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# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Presented at the Annual Meeting at Toronto, held on Wednesday, June 6th, 1849.

THE primitive ages of Christianity were alike remarkable

for the constancy, with which its professors endured persecution on account of their religion, and for the singular love and good will which they exhibited in their relations to each other. So great, indeed, was the mutual charity of Christians, and 80 fully and faithfully did they carry out the new commandment of their Divine Master, that their conduct, on this point, failed not to attract the attention of the heathen, and elicit their admiration. Amongst the most pleasing records of the infant Church, we find it stated that "all that believ together, and had all things common," and we are told, that as possessed goods or property disposed of them, and pl the money in the Apostles' hands, for the common support themselves and their brethren. It is not intended, by these remarks, to recommend an exactly similar line of conduct in these days, nor, even if it appeared desirable, would it be Possible, in our present social state, to literally adopt the same course: besides which, the external relations of Christianity with the world itself have gradually undergone a great change in the course of eighteen centuries, and it must be evident to all, that rules, which were admirably adapted to the wants of a small society, numbering at most a few thousand souls, would become totally inapplicable, when, in the lapse of time, whole nations should, according to the promise, be received within the pale of the Church of God. Yet, without adhering to the letter, this simple record of what was certainly an Apostolic practice, teaches most forcibly the necessity of being charitable according to our ability, that it is incumbent upon all Christians, in all ages of the Church, to remember the oneness and the closeness of those sacred ties by which they are joined together, as having "one Lord, one faith, one Baptism," and that it is, therefore, their bounden duty to contribute a portion of their worldly substance for the support of the ministrations of religion, and for the proper relief of the wants of their poorer brethren.

Believing that the Christian religion still produced the same fruit as in Apostolic times, and that the charity of the people only required to be called into action, this Society was established about seven years ago, for charitable purposes, chiefly by the exertions of our venerable Diocesan, and the Chief Justice of Upper Canada. As may be seen by the Annual Reports of its proceedings, this Society has proved itself. itself, from the first, an useful handmaid in many things Connected with the temporal interests of the Church in this Diocese. Several special objects, which were provided for by the Constitution, and for the furtherance of which funds are annually procured, through the medium of special sermons, are being now successfully carried out; the Widows and Orphans' Fund has, after much careful deliberation, been brought into operation. From another special Fund eight Missionaries are supported, either in part or whole; while from another, Several deserving young men have been provided with a portion of the means requisite for pursuing their theological studies in the Institution at Cobourg. It is a matter of great satisfaction, to be able to observe the increasing confidence which is, year after year, reposed in this Society, as upon this the ultimate success of every charitable association must mainly depend: nor is it unreasonable that such confidence Should exist, for, as was stated last year, the General Monthly Meetings of the Society are open to every member, and no measure of importance is ever brought up for regular discussion vithout some previous notice being publicly given to the Diocese, so that all, who feel inclined, may take a part in such proceedings, either personally or by letter. And it is believed, that as long as this Society is, in this way, careful to remember its true character, as a charitable Incorporation, it will continue, as heretofore, to receive the support of all zealous members of the Church, and to prove itself a serviceable auxiliary in carrying out several legitimate objects of charity, Which are not provided for by our parochial system.

In concluding these few introductory remarks, and in pre-Senting the Seventh Annual Report of its proceedings, The Church Society of this Diocese thankfully embraces the present public opportunity, of recording its humble thanks to Almighty God, for the considerable measure of success with which He has again been pleased to bless the labours, undertail. taken in its behalf during the last twelve months.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a brief account of the Society's Income for the past year:

During the first few years of the Society's operations, it was always customary to include, under the head of actual deome, the amount of receipts from sales in the Depository, and also of the rents received from Lands, held in trust for Special purposes: but it soon became apparent that this system, Persevered in, might unintentionally mislead the members the Society, with regard to the amount of resources actually wailable from year to year; and it was therefore deemed disable, that, for the future, the account of actual Income should be confined to the amount of charitable contributions ceived during the year, and the dividends arising from the nonies invested for general purposes. This new arrangement now been carried our for two successive years, and has given general satisfaction to the members of the Society.

Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1849, (not including monies received on trust, and sales in

Depository......£2010 18 3 The amount of Income was last year increased by the proceeds of the Sermon preached on Good Friday, 1847, in behalf of the distressed Irish and Scotch, which collection Passed through the hands of the Society's Treasurer, and was Deducting, therefore, this item, the statement of accounts for this year exhibits a very slight increase of Income over that of last year, a state of things which is certainly gratifying and and encouraging, as it might have been reasonably expected that the funds of a charitable Society, which entirely depends on voluntary contributions, would have actually decreased during a year of such unwonted commercial distress as the

The Income of the several District Branches of this Society again been very considerable, and has this year amounted £1216 2 2½ Deduct proportion remitted to Parent Society

(about) ......£399 0 0

Which leaves a balance of...... £827 2  $2\frac{1}{2}$ To which add the Income of the Parent Society......£2010 18 3

Total receipts of Society and District Branches for the year ending 31st

March, 1849.....£2838 0 51

While on the subject of income and expenditure, the Society trusts, that it will not be thought out of place, if it embrace the opportunity thus afforded of urging upon all its members the necessity of renewed exertions in its behalf, not only with regard to such special objects, as are provided for through the medium of Annual Sermons, but more particularly with regard to the funds, which are available for general purposes. The expenses incurred in the management of this Society, including rent of house, salaries, taxes, fuel and light, stationary and postage, may be taken at £375 per annum. To this must be added the cost of the Annual Report, of which 2500 copies are annually distributed in the Diocese, and which cannot be provided for much less than £75. These two items make a total sum of £450, permanently chargeable, year by year, on the funds available for general purposes. Now, by referring to the appendix of the last Annual Report, it will be seen, that the receipts under this head slightly exceeded the amount required for current expenses in the same year, while for this year there is no excess of receipts at all, and therefore, unless the income for general purposes be for the future much increased, it will not be in the Society's power to continue its annual grant of £1 5s. for each Clergyman to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, or to make small special grants to such Missions as most require assistance, which this Society had done from the first, according to its ability. The amount of the fund available for general objects will undoubtedly appear many, but all who refer to the Constitution of the will immediately perceive that only a very moderate

porti n of the funds is really available for this purpose, the large: portion being subscribed for some definite object, as, for instance, the proceeds of the Annual Sermons, from which the greater portion of these means are derived, are always given for special purposes: of a like nature are most of the donations, which, therefore, merely pass through the Treasurer's hands, and are placed to the credit of some particular Trust, without affording any addition to the fund available for general purposes; consequently that portion of the Society's Income, which is subscribed under this head, is mainly derived from the proportion received by the Parent Society, of the collections made in the District Branches, and the several Parochial Associations. It is earnestly hoped that the Income for General Purposes will hereafter be so far increased, by the formation of new Parochial Associations and donations, that the Society may be enabled to sustain its new liabilities on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and continue its system of making small grants for specific purposes, a system which has proved beneficial to the Society itself, and has never failed to call forth increased local exertion in those Parishes to which the grants have been made.

#### THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

During the past year, three sermons have been preached for Diocesan purposes, and considerable sums have been collected in behalf of the special objects provided for by the Nineteenth Article of the Constitution. The call, which was made two years ago by the Society, upon all the Clergy, to assist in carrying out the various objects, for which these sermons were severally intended to make provision, continues to be most kindly and liberally answered. It would appear likewise, that the collections have again been much more general, than they used to be, during the first years of the Society's operations, in proof of which it will be enough to mention, that collections have been this year received at 194 Stations for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and at no less than 198 in connection with the sermon which has been preached during the year for Missionary purposes.

### THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

During a great part of the last year, the Society gave much of its attention to the subject of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, with the view of making its assistance immediately available, and in the hope of being able to place the fund upon a satisfactory footing, in regard to the amount of income, and the method of distribution. The Society believes that it will not, on the present occasion, be out of place to briefly recapitulate the labours which have been entered into on behalf of this most important matter.

The subject was originally discussed by the Society at the general monthly meeting held in March 1848; and the general principles of a plan, embodied in the draft of a Bylaw and then submitted for consideration, were approved by the Society. Some modifications were, however, suggested, and adopted at this meeting, and a Committee was appointed to revise and alter the draft of the By-law in such particulars, as seemed expedient to the Society. This was accordingly done, and together with the amended one, the Committee also brought up the draft of another By-law which they considered safer and more practicable, but which differed from the original one in two important particulars: first, in dispensing with the compulsory contributions of £1 5s. per annum from the Clergy, and substituting in lieu of such contribution a grant from the general funds of the Society; secondly, in no onger making the benefit conferred an annuity £50 in all cases, but substituting instead a Committee of three, whose duty it shall be, to receive and decide upon all applications in behalf of any Widows or Orphans, and providing that no pension or annuity to be granted by the Church Society,

through such Committee, or otherwise, should exceed £50. At the adjourned meeting held on 17th May for the final settlement of this subject, his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that he recommended that no final decision on this matter should be made until after the annual meeting in June, as he wished that the proposed By-law should be for a time submitted for the general consideration of the Clergy and Laity throughout the Diocese. In accordance with this recommendation, the subject was laid over to October, and a By-law was finally adopted at the adjourned meeting held in December, which provided for a certain annuity of £50 in all cases, as long as the disposable funds are sufficient to meet such a charge; and instead of a special Committee, referred everything connected with the Widows and Orphans' Fund to the Standing Committee.

It will be seen by a perusal of this By-law (printed in the appendix of the Annual Report for this year) that, as was briefly stated under the head of income and expenditure, it is intended, whenever circumstances will admit, to appropriate annually about £150 to the Widows and Orphans' Fund from such resources, as are available for general purposes. This can be done for the current year from monies which the Society was enabled to accumulate during the first years of its operations; but it will be impossible, for the future, to make such an annual appropriation as this, unless increased exertions are immediately made with reference to that portion of the Society's income, from which it is provided that such assistance shall

The Rev. Mr. Waddilove, to whom this Diocese owes a large debt of gratitude, has generously presented the sum of £50 sterling to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

## DEPOSITORY.

The issues in the Depository, including grants of books to the value of £99, have amounted to £1,018 6s. 1½d.; being an increase of nearly £200 over the amount received from the same source during the previous twelve months. With reference to its Depository, the Society last year adopted a report made by a special Committee, recommending that Branch Depositories should for the future be permitted to purchase books to the value of £50 on a six month's credit; promissory notes to the satisfaction of the Treasurer being given in all such transactions. The Midland District Branch has availed itself of this privilege during the past year. The stock in the Depository is now sufficiently large for ordinary purposes, and has been so much increased during the past year, that it will in future be possible to limit the expenditure for books to the actual amount of sales. It is also confidently hoped that the profits from the Depository will soon be sufficient either to pay interest on the monies invested in it, or to return some part of the capital advanced by the Society, and thus render very material assistance to the fund for general purposes.

| There have been circulated during the past year<br>the medium of the Depository as follows:— | , through |
|--|-----------|
| Bibles   | 853       |

| Testaments                                 | 1230 |
|--|------|
|  |      |
| Publications of this Society               |      |
| Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge- |      |
| Bound Books                                | 1310 |
| Bristol Tract Society                      | 1237 |
| Miscellaneous—Bound 1109                   |      |
| Tracts 357                                 |      |
|  | 1466 |
|  |      |

Total ...... 20325 PROPERTY INVESTED IN STOCK.

