churc a lamp, and put no oil underneath it, the lamp will burning; in that respect they were a fitter representation, than those which we now use, of the spiritual meaning of the parable. It is not enough, you see, to light the lamp, even though it be lit from the word to be widely and generally diffused. then, that which must feed it, is the word, and the love, and the spirit of God: constant and daily prayer for his grace, study of his will, and attention to his commands. Without this, the flame will soon go out, and when our Lord calls us, we shall wish in vain that we had not neglected this preparation. But to make of God: though religion be kindled in our hearts, yet

it effectually, unceasing watchfulness is necessary, lest we fall into temptation.

Mary .- But, mamma, even the wise virgins slumbered and slept, while they were waiting for the bridegroom; that was not very watchful, was it?

Mrs. B .- And it is very possible, that this may be intended to teach us, that even the very best among us occasionally slumber, and are negligent over our duty; to show us how far we all come short of the riveted and repaired. perfect law of God; and at the same time to encourage us with the hope, that if we not only light our lamps, but make a provision of oil in our souls to feed them, God, for Christ's sake, will not severely visit our

Henry -How frightened the foolish virgins must have been, when they found that they had no time to

get any more oil!

that religion which was taught him as a child: having made no preparation to receive the great Bridegroom, when he shall come to judge the world, is at length awoke from his slumber by the awful cry, "He cometh!" When he finds himself visited by disease, laid upon a bed from which he shall never rise; but from which, according to all probability, in a very few hours, he shall be summoned to appear before his Judge, to account for his neglect of that precious light, which was given to him to keep burning?

Mary .- How dreadful, mamma! but I am sure I have heard of persons who had been very wicked, and who repented and were very good when they found that they were dying. Do you mean that they would

Mrs. B .- God alone, my love, who knows all hearts, can know what are the real feelings of such persons, article of and he alone can judge how far such late repentance can be admitted before him "who is set on the throne, who judgeth right;" but at least the risk of such perhaps, not very clear without understanding some- delay is awful. The Lord may come without even thing of the Jewish customs with regard to marriages. such short warning; the sinner may be cut off in a thing of the Jewish customs with regard to marriages.

They are all celebrated at night; and the new married souple go about in a sort of procession for some time, with all their relations and friends attending them, with drums and trumpets, and lights. When they return home, they find the whole house lighted up, and a feast prepared, and the servants and attendants, and a feast prepared, and the servants and attendants, to keep his light burning in our hearts. But he who with torches or lamps, waiting to receive them. These feels that he has too long neglected the care of his style and at moderate prices. ten virgins, therefore, who are spoken of, were some of soul, and has suffered the fire of his religion to grow those whose duty it was to remain in the house, and cold and dim, he should hasten, before it be too late, "go forth to meet the bridegroom," with their lamps, to redeem the time: and knowing that none of his fellow-creatures have enough for them and him, that Henry .- Thank you, mamma; and now, if you will none of them can aid him, he should "go to them that sell, and buy for himself."

Mrs. B.—" And five of them were wise, and five Mary.—To those that sell, mamma! How do you

demands, is a humble and a contrite heart; when such Henry .- That may have been very wise, mamma; a one is offered to him, he will give his Holy Spirit, he will light again the dying lamp, and make it burn Mrs. B.-No, my love, not so; if they had had brightly to the last. But if we neglect to apply to to do: and they could not give to the others, without "Lord, Lord, open to us," the fearful answer shall be neglecting the orders which they had themselves re- "I know ye no another Gospel, "the master of the house is risen up, Henry .- I suppose you are right, mamma; but still, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open Mrs. B.—But whose fault was it, that they had not unto us; he shall answer and say unto you, I know ye

iniquity.' Mrs. B.—Well, then, whom had they to blame but Mary.—Mamma, I do not quite know what is meant

"But," continues the parable, "while they appointed in the secret counsels of God for that great went to buy, the bridegroom came; and they that and terrible day, when the heavens and the earth shall were ready went in with him to the marriage; and flee from the face of him who shall be seated on the

Mary .- Then, mamma, what a terrible thing it must Mary.—What did he mean by saying, I know you be to die suddenly! And yet one hears of it every day. Mrs. B .- Sudden death, my love, is an awful idea Mrs B .- It is not an uncommon form of expres- to any one, even to the best among us: it is fearful to Mary .- Yes, mamma, I think I know what it "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." daily supply of heavenly oil to keep our lamps burn- carry on his business at his Old Stand, ing, till we are called to our everlasting inheritance

> Mary .- Mamma, I hope we shall always try to be their favours. ready whenever God is pleased to call us: but I do hope we may all live a long time yet.

Mrs. B .- Very well, my love, you are quite right Mrs. B .- And yet, dear child, how short, in comby our death, we lose for a while those whom we most Mary .- I do not know, mamma; it surely does not love on earth, we shall yet meet them again in an mean that they all meant and tried to do their duty. eternity of happiness inconceivable in heaven! May Mrs. B .- Most assuredly not, my love; but we that merciful and gracious God so direct and sanctify may take them to represent two very different sorts here all that we do, and say, and think; may he so in name Christians; all of whom alike have been called, and ordered to attend at the heavenly feast: all life longer or shorter, it may be passed in constant their lamps" by the sacred light of the word of God, mission to his most holy will! So, when he shall call and the Gospel of Jesus Christ; but who afterwards upon each of us, when we shall hear the awful warnconduct themselves in very different ways; "for five ing, "Behold, I come quickly," he may give us boldness to answer, with the holy Apostle St. John,

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