The sum of £79 17s. 6d. has this year been paid on instalments upon Building Society Shares held on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Four shares in the Commercial Bank Stock, value £102 3s. 3d., and four lots of land in the Home District, on which the sum of £142 12s. 4d. has been paid, have been transferred to the same fund, making a total of £326 13s. 1d. invested during the year in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The sum of £50 has been loaned from the Septuagessima Fund. The investments in lands have been £17 11s. 6d., and the disbursements on land during the same period have been £81 3s. 83d., which latter are charged to the parties interested in such lands.

Besides the investments just above mentioned, the following small special grants have been made by the Society during the past year:-Assistance to a Clergyman's Widow.....£ 9 0 0 Carriage of a parcel of clothing for the Muncey Town Indians ...... 2 12 6

Church at Muncey Town ...... 25 0 0 Church at the Consecon ...... 12 10 0 On account of the Church in Mono ...... 12 10 0 St. James's Parsonage, City of Kingston...... 12 10 0 Church at Vienna ...... 12 10 0 Mrs. Peterson, ..... 5 0 0 Church at Norwichville ...... 12 10 0

Grants of Service Books have also been made to the Rev. John McIntyre, Rev. W. Bleasdell, Rev. Charles Ruttan, Rev. A. St. George Caulfield, Rev. Geo. Bourn, Rev. H. C. Cooper, Rev. W. S. Darling, and the Rev. R. G. Cox, for the use of Churches (in most cases newly erected) in their respective Missions.

Books and Tracts to the amount of £2 10s. respectively, have been granted to the following Clergymen for distribution in their several parishes:-

The Rev. S. B. Ardagh, The Rev. H. Brent, R. G. Cox, Charles Ruttan,

H. E. Plees; 66 S. S. Strong, R. Shanklin, J. W. Allen, R. J. Macgeorge, W. M. Herchmer, R. V. Rogers, F. N. Sandys,

John Fletcher, N. Watkins, W. Bleasdell, Geo. Bourn, F. D. Fauquier, E. J. Boswell, 66 W. Grieg, W. H. Ripley, T. B. Fuller, H. C. Cooper.

The Society has this year contributed to the support of eight Missionaries, all of whom are maintained in the Diocese, either entirely from the Society's Funds, or by the congregations to whom they minister, with the Society's assistance. One Indian interpreter is yet supported, and a small grant is still continued to one Catechist and Schoolmaster.

The Bishop of Toronto has this year granted assistance to six students from the Bishops Students' Fund. The Society has granted annuities to three Clergymens' Widows and two Orphan Children of a deceased Clergyman, from the fund provided for that purpose.

There is not much to communicate under this head in the Report for this year. Several donations of land, some of considerable value, have been made for Church purposes. It is hoped that the unendowed Misssions will use every exertion to provide for themselves landed endowments whilst wild lands can be procured at so small a cost, and on such easy terms. If each parish would contribute £10 per annum for ten years, a lot of 200 acres could be procured, which might be leased on liberal terms, and at the expiration of only a few years would be so much improved in value, that it would be capable of producing an income; so that by using a little forethought now to procure land, even if distant from the Church which it is intended to endow, the time would soon come, when such lands might be exchanged for a farm in the immediate vicinity. Several Parochial Associations in the Diocese have done this, and there is little doubt, but that wherever the plan is adopted by men really in earnest, it will be carried into effectual operation. A peculiar obligation lies upon this present generation to provide for the future, inasmuch as this Diocese is now sharing largely in the liberality of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and our people are thereby greatly assisted in providing for the proper maintenance of our Clergy and the ministrations of the Church. And as this support cannot be continued to the next genera. tion, it surely becomes not only an act of duty on the part of the present generation, but also a simple expression of their gratitude to provide, as far as lies in their power, for the benefit of those who come after them.

## DISTRICT BRANCHES.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that during the past year favourable Reports have been received from most of the District Branches, whose operations are becoming annually more systematic and interesting; and the Society trusts that every exertion will be made to support these labours, which have been so faithfully undertaken, as the successful working of the Parent Society must, in a great measure, depend on the zealous co-operation of its District Branches.

The District Branches are now ten in number.

6. Gore and Wellington, 1. Newcastle, 2. Midland and Victoria, 7. London, Westernand Huron, 3. Prince Edward, 8. Brock,

4. Eastern, Johnstown, Bath- 9. Talbot, urst and Dalhousie, 10. Colborne. 5. Niagara,

## Newcastle District.

As is commonly the case in every new country, this District exhibits an abundant field for Missionary labour, but only a scanty few to tend and gather in the fruits. During the year, meetings have been held in all the parishes on behalf of the Society. Meetings were likewise held in many places in which there is no resident Clergyman. Vigorous exertions are being made by the inhabitants of Cartwright and Manvers to secure the services of a resident Missionary for these Townships. Percy and Seymour are also endeavouring to obtain the same privilege in both Townships. A subscription towards the maintenance of a Clergyman has been commenced, and in Seymour it has been prosecuted with real earnestness.

There are five Parochial Associations in connection with this Branch, and the sum received by them during the year has amounted to £132 5s. 4d.

Midland and Victoria District.

A plan had long been formed by this Branch, of employing one Missionary in the two united Districts. The Victoria District, however, exerted itself so strenuously and successfully, as to become by itself, capable of supporting a Clergyman, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy was accordingly appointed as its Travelling Missionary. The Midland District immediately made the necessary arrangements for securing to itself the services of another Clergyman, and the Rev. J. W. Allen was appointed Missionary for this District on the first day of August last. This gentleman was ordained Deacon at the Bishop's last general Ordination at Hamilton. The obligations undertaken by this Branch are as follows: In the Pittsburg Mission, £50; to the Travelling Missionary of the Midland District, £60; besides which, the one-fourth of all subscriptions and donations for general purposes are regularly remitted to the Parent Society.

This Branch have found themselves much assisted in their management of their Branch Depository by that regulation of the Parent Society, which allows them a credit of six months, to the amount of fifty pounds, in the purchase of Books and Tracts; and they further declare, that in their opinion, credit to a higher amount might be afforded to the District Branches, with benefit to the Church Society at

Several new Parochial Associations have been established in the Midland District. This improved state of things, it is believed, is the result of the appointment of a Travelling Missionary, for when Mr. Allen undertook this office, a feeling immediately arose, that exertions must be made for his support in quarters, where nothing had been done previously.

The Income of the Parochial Associations of the Midland District has amounted this year to £178 2s. 9d.

### Prince Edward District.

The Rev. Geo. Bourn has established Parochial Associations at Murray and the Consecon, the Income from which has been £13 6s. 10d.

#### Eastern District.

Reports have been received from the Parochial Associations at Prescott, Cornwall, Edwardsburg, Mountain, Winchester. Finch, Lansdowne, Portland, Kitley, Newboro'; total amount is not reported, but probably about £74. Two Travelling Missionaries are supported in these united Districts.

#### Niagara District.

The respected Chairman of this District Branch, (the Rev. W. Leeming, ) who, from the first, has so kindly presided over its deliberations, and has, for nearly seven years, continually aided it by his unfailing attendance at all its meetings, and his liberal contributions to its support, has been obliged, for a time, to withdraw from an active participation in its business. In consequence of Mr. Leeming's illness, the Bishop desired the Rev. C. L. Ingles, Travelling Missionary in this District, to take charge of Mr. Leeming's duty until his recovery, or some other arrangements could be made. Accordingly, Mr. Ingles repaired to the Parish of Chippawa on the 10th Nov., leaving the destitute portions of the District for a time without the services of a Traveling Missionary. This want has been, however, supplied by the appointment of Mr. Clark, who was ordained for this duty on St. Mark's day.

This District Branch continues to be managed in that excellent and earnest manner by which its proceedings have been characterised from the first. It has eleven Parochial Associations organised, the Income from ten of which has been £282 1s. 10d. No Report was this year received from Fort. Erie, in consequence of the continued and very severe illness of the Rector.

## Gore and Wellington District.

The Reports of the different Parochial Associations connected with this Branch shew that the cause of the Society has been zealously and industriously advocated in every quarter of the united Districts, and the amount of their contributions to the general fund plainly evinces the success with which the exertions have been attended. Public meetings have been held in every Parish, and the objects of the Society have been generally made known, and the consequence has been that new Associations have been organised, while those which were languishing have been revived, and those, which were vigorously and carefully conducted, have been stimulated to make still greater exertions. The total receipts of this exceedingly well-managed Branch have amounted to £333 17s. 61d., being an increase of nearly £30 over the Income of last

A second Travelling Missionary has been for several months employed in these Districts. The senior Travelling Missionary, the Rev. D. Fraser, states that "his Mission throughout is prosperous, beyond his most sanguine expectations.

## London, Western, and Huron Districts.

The donations this year for special purposes in the town of London have amounted to the large sum of £416 5s., and the subscriptions for general purposes to £31 5s. The whole of this latter sum is most liberally given to the Parent Society. The sum of £6 2s. 6d., which appears in the Treasurer's account, received from this Branch this year, is the remittance for the previous year, but came to hand too late to be acknowledged in last year's Report. A remittance has also been received from Port Burwell. Amherstburg Parochial Association has been several years in operation, and remits a larger sum to the funds of the Parent Society than during any previous year. Remittances have been received, and Parochial Associations established in Moore, Sarnia and Plympton, Malden and Colchester.

The Income of this Branch has been £109 10s., exclusive of the special donations made by the London Parochial Association towards the building debt on their Church.

## Brock District.

The Rev. J. B. Worrell has been engaged in active duties within the District of Brock, generally, and in particular in the Parish of Woodstock, since August, 1848. An increase is announced from the Parish of Huntingford: no returns have been received by this Branch, except from Woodstock and Hungerford, but the hope is entertained of the formation of several Parochial Associations during the present year. The Income of this Branch has been £104 18s.

## Talbot District.

The District of Talbot has this year reported the Collection of £30 for the general purposes of the Society, which, with the addition of the Quarterly Collections, which have always been liberal, shows a great improvement in this small District, enjoying, as it does, only the services of one resident Cler-

## Colborne District.

No Report received.

Home and Simcoe Districts.

In the travelling Mission of the Simcoe District there are 16 Stations scattered through the various Townships, and widely separated from each other; viz.:- Essa, Innisfil, Medonte, King, Oro, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, Adjala and Mono, in all of which (with one exception) the congregations are good and attentive. Contributions to the Society have been, as was anticipated, generally much larger than those of last year, the sum of £26 10s. 11d. having been received; being nearly double the amount of the previous year. Contributions have been received from the following places:-Mono, Caledon, Adjala, Mulmur and Tosorontio, West Medonte and Flos, Coldwater and Nottawasaga, Oro and

The resident Clergy in the Simcoe District have also continued to the Society their usual support, contributions

Scarborough, Lloydtown, and Georgina still Common Faith which unites us,-the object continue their steady and untiring exertions of this Society being to supply a want which in behalf of the Society. Contributions have is known to be indispensable, and to supply this year also been received from Streetsville, it in a manner open to no exceptions on from Weston and Etobicoke, in both which political or other grounds, and by labours ardour, to advert to it in a general way, by republishing concomitants of the traffic in the blood and bone, the places regularly organized Parochial Associ- which provoke only to good works. ations have been established. Subscriptions have likewise been received from Newmarket and York Mills, but only from individuals. It is much to be regretted that, exclusive of the City of Toronto, there are only six Parochial Associations established in the Home District.

City of Toronto.

An important change has been made during the past year in this city, which, whilst it will, without doubt, largely increase the number of those, who take an active interest in the aggregate amount of funds, collected in behalf of the Society, will at the same time materially diminish the amount of money given for general purposes. Hitherto the whole sum contributed in this city was collected by the Society without the intervention of Parochial Committees, and applied to the fund available for general purposes. This will be the case no longer, as the Clergymen and Churchwardens of the several Churches in the town have now, under Article XVIII. of the Constitution, formed themselves into Parochial Committees, and consequently will which they were built. be entitled by the same Article to expend three-fourths of the sum respectively raised by them in their respective Missions, for such local objects as are specified in the Constitution of the Society.

The amount contributed by each parish, not only in the Home and Simcoe Districts, but also in every Association throughout the Diocese, so far as the same are reported to the Parent Society, will be seen, by reference to the summary of Donations and Subscriptions, which is annually published in the Appendix. Such is a general Report of the operations

in which the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has been engaged during the last twelve months. Whatever success has attended its labours must be humbly ascribed to Him from whom alone all good things come, and in whose sacred name every work must begin and continue. It will be found, in reviewing the exertions which have been faithfully sustained, during a period of seven years, that many of the various objects, for which the Society was Incorporated, have been successfully carried out. The Society has, by the passing of the By-law, an account of which has been given in the body of the Re- The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next port, been enabled to mature a plan for the General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, relief of the Widows and Orphans of the on Sunday, the 19th of August. Candidates for Clergy; the plan has been generally approv- Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested ed, and it is believed, that the clauses are to communicate without delay to the Rev. H.J. Grasett, completely practicable, and well adapted to Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, the necessities of the Diocese. It is now in and to be present for Examination in the Hall of the actual operation with four Widow claimants upon it for relief, and two Orphan children.

They are required to be furnished with the usual Tes-With regard to the present year there has timonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary been a considerable surplus of funds available manner. for permanent investment, and it is hoped that this will be the case for some years at least. But the Society cannot reasonably expect Confirmations in the several Churches of the City of attractiveness to the mind of the founder of a Colonial who doubted whether Jesus was the Messiah, and they that this state of things will last long. Annual Toronto, as follows :demands will soon multiply upon us, and July 8th, Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Contherefore under God, we must mainly depend upon the contributions of our people. The Society believes that no more legitimate object for Christian charity will be found, than in bearing a due part in providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of those who have spent their lives ministering July 15th, Trinity Church, at 11 o'clock. in the services of the Most High. It is highly satisfactory to be able to state

that the number of Parochial Associations has increased largely during the past year, no less than about 20 new ones having in this period been successfully organized, and that the suggestions which the Society ventured to make on this subject in its last Annual of holding confirmations, your several Parishes and Report, have been most kindly attended to, Stations in accordance with the following list. and carried out to a considerable extent. It is highly important that some voluntary provision should in this way be made for the temporal wants of the Canadian Church, especially as each Colonial Diocese is every year being more completely thrown upon its own resources, and it must be reasonably expected that the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will require to be gradually relieved from the burden, which it has generously borne for many years, and will, before many years, withdraw a portion of its accustomed bounty from us.

The Society has to deplore the loss of one of its Vice-presidents, the Honorable Mr. Justice Jones; who rendered much valuable assistance during the earliest years of the Society's operations, and who was from the very first a kind and liberal subscriber to its funds. It has likewise to deplore the loss of three Clergymen: the Rev. Dr. Philipps, the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, and the Rev. J. L. Thomas; who all, in their respective missions, were kind and zealous supporters

The Society cannot conclude its Report without acknowledging the generous assistance which both the venerable Societies at home continue to afford to the Church in this Diocese, and expressing its thankfulness for the continued prosperity which appears to bless their exertions. It is likewise satisfactory to be able to announce that the sister Diocesan Societies in British North America are most undoubtedly proceeding onwards in an the Bishop requests the Clergymen interested to notify useful and prosperous course.

Past success readily stimulates us to fresh him of the same in time to be corrected. exertion for the future, and therefore what has been already accomplished will encourage upon new labours of love. We must not, as is too often the case, look merely at the amount contributed as the true test of real prosperity. It is in the increase of the case and the case of the case the members of this Society to enter again prosperity. It is in the increased disposition to give, and this, too, from a sense of duty give, and this, too, from a sense of duty blocese are perfectly satisfied, we are sure, that when can adorn a Churchman's name. God grant that, many of mose laws have consummating the necessary arrangements when the season for action has come, there may be that the prospect before us is good, and that when the season for action has come, there may be truth will ultimately conquer. We may be called infidels

viz: from Barrie, Tecumseth and West Gwil- the support of the National Church, an sent time for recurring to this deeply interesting sublimbury, Orillia and Penetanguishene. The Association for that purpose legally incorpo- ject, we desire it to be understood that we are acting conviction of the vital truth thus enunciated by a man The allusion to slaves by the last speaker quite approwas for the last year; from the other Missions members, has the strongest claims on the hearty good wishes and most active exertions The Parochial Associations at Thornhill, of all who are sincere in the profession of the

> CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A., Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Sunday,-10 A. M. and 31 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent, Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Sunday,—11 A. M., and 7 P. M.
Wednesday, 20th June, (the day on which Her
Majesty began her happy reign),—11 A.M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. REV. H. SCADDING, M. A, Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M.A., Assistant Minister.

Sunday, -12 Noon, and 63 P. M. The Churches in this list are placed in the order in

| Date. |      |     |   |             | 1st Les  | sson | 2d Les        | son. |
|-------|------|-----|---|-------------|----------|------|---------------|------|
| 75    | June | 17. | 20 SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.                             | { M.<br>⟨E, | Judge    |      | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| M     | "    | 18. |   | {M, E,      | Job<br>" | 31,  | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| Г     |      | 19, |   | { M, E,     |          |      | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| W     | "    | 20, |   | { M, E,     |          |      | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| Т     |      | 21, |   | { M, E,     | *        |      | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| F     |      | 22, |   | { M, E,     | *        |      | Luke<br>Gal.  |      |
| S     | **   | 23. |   | { M, E,     |          |      | Luke<br>Ephes |      |
|       |      |     | 3RD SUNDAY APT. TRINITY.<br>NATIV. OF JOHN BAPTIST. | E,          | 1 Same   | 42,  | Ephes         | 3.   |

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JUNE 14, 1849.

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Fourth Page.

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Early Preachers of the English Reformation,
Economy of Plants.

Theological Institution at Cobourg, on the Tuesday

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will (D. V.) hold permit the founder to combine in one collegiate body.

Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Conhalf-past 3, P.M.

St. George's Church, at 7 o'clock, P.M. St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock.

MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMCOE

DISTRICTS. Toronto, 6th June, 1849.

It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose

JOHN TORONTO.

I remain, &c.,

| Friday,           | 15,   | Thornhill                | 11 A.M.       |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|
|                   |       | Vaughan                  | 3 P.M.        |
| Saturday,         | 16,   | Markham                  | 10 A.M.       |
|                   |       | Markham Village          | 1 P.M.        |
|                   |       | Near Col. M'Leod's       | 5 P.M.        |
| Sunday,           | 17,   | New Market               | 11 A.M.       |
|                   |       | St. Alban's              | 3 P.M.        |
| Monday,           | 18,   | Georgina                 | 12 NOON.      |
| Wednesday,        | 20,   | Orillia                  | 4 P.M.        |
| Thursday,         | 21,   | Medonte                  | 11 A.M.       |
| San Barrier Maria | 335.3 | Coldwater                | 3 г.м.        |
| Friday,           | 22.   | Penetanguishene          | 3 р.м.        |
| Saturday,         | 23.   | Craig's, Medonte         | 10 A.M.       |
|                   | -     | Barrie                   | 2 P.M.        |
| -                 |       | Innisfil Church          | 5 P.M.        |
| Sunday,           | 24.   | West Gwillimbury         | 11 A.M.       |
|                   |       | Tecumseth                | 3 р.м.        |
| Monday,           | 25,   | Lloydtown                | 11 A.M.       |
| Tuesday,          | 26,   | St. Luke's, Mulmur       | 10 A.M.       |
| - desauj,         | ,     | St. John, Mono           | 3 P.M.        |
| Wednesday,        | 27.   | St. Mark's, Mono         | 10 A.M.       |
| Treamosanj,       |       | Boulton's Mills          | 5 P.M.        |
| Thursday,         | 28.   |                          | 10 A.M.       |
| Thursday,         |       | Norval                   | 3 P.M.        |
| Friday,           | 29.   | Nassagaweya              | 11 A.M.       |
| Saturday          | 30.   | Nelson                   | 11 A.M.       |
|                   | 00,   | Wellington Square        | 3 P.M.        |
| July, 1           | 840   |                          | o P.M.        |
| Sunday,           |       | Oakville                 | 10 A.M.       |
| - Junuary,        | -,    | Palermo                  | 3 P.M.        |
| Monday,           | 9     | Hornby                   | 11 A.M.       |
| , admady,         | -     | Streetsville             | 4 P.M.        |
| Tuesday,          | 3     | Sydenham                 | 4 P.M.        |
| - ucodaj,         | ",    | St. Peter's, Credit      |               |
| Wednesday,        | 4     | Etobicoke                | 3 P.M.        |
| , cuitoday,       | -,    | Weston                   | 11 A.M.       |
| Cl                |       |                          | 3 P.M.        |
| Should th         | ere   | be any error or omission | in this list, |

COLONIAL COLLEGES. The subjoined remarks from the Colonial Church

contribution remitted from Tecumseth and rated, as the Church Society is, and depend- -as we always do, except when the contrary is spe- who, with all his visionary peculiarities, was wise in priately introduces the next fair oratoress. West Gwillimbury is somewhat larger than it ing only on the voluntary contributions of its cially intimated—entirely upon our own private judgeducation,—the late Dr. Arnold: "I cannot conceive on our part must be taken to compromise, in any way, which should separate education from the Church." those who are in authority. It cannot be our intention to precipitate the measures which, in due time, will make their appearance from the proper quarter .-Meanwhile, it may keep alive the minds of our fellow Churchmen, and stir up their zeal in regard to an unthe following extract from the Colonial Church Chrothey would have been, no doubt, of greater practical utility; but, as it is, they embody some very valuable

> deceptive views to the mind, than to transfer to our Colonies those arguments against founding new corporations, endowed with land, which the present state of English society has taught so many persons to entertain. In a colonial state of society it almost invariably happens that the relative positions of the real and personal wealth of the community are reversed, and present the same aspect which we should have found in England several centuries back. In young Colonies the proportion of landed property in the hands of private individuals exceeds beyond all comparison that which endows public social institutions. These institutions are thrown almost wholly upon the personal property of the country; taxes, voluntary subscriptions, or charitable support from friends in England, rom the ordinary resources on which whatever of learning r of religion there may chance to be in the Colony abitually relies for its support. It is evident how violent (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) must be the reaction of popular opinions, or religious REV. H. SCADDING, M. A. Incumbent. change, when it is above all things important to curb the human will, and to preserve the equilibrium which rapid changes are apt to destroy. It is quite allowed that the abuses of a system of landed endowments, though of nother kind, are equally dangerous; and all that is inended to be maintained at present is, the propriety of urnishing the infant Colony with the command of landed owments for the support of learned or religious corpoons, to an extent which might be thought inapplicable, even extravagant, were it applied to the circumstances England at the present day.

"One of the leading difficulties connected with the tablishment of Colonial Colleges, arise from the very mperfect acquaintance which most persons have with the neory of the construction of an English College. These est are, as it were, a part of the foundations of the ocial edifice; they are embedded so deeply in that edifice, nat few have ever an opportunity of noticing their pecuar construction, and fewer still of appreciating the workanlike art with which they were originally framed. ew, moreover, have learned to distinguish the changes and disfigurements to which they have been subjected, om the form they first possessed, and to discern the elationship in which they actually stood to the age which rst hailed their existence. There can be no stronger proof of the general ignorance which time has wrought in this matter, than the number of institutions which have of late years been proposed by their inventors, and accepted by the public, under the name of Colleges; though in-vested with no attribute belonging to that ancient title, beyond the adoption of some outward forms and habits, which chance to characterise those older institutions at the present day. Though a College is an association for the promotion of learning, it has almost invariably hap-pened, in the cases alluded to, that every one of the usual methods of promoting learning has been neglected, except the instruction of a certain number of students; no propartially so, of any necessity for substituting self-preservation in the stead of self-improvement, as the great object of their lives. No legal right is possessed, by the bodies in question, to hold property; no community of interests is established by authority, much less any attempt which our processors.

College. The acquaintance which such a person cannot sent messages to him to ascertain the fact. Jesus gregation of St. James's Church,) at stage of his proceedings, legal rights and legal privileges, and the legal possession of landed property. He is fully Lord dwelleth not in temples made by hands, and yet aware that nothing which is arbitrary can be permanent, and that the balanced equilibrium of duly adjusted rights and duties forms the only lasting safeguard of the institution which he wishes to erect. He is no less aware of the he does not live in them. Now. we see all this money importance of confining himself to the adjustment of such expended, but did you ever hear of the church huilding a rights and duties as are in their own nature perpetual and essential to the promotion of the one great object for which the institution is designed. The experienced founder will instead of doing this, they build these great houses for God, avoid enacting, as of perpetual obligation, those non-essential details which time may change, or which may safely be left to the care of those who have to form bye-laws for the College. We recollect so many instances in which collegiate charters, even of recent composition, have here here the control of the control o have been over-loaded with curious details, many of which have been already set aside, and many more wait only the inevitable course of events to meet with a like fate, that we cannot too strongly urge the advantages of a simple adherence to the establishment of such rights and duties only as are of an essential and lasting nature, in the fun-

damental regulations of a new Colonial College," As to the question of permanent endowment, we have, fortunately, something to begin with. The provision of £1000 Sterling per annum, appropriated to the Diocesan Theological Institution out of the Clergy Reserve Fund, will be sufficient to start with, and we entertain a confident assurance that this endowment will rapidly increase up to the point of an adequate revenue, out of the resources of the Colony itself .-When the beneficial operation of our College has been tested, though on a small scale, we have no doubt but that Church people in this Province will come forward numerously and enthusiastically to enlarge its status and its usefulness. They cannot be indifferent to the high privilege and the great blessing of having their sons educated in the more advanced branches of literasacrifice they can make to sustain a Church College so constituted and managed, -a Church College not only securing, by the instructions of competent men, the advantages of a sound Collegiate education, which may be done through the medium of a University possessing no religious character, but, by the direct recognition and practice of the truth which the Apostles taught, ensuring the formation of pure moral principles and the discipline of the heart. There is another point, too, which we must not forget. The University spoliation has thrown the Church, for the time, into the back-ground. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Methodists, during our unavailing have such speakers as the last, especially if the spirit struggle against Parliamentary depredation, have taken moved them. She would desire that there was a little the lead: they have chartered Colleges, we have none. This, surely, is not the natural position of the Church; she has generally been, and is qualified to be, foremost in the cause of education. But a little extra energy yet there is on the other hand an abundance of encourageand self-denial on the part of our fellow Churchmen ment to the friends of freedom, great as are the supports will soon make up for lost time; and, when called upon to support their own College, we hope that they which is apparent in many quarters, that the Society, under the grace of God, looks forword with confidence to its future operations.

The destinies of our future College, enword with confidence to its future operations.

INFIDELITY AND ABOLITION.

No one can suspect us for a moment of any undue amount of sympathy with slavery as a system. We dertaking which, we trust, will excite their utmost have frequently, as is well known, made the various muscle and sinew of our humanity, a subject of the nicle. Had the remarks which we give below been most serious animadversion. It is one thing however somewhat more definite, and embraced more of detail, to labour for the extermination of slavery on principles which are, as we believe, sanctioned by the spirit and tenor of the Gospel of Christ; and another thing, suggestions and cautions, and will answer well to start to make "abolition" a mere stalking horse for the deter propounding of those atheistical and revolutionary principles, now so fearfully rife in Coutinental Europe, and scarcely less so, it is to be feared, amongst too many of the sectories in the poor creature professed. What a pie-limits start the followers of Mahommed propounding of those atheistical and revolutionary principles, now so fearfully rife in Coutinental Europe, and scarcely less so, it is to be feared, amongst too many of the sectories in the poor creature professed. What a pie-limits the followers of Mahommed professed what a pie-limits the poor creature professed. What a pie-limits the poor creature professed what a pie-limits the poor creature professed. What a pie-limits the poor creature professed what a pie-limits the poor creature professed where the professed where the poor creature p the question, and prepare the minds of our people for | better propounding of those atheistical and revolutionmany of the sectaries in the neighbouring Republic. We have been led to make these remarks, from the perusal of a report of a late "anti-slavery" meeting in New York, in which the great leading object,

ed by these would be Demosthenes-es (of both genders) in the latitudinarian sense in which it is commonly used by dissenters, yet we cannot but think that it will not fall without our own province, as representing in some measure, we trust the sentiments of members of the Church Catholick and Apostolick, if we present

meeting was addressed by one Pillsbury Parker. The on their guard against a spirit of daring and desperate in the way of the liberty of two and a half millions of implety, cloaked under the guise of sympathy for the certain hours, and singing certain psalms, and going oppressed slave, must plead our excuse for admitting his abominable profanities to our columns.

"The great mass of the people live for no specific pur-ose and if we are as we think we are, God could have been better employed than in our creation. He saw before him many who might wield the destinies of the nation, yet he had no doubt that they had yet to learn that God created them for any especial purpose, that they are anything but retailers of other men's ideas, or followers of demagogues, of some religious or political organization. How many young men are there who think that they are nothing but Presbyterians, or Episcopalians, or whigs or democrats. The Clergymen of all denominations look upon young men and women as so much raw material, to be worked up and added to their respective congregations; and the politician treats them in a similar way. The discovery of organic sin has had an extremely prejudical influence in this respect, for, under its operations, as the physical body under the influence of chloroform, no pain or twinge of the conscience on he felt; and the conscience of the of the conscience can be felt; and the conscience of the country may now be cut into slices, without any feeling. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

"For the upper classes he had not much respect. The the instruction of a certain number of students; no provision has been made for preserving the future services of the students so instructed, nor for connecting with the College to which they move —so were the manufacturers. The minister, according College to which they professedly belong; none for continuing to learned men the opportunities of self-improvement; none for rendering them independent, or at least his sermons, or re-writes them from books which he purteach!" made to introduce the machinery by which our ancestors endeavoured so to combine and balance the interests of the several parties constituting the College, as to produce the greatest possible amount of human energy and skill applied to the object in view, and furnish, in short, a new priest, we have to pay for the luxuries of the present day. Now, we have to pay for sending his children to school should bear some proportion to the excellence of the materials combined in its construction and rare uses, should bear some proportion to the excellence of the materials combined in its construction; those materials heing the choicest talents which the circumstances of the times permit the founder to combine in one collegiate body. Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Congregation of the Holy Trinity,) at 12 o'clock.

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Some of those present however, it seems, had at least the decency to hiss this last remark.

lition," is not one of the least of the sins which they are habitually committing. To denounce every one whom have been known to refuse their freedom when parents or guardians. offered to them,) as reprobate persons incapable of

on the subject of slavery, and on one occasion he heard this clergyman say, in reference to the North that it even went so far as to denounce a Christian slave-holder!—
What said he, (the speaker)—a Christian slave-holder!—
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"Anselmo" and "The Madonna," and "Th

the influence of the church, and the clergy and the state; which slavery has in the church, and in the state, and they are tottering and must fall, for truth is greater than them

Miss Lucy Stone thought fit to favour the meeting with a few views on the subjects of Luther and

the church and mankind will degenerate, and the church will become corrupt. Now if we see that the church is of heaven, we must say that it was only to serve the devi in. (Applause) In an account of a sale of a beautiful negro woman in this country, and which appeared in a London paper, it was stated that she was a good seamstress and the price immediately went up from four to six hundred dollars. It was then stated that the slave woman was a Christian, and the price at once advanced to one thousand dollars, thus bringing a profit from the Christianity which the poor creature professed. What a picprefer Mahommedism. If she were a slave woman in New Orleans, she would, as one of her christian slave sisters did, join a circus, and go in the capacity of servant, in order to get liberty when she reached the North, rather than remain in New Orleans, as a slave connected with the in New York, in which the great leading object, judging by the tone of the speakers, was far more that of attacking all that savoured of God and godliness, than the ostensible one of promoting the cause which they were professing to serve.

Though the term "Church" was of course employed by these would be Demosthenes-es (of both genders)

than remain in New Orleans, as a slave connected with the Christian Church. There are many who believe that we are infidels, because we strip the mask from the church—that we revile the principles of Christ when we denounce the church for holding slaves and encouraging slavery; but when the people see that the church of the North recognises as its sons, slaveholders and upholds them in their horrible work; when the Baptists and Methodists of the North held followship and communion with deep of the North hold fellowship and communion with dealers in human flesh and blood in the South; when the people of the North know all this they cannot but know will not fall without our own province, as representing in some measure, we trust the sentiments of members of the Church Catholick and Apostolick, if we present our readers with a few extracts as specimens of the animus too often prevailing at those anti-slavery meetto herself. These things are sad to us, and she never After the ordinary routine business of opening, the meeting was addressed by one Pillsbury Parker. The object which we have in view, of setting our readers through certain ceremonies, will not constitute religion. It is those who live good from hour to hour that are really religious; and the time will come when good works will

We remember in our days of preparation for college | Church at large. being for some time at a tutor's whose parish was visited by a female who went about preaching, and took occasion at the conclusion of her discourses to hold a sort of theological pas d'armes a l'outrance velgar fractions constituting the universe. Too many of us aim at being no higher than parts of organization or association. We never dream of being anything but points of doctrine that might have either then or at any time presented themselves to the minds of her

Amongst those who came to profit by her instructions, was a quiet looking rustic, who, with an expression of amazing simplicity, came up to the learned

"An yow please mum, there be a sartain text of scriptur as has poozzled me grately, and I thought I'd come to you like, joost to larn maning on it." "Oh, certainly, by all means. What is it? I'll

"Whoy it be this poozzles me very mooch, A

eress must have found it to reply. Of course she took refuge in the usual pretence where apostolic directions are too home in their application to be agree-

"It was only intended for apostolic times." needed perhaps than in the lamentable instance be- a beautiful specimen of art.

fore us.
We agree with Frederick Douglas, a runaway slave, and one of the speakers, when he said, (though of course with a different intent to that with which we quote him,) "We have had a dark picture this morning of American morals and religion."

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

Our attention has been directed by an esteemed correspondent, to a series of works now in course of who are rightly baptized, I come now to the proof from publication by Edward Dunigan and Brothers, New Holy Scripture. and is described in the Prospectus as consisting of "little books for little people,"—presenting to the minds of worth prestical areas of the Church of England, but that when the minds of worth prestical areas of the Church of England, but that when the come to the Bible, our proofs fail. I trust in this and York. It is intitled "Dunigan's Popular Library," minds of youth practical examples of goodness and virtue." Two numbers of this "library" are now lying before us, and so far as their literary and artistic lying before us, and so far as their literary and artistic merits are concerned, they are deserving of great comfrom the German of Christopher Von Schmid, a writer trine is the true one, and thus beginning with a prejudice mendation. The letter press consists of translations of no mean ability, and the illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are from the pencil of I. C. Chapman, one of the most rising artists in the neighbour-The constant violation of the ninth commandment ing Republic. When to all this we add, that the on the part of all the more violent advocates of "abo- price is so low that a fair little volume of fifty-six who may happen to have property in slaves, (many of more tempting bargain could not well be offered to

partaking the grace of the Gospel, is neither more nor language of panegyric for that of censure and warning. ess than a wicked slandering and judging of our Judging from the specimens which have come under neighbour. We have known some slave-owners who our notice, the series is neither more nor less than an were amongst the very excellent of the earth. And artful and most insidious masqued battery of Jesuitism. however much the system may be to be deprecated, it | Beneath the surface of stories told with winning simwas very certain that they had nothing to do with its plicity, and no small rhetorical skill, there glides a worst features. The slaves of such persons would strong undercurrent of Romanistic error, which would have considered their manumission as the greatest have a perilous tendency to drift ingenuous and parearthly calamity. Not so, however, thought the next tially informed minds towards the quicksands of the Vatican. The grosser and more repulsive features of "A gentleman rose, and announced himself as Mr. the Italian heresies are softened and toned down; and Haydock, the ex-wood-sawyer of Hudson. He was, he whilst the young reader sympathizes with the fortunes ture and science, under a system associated with their holy faith, and conducted by men in whom they repose unquestioning confidence. They cannot but feel that they will be amply repaid for all the exertion and they will be amply repaid for all the exertion and they will be amply repaid for all the exertion and support they will be amply repaid for all the exertion and they will be amply they will be amply they will be amply they will be amply they will be ampl

The volumes which we have perused are entitled "Anselmo" and "The Madonna," and in both of why you might as well look for a moral devil. (Laughter)
Now, said he, if this minister and all like him, do not go
powers of the Virgin Mary, and to exhibit her as a

"Virgin mother, patient one, Resigned to meet th' Almighty's will; As o'er life's gloomy path we roam, May we his wise commands fulfil, Sorrows and woes in silence bear: Oh, sainted Mary, aid our prayer! "Heavenly virgin, full of grace, To thee we look, to thee we pray; Mother of the God of Peace, In death's struggle be our stay, When the tempests round us lower, Help us in that awful hour!"

We have been the more particular in pointing out the dangers of these literary "Apples of Sodom, because we are convinced that, without such a caveat, ward with confidence to its future operations.
The Society believes that, on the present occasion, it is unnecessary to press its claims any further, trusting that it must be manifest any further, trusting that it must be manifest to all that in a Diocese like this where no case of thoughts which have occurred to us, as to a plan for trusted to the guardianship of our prudent and indefated away by their enticemay say, but what need we care about being grieved by many further that parents now-a-days on this head, lest we should be trespassing upon ground on this head, lest we should b too frequently betray a criminal remissness in not thoroughly testing the quality of the works which they suffer their children to peruse. The question to all, that, in a Diocese like this, where no say this is, we feel, tantamount to saying that the pro-

having been received from every Mission, adequate public provision has been made for ject is at least half completed. In choosing the pre- Meanwhile our friendly admonition to our fellow and that of the Church, as at present constituted, she was "Is it fashionable, or interesting?" is far more from the church, as at present constituted, she was "Is it fashionable, or interesting?" quently put than "Is it Scriptural, or sound?" Many a father, who would tremble at the bare idea of putting physical poison in the way of his young ones, exposes them without remorse to the more fatal effects of moral malaria. He would anxiously guard their bodies from temporal death, but recklessly run the risk of consign-"Luther was persecuted and cursed for assailing the ing both body and soul to the unquenchable fere" church in his day, when he knew it was corrupt, and so it is at the present day. But if we adopt this principle to be.

In so strongly censuring these artfully alluring works, we have not proceeded upon a hypothetical case of danger. It was only last week that an educated lady, -an intelligent and consistent member of the Anglican Church-expressed to us her warm admiration of the "Madonna," one of the works above referred to. When we remonstrated with her on her approval of Marjolatry, she candidly owned that the pathos of the tale, and the winning beauty of its style, had made her forgetful of the spiritual error which they enshrouded.

PARLIAMENTARY PHRASEOLOGY.

The following is the title of one of the Acts passed by our Provincial Parliament at its last session: "An Act to enable the Rector and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, Toronto, to lease part of the land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church and Burying Ground."

Legislators, of all people in the world, ought to use legal phraseology. If Canada were a foreign country, it might be allowable to talk of "Protestant Episcopal Churches." At present, however, the Church in Canada is identical with the United Church of England and Ireland, and the above title is about as correct and as suitable to its position, as would be the "Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. Paul, London," in connexion with the Church in the mother land. The Church here is the Church of England, planted on Colonial soil, and not a branch of the Holy Catholic Church in a foreign country, merely holding communion with the Church of England. The ordinary and familiar title of "St. James's Church, Torouto," would have been correct enough; and since even Dissenters would not regard the use of it-in their sense—as involving any compromise of principle our Legislators must either have been superlatively sensitive in framing the designation of their Act, or whilst they were granting a privilege to St. James' Church, must have studiously gone out of their way's So far the fair Lucy-with more to the same purport. to affront-so far as they could in such a matter-the

#### THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Toronto is at present in a most perilous position owing to the desputes existing betwixt the Corporation and the fire brigade. Should a fire occur, there is no organized body whose duty it would be to assist in putting a stop to the conflagration, - and it is dreadful to contemplate the consequences which may result from such a deplorable state of things. We are authorized to say, that at a late meeting of the respective Inso." rance companies in the city, it was unanimouly resolved, that unless a fire brigade was forthwith established they would either decline to insure property in Toronto or raise considerably the rate of premiums at present charged by them.

Surely our Corporation will take instant steps to put matters upon a satisfactory footing. If they do not they will incur a responsibility under the weight of think it be Paul who says, 'I suffer not a woman to which they may well tremble. We would express our hope, that the late Brigade will again resume their And puzzling enough the self-constituted preach- duties, for it would not be easy to organize a more active or efficient body of men.

We see by the last number of the Guardian (London paper) that at the 10th Anniversary meeting of the Ecclesiological Society, the set of communion Nevertheless, we recommend the fair Lucy, and the plate for St. George's Church, in this city, was exhichaste Lucretia, to study the precept-never more bited and referred to by Lord John Manvers, as being

## Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not respon the opinions of our Correspondents .- ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Having shewn that the Articles of the Church of England teach the regeneration of those

Dissenters say that we can establish a most successful

The first impediment is the taking for granted that what is commonly called the Evangelical system of docwhich prevents the mind from apprehending or understanding the evidence presented to it. So long as that prejudice remains unshaken, it will be useless to argue. It is like arguing with a Romanist, who cannot eject from his mind the belief that his Church is the Catholic price is so low that a fair little volume of fifty-six pages is furnished for five pence, it will readily be imagined, that so far as externals are concerned, a more tempting bargain could not well be offered to parents or guardians.

Unfortunately, however, we must now exchange the Unfortunately, however, we must now exchange the anguage of panegyric for that of censure and warning, undging from the specimens which have come under whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded, so far as it whole system of doctrine may be unfounded to the specimens which have come under bears upon the point in question, or any point related to it. If this be not done, the obvious meaning (to them) of almost every passage of Scripture I shall adduce, will be unfavourable to my argument.

I mention this because I can remember what was my own case, and how great was my supplied to the state of the sta

own case; and how great was my surprise to find such interpretations attached to passages of Scripture as I had never conceived of, and such as (with my then views) appeared arbitrary and unspiritual.

A second impediment to be removed is the notion that

every individual is (with prayer and reliance on the Holy Spirit's aid) to be his own interpreter. The New Testament has now been read in the Church for nearly 1800 educated Clergyman, who can read the original, think the illiterate man who, without being able to understand even the language of the English Bible, presumes to rely Mais place aux dames. A Miss Lucretia Mott was the next to honour the meeting with her sentiments. Whatever she may know of slavery, we sadly fear that she knows but little of true religion. Some of her expressions,—and from the mouth of a woman—! But hear Lucretia:

"Lucretia Mott thought the gloom which the coolness of the room superinduced, would soon be dispelled, if we have such speakers as the last, especially if the spirit moved them. She would desire that there was not, the warmth of zeal might be produced in lieu of that of fire. In the speech at the Tabernacle there was much said of the influence of the church and the complex of the church and the content of the influence of the church and the content of the influence of the church and the content of the church and decides that infait baptism is unscriptural and schism no sin, and that the billows of trouble and sorrow. For example, the crew of a Christian ship having been captured by an Algerine pirate, Anselmo. For example, the crew of a Christian ship having been captured by an Algerine pirate, Anselmo. For example, the billows of trouble and sorrow. For example, the billows of trouble and sorrow in the tholy Spirit has so taught him? And yet perhaps this poor man's error is the same as that of this Clergyman who reads his Greek Testament without enquiring what and schism no sin, and the tholy Spirit has so taught him? And yet perhaps the crew of a Christian ship having been captured by an Algerine pi upon the Holy Spirit's guidance, and decides that infa

The ancient Church had at least as much piety as the modern, and its members had, more nearly than we have, modern, and its members had, more nearly than we have the same kind of mental training as the original writers of the New Testament. They lived in the same part of the world, under similar institutions, with similar social customs, and read the Old Testament habitually in the same language. With the same piety, the same habits of prayer, the same aid of the Holy Ghost as the best of us; had they not better means of understanding the New Testament than we? What is our boasting learning, but an imperfect substitute for that knowledge of the language. an imperfect substitute for that knowledge of the language of the New Testament which the most of them drew in

almost with their mother's milk? Besides all this, they had a current system of doctrine delivered to them, and habitually taught and referred to by them, which had been communicated to them by the Apostles directly and externationally a ufform of doc-Apostles directly and systematically; a "form of doctrine," as St. Paul calls it, in which truth was stated

nderstanding
Nor need and be alarmed at never be forgot parties have the are there who Scriptores Scriptures accumanifold and was, on all im might not agree ment, but they pretation of the pretation of the unvarying systic unvarying systic person suppose of doctrine, su so well qualification were trained in tent? Unless, the system decarth with the 1500 or 1600 or a different lar from the writit tongue, and Iron the writing tongue, and t

who continued each other; so ages, and must

or worshipper ricians, lawye mere illiterate and contrary they received doctrine; uni material and produced this Apostolic tru I have no opened gradu However plan interpretation persons who persons who ficult it may tations are co-parts of Scr whelming fac tain passages and that inter which in mod fore first rect the authorize received my instructors; Peceive them, plain and obv But whilst

person that it contrary opin between his will be apt to mine, and it authority, to e which is wron With this Testament Testament.
The first pi stelf to every ful service, it is service, it is service, it is mean that v John's Gospe see the Kings meaning of the service enter heaven. As distinct fit is service as distinct fit is to the Kings any method it of the Spirit, in the service is service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the service in the service is service in the service in the

the word of G

Ghost and wi aking place, s there a sir Restament or England i deration by of as a rege where spoke without the so or the whold Water, without she had along quickening of life in God's nothing but the same others, I will Church, nay, down to the some of the same of the sam

me consent, one consent, one consent, one consent, of passage of bag sionally (but an "as it we express a cinstances, as affect the fact and of bapti upon the suffor himself. to come to a candid, it appears who will allow any interpreciear.

of course, wi of God's peop comes, he in a share in the temporal Christ. He desires to come and therefore of acknowled in a moment brings him expected, an once and effect as to the earn attural right stand that his ficion. heient,—that that he requirement come for external ord public profes ot see the ki

de comes to

of water and dom of God. but the new will fit him which is born of the Spirit.

But Nicood Separate of the Spirit them newly of our Lord'. Art thou a same of the Spirit them newly separate on to perfect heavenly the sand teaches on to perfect heavenly the was teaching.

And how bear comparise the sand teaches on the same when he show was teaching and how bear comparisett," where the same seffects are quof the matter and some seffects are quof the matter was the same set of the same seffects.

each other; so that it was easily ascertained in the earlier skill can investigate: "we know not whence it cometh ages, and must have been a most powerful help to the and whither it goeth."

parties have their oral tradition; and very few persons are there who do not, as a matter of fact, interpret the Scriptures according to the oral tradition to which they have been accustomed. But our modern oral tradition is manifold and contradictory; that of the primitive ages was, on all important points, one and the same. They might not agree in their interpretation of the Old Testament, but they did, for the most part, agree in the interpretation of the North Contract pretation of the New; and at all events they held one unvarying system of doctrine. Can any serious minded Person suppose that minds distracted by varying systems of doctrine, such as we are condemned to hear, can be so well qualified to understand the Bible as those who were trained in a system which was uniform and consistent? Unless, indeed, any one is prepared to assert that the system delivered by the Apostles, vanished from the earth with them, and that it was left for a few persons or 1600 years after, in a different country, speaking a different language, to extract this lost doctrine anew from the writings of the Apostles, composed in a foreign tongue, and that a dead one, newly and imperfectly recovered by a few learned men. If such hypothesis as that is supposed credible, I have nothing more to say. But some content of the primitive supposed credible, I have nothing more to say.

But some may say that the minds of the Primitive Christians were warped and perverted by previous prejudices. Granted; most freely granted. They were Perverted by all sorts of former prejudices. One, previous to his conversion, was a Sadducean Jew, another a Pharisaic Jew, another an Essenian Jew; others were worshippers of fire or of the stars, ow believers in two eternal principles; others were Friedmann or Pharisaic Jew, and the stars, or believers in two eternal principles; others were Friedmann or Pharisaic and Principles. shippers of fire or of the stars, or believers in principles; others were Epicureans or Stoics, or Platonists, or Academics, or Eclectics; others again were Druids, or worshippers of Thor and Woden; some were rhetoricians, lawyers, soldiers, philosophers, courtiers; others mere illiterate idolaters. And yet with all these various and contrary prejudices, when they become Christians they received an uniform unchanging scheme or form of they received an uniform unchanging on certain they received an uniform unchanging of the start they received the unchange of the season tor the contr

have no hesitation in confessing that as this fact dence.

However plausible or apparently spiritual the modern opened gradually to my mind, I was constrained to say—

However plausible or apparently spiritual the modern opinions of Scripture, and however estimable the opinions may be entertained in relation to the abstract as who have taught them to me, and however difult it may be to see at first how the ancient interpretations are consistent with the apparent meaning of other Parts of Scripture, my mind cannot resist this over-whelming fact; that there is but one interpretation of cer-tain passages of Scripture in the ages nearest the Apostles, and the convertion is at various with the doctrine

contrary opinion, so long as it is a question merely between his understanding of the Bible and mine. He will be apt to think his interpretation quite as good as mine, and there will still remain the need of some authority, to enable the mind to decline which is right and which is wrong.

But how does our Lord explain these words? "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." Now, can any person specify any method by which a person can be born of water and of the Church of the Ch Inched by which a person can be born by water that of the Spirit, unless in baptism? Does not the Church of England expressly quote this very passage at the commencement of the Baptismal service, as a proof of that regeneration which she declares to be "by baptism?" posing, then, that there is another meaning to the phrase—to be born again—supposing that it may be applied to a different spiritual charge, it yet appears that to be baptized and to be born again are the same thing; or, at all events, that it is in the of the water of baptism that we are to be, that it is in the of the water of baptism that we

are to look for regeneration by the Spirit. Some, indeed, would make the word "and" explanatory, "Requirement to coen; as though our Lord had said be born of water, even of the Spirit" not to dwell on the unnaturalness of such an inter-ion) when our Lord spoke of his disciples being ptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire," does any suppose that he made fire equivalent to the Holy t? Were they not baptized both with the Holy st and with fire?

me, again, separate the two, and teach a regeneration with water, and a regeneration with the Holy Ghost aking place, in most instances, at separate times. But is there a single trace of any such doctrine in the New Testament or in the early Church? Does the Church ngland in any of her writings, even in the popular and less studied style of the Homilies, ever teach a regederation by water? Is washing with water ever spoken as a regeneration of any kind? Is the body anywhere spoken of as being capable of being born again, or the whole man remains out of the Kingdom of Good be born again of the Spirit, or the body remains along with it in the sight of God. It is by the God's sight; and the soul can be quickened by ng but the Holy Spirit.

If this appears to me self-evident. If it is not so to the self-evident, I will simply add that the writers of the Primitive with nay, I believe of the whole Church of Christ down to the time of the Reformation, uniformly and with the consent, and in passages without number, interpret this ge of baptism, and of baptism alone. They do occally (but very rarely) use the term regeneration (with as it were" at first, and afterwards without it) to express a change of heart or of conduct; but such instances, as I have said, are very rare; nor does this affect the fact that they interpret this passage of baptism, and of baptism alone. If any person has any doubt apon the subject, I can only wish that he may search himself. There will be very few persons indeed, to entirely wrapped up in the prejudices of a lifetime, as to come to a different conditions. ome to a different conclusion. But, as I have already it appears to me entirely unnecessary for any person will allow his own mind fair play, to have recourse to any interpreter. The passage itself is transparently

Taking this passage, then, in its plainest sense, our ord's conversation with Nicodemus is easily understood. It comes to Jesus by stealth, and yet as one who thought was doing him an honour by visiting him. He comes, course, with the Jewish notion, that he is already one God's people and shiften and the levels and shiften and the levels and shiften and the levels notion, that he is already one of God's people and children, and that when "the Christ" omes, he in common with all his countrymen, will have are in the Kingdom of God; that is, in the revival of emporal kingdom of David and Solomon under the He sees in Jesus a teacher come from God, and hes to consult him in regard to the kingdom of God therefore commences by paying him the compliment acknowledging his miracles and Divine commission. moment Jesus sees through the state of his mind, and gs him to the point much more speedily than he cted, and in a very different way. He desires at and effectually to remove from his mind the delusion the earthly nature of God's kingdom, and his own atural right to share in it. He gives him to under-tand that his natural descent from Abraham is not sufhe requires a second birth—that it is spiritual and ome from God-that it is to be obtained by an rnal ordinance, and consequently by an outward lic profession. "Except a man be born again, he can-see the kingdom of God." "Except a man be born water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingof God." His natural birth leaves him still carns the new birth will give him a spiritual life, which him to enter into a spiritual kingdom. "That is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born

Nicodemus does not understand. Although the dews baptized proselytes with water and then reckoned newly born, even this does not give him a glimpse our Lord's meaning. Well might Jesus remonstrate, art thou a Master of Israel, and knowest not these

And how well does this suit with our Lord's intimation hat what he was now saying was comparatively "earthly"!

among "the first principles of the doctrine of Christ,"

and the first principles of the doctrine of Christ," ches that we must get beyond it, in order to "go perfection;" and so Jesus intimates that there were

of the matter upon which it operates, and the source and curring in the Gospel for the day.

who continued together in union and communion with origin of which, as well as its ultimate products, no human

understanding of the Scriptures.

Nor need any person who is simply seeking for truth be alarmed at the notion of oral tradition. It should never be forgotten by any honest mind, that all sects and parties 1. I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours, J. B. Toronto, June, 1849. P.S.—I beg to correct a notion or two of "Presbyters,"

I do not withdraw my statement, that Bishop Sumner, of Winchester and Bishop Ryder, taught baptismal regeneration; I am simply unable to prove it for want of their writings. I have a distinct recollection in regard to

I do not wish to shake off the authority of the Homilies, but only to prevent a misapprehension which I know to be current, as to the nature and extent of their authority.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-Some time ago I ventured to make some remarks on the non-contagious nature of Cholera. I beg to hand to you a Report of the Medical Council of the Sanatory Committee of New York; and I trust that a perusal of this document will tend to re-assure our Clergy and others whose attendance on Cholera patients may be required either from duty or affection. It can hardly be necessary, at the same time, to urge on them the advantage of the committee of the tage of paying proper attention to themselves, as regards clothing and diet, and the avoidance of fatigue and exposure to cold and wet.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant.

"The undersigned would also state, that whatever opinions may be entertained in relation to the abstract question as to whether the Cholera is or is not a contagious and that the loyal subjects in Ireland who remained true to disease, no evidence has appeared, thus far, that the disease at present prevailing in our city has in a single case the people of England and the people of Scotland should pay actions are consistent with the apparent meaning of other parts of Scripture, my mind cannot resist this over-tain passages of Scripture, my mind cannot resist this over-tain passages of Scripture in the ages nearest the Apostles, and that interpretation is at variance with the doctrine which in modern days claims to be evangelical. I therefore first received those interpretations upon trust, upon the authority of the Primitive Church, as I had equally instructors; but I must equally say that at present I received my original views apon trust from my early instructors; but I must equally say that at present I received them, because they are, to my apprehension, the Bible and mine. He person that it is so, who has become established in the contrary opinion, so long as it is a question merely between his understanding of the Bible and mine. He Hospitals in any part of our city, when called for by the demands of necessity and humanity.

"The undersigned believe that the cause of the disease exists in the atmosphere and that the whole community.

which is wrong.

With this warning and protest I come to the New Testament.

The first passage I select is that which must suggest itself to every Churchman, because quoted in that beautiful service, by which we dedicate our children to God; I mean that which is contained in the 3rd Chapter of St. John's Gospel, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God." The time was when the only meaning of these words to my mind was, "Except a single to every Churchman, because quoted in that beautiful service, by which we dedicate our children to God; I mean that which is contained in the 3rd Chapter of St. With regard to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and in this way predisposed to the disease. To develope the disease, however, exciting causes are necessary, and these are to be found in all those which have a tendency to disorder the bowels. With regard to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and in this way predisposed to the disease. To develope the disease, however, exciting causes are necessary, and these are to be found in all those which have a tendency to disorder the bowels. With regard to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and in this way predisposed to the disease. To develope the disease, well that the whole community are at present more or less under the influence of this peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and in this way predisposed to the disease. To develope the disease, well that the whole community are at present more or less under the influence of this peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and in this way predisposed to the disease. To develope the disease, well that the whole community are at present more or less under the influence of this are at present more or less under the influence of this are at present more or less under the influence of this are at present more or less under the influence of the same predisposed to the disease.

JOHN B BECK, M. D.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.
SAMUEL W. MOORE, M.D.
SETH GEER, M.D., Resident Physician. RICHD L. MORRIS, M.D., Health Commissioner."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND.

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

| artes. Total May, 1043, oth builday after    | Las  | rer . |         |
|--|------|-------|---------|
| THE THEFT WE PROPERTY OF                     | £    | S.    | D.      |
| Previously announced in No. 47, am'ting to 1 | 20   | 9     | 31      |
| Christ's Church, Scarboro' £2 14 11          |      |       |         |
| St. Paul's 0 16 3                            |      |       |         |
| St. Jude's 1 6 9                             |      |       |         |
| -per Rev. W. S. Darling                      | 4    | 17    | 11      |
| St. John's Church, Stamford £2 11 3          | 3    |       | -2      |
| St. George's, Drummondville 1 0 103          |      |       |         |
| -per Rev. C. L. Ingles                       | 9    | 10    | 11      |
| Christ's Church, Hamilton, per C.W           |      |       | 11/2    |
|  | 4    | 19    | 5       |
| St. Paul's Ch., Adolphustown £0 5 0          |      |       |         |
| St. Paul's Ch., Fredericksburgh 0 5 0        |      | 200   |         |
| -per Rev. Job Deacon                         | 0    | 10    | 0       |
| Trinity Church, Streetsville £0 18 1         |      |       |         |
| Hurontario Church 0 18 1                     |      |       |         |
| -per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge                    | 1    | 8     | 11      |
| St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per C.W        |      | 10    | 0       |
| St. Paul's Church, Toronto, per C.W          |      | 14    | 0       |
| St. Peter's Church, Thorold £2 17 4          | 1973 | Roll  | EXPERT. |
|  |      |       |         |

St. Paul's, Port Robinson...... £2 0 1 McFarland's School House, Kingston ...... 0 4 8 Marshall's do. do. Kingston 0 5 8 Waldron's do. do. Storrington 0 5 7 Bond's do. do. do. 0 11 5

St. John's Church, Cavan...... £1 1 3 do ...... 0 12 9 -per Rev. S. Armour .....

71 Collections, amounting to.....£157 14
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. Toronto, June 13th, 1849.

DEPOSITORY C. S. D. T. Parcels Sent.-June 12th-Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Darling-

ton-per steamer America.

Letters .- June 9-Rev. J. Fletcher; June 11-Rev. S. T. Kennedy; June 12-Rev. Hy. Patton (with parcel); Rev. S. F. Ramsay; 2. Also,

The following parcels from the Society for the Propagation Ven. Archdescon Bethune; the Revds. Dr. O'Meara; W. Macaulay; J. G. Geddes; W. Ritchie; T. H. M. Bartlett; E. J. Boswell; T. B. Fuller.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, June 3, being Trinity Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that city, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Orders of Deacon and Priest respectively:-

William Merrick, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to be Assistant Minister in the Parish of St. John, with the charge of L'Acadie.

Jacob Van Linge, B. D., of the University of Groningen; appointed to the Mission of Frampton West and

PRIESTS. Jacob J. S. Mountain, B. A., King's College, Windsor, Missionary at Côteau du Lac.

Jacob Ellegood, King's College, Fredericton, Minister of St. Anne's Chapel, Montreal.

James Fulton, Missionary at Russeltown.
Richard Lewis, Missionary of Portneuf.
Samuel Hoare Simpson, Missionary at New Ireland.
Thomas Ainslie Young, Missionary at St. Martin.
Thomas Shaw Chapman, Travelling Missionary of the

Church Society.

[These five last, formerly students at Bishop's College, Lepnoville]

Lepnoville]

Lepnoville] Lennoxville.]
John Dalziel, Curate of Eaton.

Thomas Machin, Curate of Sherbrooke. Morning prayer was said in All-Saints' Chapel, atas teaching him.

And how well again does the spiritual birth in baptism
ar comparison with "the wind, which bloweth where it
beth," which we can treas with certainty only in its th; which we can trace with certainty only in its this; which varies from the gentlest and most imperble movement to the most powerful agitation; whose are qualified by the more or less yielding character was preached by his Lordship from St. John iii. 10, oc-

From our English Files.

On the 13th of May, Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., died at his residence in the Isle of Wight. It is said that the Queen will visit Scotland in a few months.

Mr. Birch, of Eaton College, has been appointed Tutor to The convict Mitchell has left Bermuda for the Cape of Good

His health is in a very precarious state. Mr. Butt Q. C., has written a very able pamphlet, on the state of Ireland, in which he blames the Whig Government for many of the evils under which that unfortunate country is

In the county of Kerry, Ireland, a horse died of fever, and nmediately after the skin was taken off, the carcase was, seized and devoured by famishing wretches. In the next county, Cork, £72 10. was collected for the Pope in one cay! Speaking of which the Warder says " Is it any wonder, we ask that Heaven should be angry with a people among whom during a season of pestilence, and famine, such a monstrous exaction, in the name of Religion, could be tolerated? The western riding of the Cork county is as deplorably destitute as any part of Connaught-the very city of Cork is over-run with uperism, driven by hunger thither, and yet the Right Rev. Dr. Denlaney has not foregone his collection for a pampered Italian potentate! If Schull and Skibbereen afford reminiscences of horror, "His Holiness" and "the Cathedral" may well be remembered with shame and disgust."

THE PHILO REBEL BILL.

From the John Bull .- "If it be true-and the fact has yet to be denied—that in Upper as well as Lower Canada, rebels were promoted by Her Majesty's Conservative Government in proportion to their guilt—that places of emolument, trust and honour, were taken from men who had never committed a fault to gain the friendship and alliance of others whose lives had

they received an uniform unchanging scheme or form of doctrine; uniform, that is, and unchanging on certain material and fundamental points. And what could have produced this uniformity, but child-like faith receiving Apostolic truth?

In the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to and that the proportion of deaths is smaller. These facts are consoling, and should excite in the hearts of our rebellion, have been tried and convicted. The House of Lords have just affirmed that conviction. But if Lord John Russell and the state of the liveliest feelings of gratitude to a kind Provihave just affirmed that conviction. But if Lord John Russell should rise up in his place in the House of Commons next week

Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS. Secretary's Office

Montreal, June 2, 1849. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Port of Windsor, in the Western District, to be a Warehousing Port, under the provisions of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 31, Sec. 23.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint S. B. Freeman, Esq., to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the District of Gore, in the place of Wm. A. Harvey,

Last Monday evening the Corporation made an appropriation of £75 for the purpose of preparing an hospital for the reception of Cholera patients. It is proposed that one or more of the sheds which were erected at the Emigrant Fever hospital should be removed to the portion of the military reserve intended for a market. Probably this site will

POSTAGE ON MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS .-The injury to England and Canada resulting from the postal regulations, affecting the English Magazines and Reviews, has ong been a subject of complaint. And we are glad to perceive from the following correspondence, that the subject is to be brought before the Post Office authorities, with a view to a

Montreal, 25th May 1849. Sis,-We beg leave to address you on the subject of the ostage of Magazines and Reviews, between England and Canada, via. United States, in order to ascertain whether they can be transmitted by mail, and at what rates.

We have hitherto been in the practice of importing these periodicals by the Mail Steamers as freight, but owing to the number of hands through which they must pass before reaching ours, and the various large items of freight, duty, &c., the delay s often great, and the expense so heavy as to increase the price to an exorbitant amount, and to render it impossible to con-

tinue importing them in that way.

We, therefore, take the liberty of requesting that you would inform us whether these periodicals can be transmitted by mail from England to Canada, via. United States, and at what rates? or, should no provision have been made on this point, under the new convention shortly expected to take effect, that you would have the kindness to represent the circumstances in the proper quarter, and in such terms as you consider most likely to attain the object in view—namely to enable the Canadian public to obtain copies of the British periodicals at a moderate expense,

and by the most speedy conveyance.

We are, respectfully Sir, Your most obd't servants, R. & C. CHALMERS.

(Signed) To T. A. Stayner, Esq., D. P. M. G.

General Post Office Montreal, 26th May, 1849 GENTLEMEN,-I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's late, and in answer beg to say, that no provision has been made under the recent Convention with the United States for

the transmission of Reviews, Magazines, &c., between Great Britain and Canada, and that if those publications are now posted, they are subject to letter rates of postage. As I fully enter into the urgency of this case, and feel the importance of obtaining some modification of the existing regulations on the subject, I will lose no time in submitting your

representation to the Postmaster General, and in requesting His Lordship's favourable consideration of the matter. I am, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant,

T. A. STAYNER. D. P. M. G. (Signed)

Mr. WILSON, THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH VOCALIST, gives a Concert here this evening. This gentleman's knowledge of his national music is extensive and profound, and he is equally happy in the expression of the humourous and pathetic. We trust that he will meet with patronage commen-

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The members of the Fire Brigade have issued placards, announcing their retirement from the public service of this city. We understand that the different companies have sold off their property, and formally dissolved themselves.—Patriot.

THE "AMERICA."-The steamer America will, on and after Thursday next, the 14th inst., leave Toronto at 10 o'clock in the morning .- Globe.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The District Council H. H. met in this city on Monday, and will continue in session during the present week. Nothing of public interest or importance has yet taken place.—Ibid.

THE CHOLERA AT KINGSTON.—The British Daily Whig of Monday says,-" We are happy to have it in our power to say that the cholera has totally subsided, and that the health of Kingston was never better than it is at present." BAND OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—An alteration has been made in the day on which the band of the Rifle Brigade performs in the Government House Grounds. The band will, for the future, play on Thursday afternoon, at 4

o'clock, not on Wednesday as heretofore. - Globe. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT ASSIZES .- The As-M. Boswell, E. Perry, Andrew Jeffrey, R. P. Boucher, and

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN THE BAY .- The bodies of the three unfortunate young men who lost their lives by the upsetting of a boat on the bay, about a fortnight since, have all been found. One of the Colemans was picked up on Friday evening last, and the bodies of his brother and Mr. R. Mountjoy were recovered yesterday. The funeral of the latter will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from his brother's residence, at which his friends are requested to attend.—Ibid.

We are glad to see such symptoms of thriving in our industrious contemporary in these hard times.— Gazette.

The annual meeting for the election of officer for the Great Western Railway took place in Hamilton

on the 31st ultimo, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Sir Allan N. McNab, George S. Tiffany, Peter Carroll, R. W. Harris, H. McKinstry, W. P. McLaren, James Hamilton, of Flamboro', John Wilson, of

On the 3d instant Kingston was visited by a thunder-storm. Several houses in the city were struck by lightning and slightly injured.

At the 25th loan-meeting of the Kingston Building Society, held on the 4th instant, four shares (£400) were disposed of at an average bonus of 25 1-32 per cent.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

The Court of Assizes for the Home District, was brought to a close in this city, Wednesday last, when the Honourable Chief Justice pronounced sentence on the prisoners convicted severally, as follows :-

John Doolan, larceny; 3 months at hard labour in gaol.
Johannah Dogherty, larceny; 1 month in gaol.
George Adams, larceny; 3 months hard labour in gaol.
Jesse Duval, larceny; 3 months hard labour in gaol.
Robert Little, larceny; 2 months at hard labour in gaol. Catherine Corcoran, larceny; 3 months at hard lat

James Nelson, larceny; 4 morths at hard labour in gaol. Anne Rutherford, larceny; 6 months at hard labour in gaol. Rose Bradely, larceny—twice previously convicted; 3 years.

Anne McQuillan, larceny; 6 months at hard labour in gaol Thomas Granville, larceny; 3 months at hard labour in Martin Lynch, larceny; 4 months at hard labour in gaol. James McConnell, forgery; 5 years' penitentiary.

Alexander Young, horse stealing; 5 years' penitentiary.

John Hesson and Joseph Caulfield, robbery; each eight

onths in gaol at hard labour. Magee, larceny; 2 months in gaol at hard labour. Partick Foley, manslaughter; 7 years' penitentiary.

Patrick Doyle, assault; 1 month in gaol—fined £10 sterling
and remain imprisoned until the fine is paid.

| TORONTO MARI                  | KE I    |       |       |            |     |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|------------|-----|
| TORON                         | ro, Jun | e, 14 | th.,  | 184        | 9.  |
|                               | 8       | đ     |       | 5          | d.  |
| Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs        | 4       | 0     | a     | . 4        | 3   |
| Spring do. do                 | 3       | 0     | a     | 3          | 6   |
| Oats, per 34lbs               |         | 11    | a     | 1          | 0   |
| Barley, per 48lbs             |         | 6     | a     | 1          | 9   |
| Peas                          | 1       | 6     | a     | 1          | 8   |
| Rye                           |         | 3     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Flour, superfine (in Barrels) | 22      | 6     | 4     | 0          | 0   |
| Do. fine (in Bags)            |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Market Flour, (in Barrels)    |         | 6     | a     | 18         | 9   |
| Do. (in Bags)                 |         | 3     | a     | 17         | 0   |
| Oatmeal, per barrel           |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Beet, per lb                  |         | 24    | a     | 0          | 4   |
| Do. per 100 lbs               |         | 6     | a     | 22         | 6   |
| Pork per lb.                  |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Do. per 100 lbs               |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Mutton per lb                 | 0       | 24    | a     | 0          | 34  |
| Bacon per 100 lbs             |         | 6     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Hams, do                      |         | 6     | a     | 0          | 6   |
| Lamb, per quarter             |         | 6     | a     | 2          | 6   |
| Potatoes, per bushel          |         | 6     | a     | 2          | 9   |
| Butter, fresh, per lb         | 0       | 6     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Do. salt, do                  | 0       | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Cheese, per lb                |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Lard, per lb                  |         | 41    | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Apples, per barrel            | 0       | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Eggs, per doz.,               | 0       | 41    | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Turkeys, each                 | 2       | 6     | a     | 3          | 9   |
| Geese, do                     |         | 0     | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Ducks, per pair               |         | 6     | a     | 1          | 101 |
| Fowls, Do                     |         | 6     | a     | 1          | 104 |
| Straw, per ton                |         | 6     | a     | 37         | 6   |
| Hay, do                       |         | 0     | a     | 50         | 0   |
| Fire Wood,                    |         | 9     | a     | 11         | 3   |
| Bread, per loaf               |         | 51    | a     | 0          | 0   |
| Dicad, por con                | 1000    | 9     | 18-32 | RESERVE OF |     |

EXCHANGE. 

Temperance Hall.

WILSON'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND. MR. WILSON begs to announce, that he

will give one of his Entertainments in the above room, on IURSDAY EVENING, the 14th June, at 8 o'clock, when he will SONGS AND BALLADS. including, besides the Scotch, some English, Irish, and Operatic Songs. He will be accompanied on the Plane Forte by his daughter. Tickets 2s. 6d. ca.h.; to be had at Scobie & Balfour's, H. Rowsell's, and A. & S. Nordheimer's.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

City of Toronto.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES for Common Schools hereby give notice, that the City Schools will be RE-OPENED, for the reception of Scholars, on MONDAY, 2nd JULY, next. Admission Free.

Teachers desirous of appointments to the aforesaid Schools, are requested to send in written applications, with Testimonials to the undersigned, at the Office, 364 Yonge Street, with as little delay as possible, but not later than the 22nd Inst.

G. A. BARBER,

City Superintendent Common Schools. Toronto, June 13th, 1849.

REMOVAL.

MR. CHARLES RAHN, Surgeon Dentist, MELINDA STREETS, house formerly occupied as the British Canadian Office. Entrance from Melinda Street. Toronto, June 14th, 1849.

A YOUNG LAD! Is the street of the land of YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtain-Address (If by Letter, post-paid,) L. D., at the Office of this Paper. TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Teronto, June, 14, 1849.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE business heretofore carried on by OWEN & MILLS.

BUSINESS heretoloffe Carried on by OWEN.

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

RICHARD OWEN.

RICHARD OWEN, THOMAS MILLS. Owen & Miles beg to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late Firm, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to them.

Toronto, June 7, 1849. Chard, Somersetshire, England.

GEORGE HALLETT, then in his 18th

Lavinia, Schooner or Brig, belonging to Eastport, Maine, U. S., then trading between Boston and St. John's. New Brunswick, is now entitled to PROPERTY by the death of MRS. MOUNSTEVEN, in January, 1848, which will go to a stranger if not claimed within a certain time.

Any person whe can give information how to convey a letter, or get the said GEORGE HALLETT to communicate with his friends, will be handsomely rewarded, by applying to Messrs. S. HENSHAW & SON, Boston, U. S., or to Mrs. S. EDWARDS, Chard, Somersetshire, England. June, 1849.

Mings College. Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION.

October, 1849, to April, 1850. CROPT, ESQ., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the week.
C. GAYNNE, M. B., Anatomy and Physiology—Five Lectures in the week.

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

umont, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surve Lectures in the gery.—Five Lectures in the week.

3. NICOL, ESR., Materia, Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures

the Week. in the Week.
HENRY SULLIVAN. M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy.—Five Lec-The Fees for each are £3 10s. per course of Six Months, or £5

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

The Fees are £2 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4 perpetual. LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.-Three Lectures in

sizes for the Newcastle District began on Tuesday last, Mr.
Justice Macaulay presiding, assisted by Associate Judges Geo. week. The Fees for each are £2 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 The Lectures are to be commenced on October 22nd, 1849.

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

ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. reasonable.
Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N.B.—All work done by Messrs, H. & V. will be warranted. Hamilton, May 10, 1840

Diocesan Press.

AT A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of on the 31st ultimo, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Sir Allan N. McNab, George S. Tiffany, Peter Carroll, R. W. Harris, H. McKinstry, W. P. McLaren, James Hamilton, of Flamboro', John Wilson, of London, Richard Juson, Daniel Macnab, Hiram Capron, Paris, Esquires.

A MELTINO Of the Committee of the Diocesan Press, held on Trursday, the 7th June, Resolved,—That a Notice be inserted in "The Church" that all dues to the Diocesan Press, either for Instalments on the Capital Stock of the Press Association, for Subscriptions to the Paper, and for Advertments in the Paper, will be put in Suit unless they are paid by the 15th day of July next, ensuing.

On the 31st ultimo, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Sir Allan N. McNab, George the Diocesan Press, either for Instalments on the Capital Stock of the Press Association, for Subscriptions to the Paper, and for Advertments in the Paper, will be put in Suit unless they are paid by the 15th day of July next, ensuing.

THOS. CHAMPION.

Manager.

TO ARCHITECTS.

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

The mysteries to be white brick, with, Cut. Step. descripts, cost.

The materials to be white brick, with Cut Stone dressing, cost not to exceed Ten Thousand Pounds.

Exclusive of the Tower or Spire, which should be of cut stene, and sufficient to bear a full Peal of Bells. Printed instructions can be obtained on application to THOS. D. HARRIS, ESQ. or LEWIS MOFFAT, ESQ., Churchwardens, Toronto, or at the Office of this paper The Plans, &c., must be sent (to the Churchwardens on or before the

14th August next. The successful Candidate to receive £75, provided that he is no afterwards employed to superintend the Building. The second best to receive £50. The third £25.

The fo lowing papers will insert one month and send their Accounts to the Churchwardens. Montreal Morning Courier, New York Albion, and New York Spectator, 45-41. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON,

REGS to intimate, that his usual choice extment of SEASONABLE GOODS have come to hand No. 2 Wellington Buildings.

> FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.

OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS. TORONTO. Britannia Life Assurance Company,

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

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed MANAGER of the TORONTO AGENCY of the above Company, begs to notify parties holding Policies, that payment must be made to him from and after this date.

He would call the attention of parties desirous of Assuring their Lives to the comparative statement of the Rates of the undermentioned Offices, by which it will be seen that those of the "Britannia' ARE THE LOWEST IN CANADA. Rate for one year (whole of life) for £100: 

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



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE. THE Subscriber would intimate to his customers and the Public, that he is NOW OPENING OUT his SPRING IMPORTATIONS in every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which will be sold low for Cash only. J. R. MOUNTJOY.

BAZAAR. BAZAAR will be held at WOOD-

STOCK, on the 13th and 14th of June. for the sale of Usefu and Fancy Articles, in aid of funds for the benefit of the Episcopa Church. JAMES CAMPBELL,

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

Wholesale & Retail,

MOULD call the attention of FAMILIES 46-3i which, having purchased in the best markets, he is enabled to offer on the most favourable terms: together with a large quantity of PRO-VISIONS, consisting in part of

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

of the best quality, and cured under his own inspection. Toronto, May 31, 1849. WANTED, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country.

References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes, Rector of Nov. 30th, 1848. FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES,

PISTOLS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER, lately arrived from London has on hand a great variety of the above art Store, 97 Yonge Street, a few doors north of Adelaide Street. John Vincent,

Toronto, May 23, 1849.

NEW HATS ARRIVED! JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, RETURNS thanks to the CLERGY and

West End and Parisian Hats, nong which are to be found every novelty of the present season.

Also the different description of Summer hats on hand or made to Country storekeepers supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

GENTRY of Toronto for their distinguished patronage; as the pleasure to inform them he has his Spring supply

May 21, 1849. 43-4i ROBERT MARTIN, HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,

Nezt Door to Mrs. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849. MAPS FOR SCHOOLS, &c., PUBLISHED by the Society For Pro- years' MOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, well mounted on Canvass and rs, Coloured and Varnished.

The Map of the World, 6. ft 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in......

Toronto, 8th May, 1849.

Ditto, in outline 0

Map of England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 3 in. 1

Do. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. 0

Do. Asla, 5 it. 3 in by 4 ft. 4 in. 0

Do. Africa, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. 0 Do. North America
Do. South America
Do. Palestine, Illustrating both its Ancient and Modern
Geography, 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.
Geography, 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.
Do. Holy Land before Conquest
Do. do. on a sheet
Do. do. on a sheet
Do. do. adapted to New Testament.
Do. do. on a sheet
Do. do. was the condition of the conditi St. Paul's Travels.
England and Wales
Scotland
Ireland

FARES REDUCED From Montreal to Kingston!

THE FAST SAILING STEAMER,

FASHION, CAPT. WELLS, LAVING been comfortably fitted up with

Cabin Passage—Montreal to Toronto, and vice versa, " and Hamilton, ...... to Kingston, .....

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

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SOVEREIGN AND PRINCESS ROYAL.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at PORT HOPE and COBOURG, weather permitting, every day, (Sundays excepted.) at Noon.

Returning, will leave KINGSTON, every afternoon, (Sund vs. excepted.) on the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 23, 1849.

> THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL,"

CAPT. NEIL WILKENSON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto

for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, every corning, at half-past 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave LEWISTON AND QUEENST rrival of the Cars from the Niagara Falls. Cabin Passage ONE DOLLAR. Deck Passage HALF-A-DOLLAR

Royal Mail Packet, Office, Toronto, April 24, 1849. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touchwing at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COROURG, (weather permitting,) every Tuesday, Thiersday and Saturday morning, at Eleven

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER BEAVER CAPTAIN BELL,

WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston and Bytown, and mice versa, twice a-week, as follows—leaving Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, after the arrival of the Pharnis from Grenville, affording to Western Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the DOWNWARDS:

DOWNWARDS:

Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M.

" Kingston Mills 10 "

" Upper Brower's 1 P. M.

" Jones' Fails 3 "

" Isthmus 6 "

" Smith's Fails 10 "

" Kilmarnock 12 Midnight."

" Burritt's Rapids 5 "

" Beckett's Landing 6 "

" Long Island 9 "

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

Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M.

Long Island 12 Midnight.

Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.

Bernitt's Rapids 4 "

Merrickville 7 "

Kilmarnock 8 "

Smith's Falls 10 "

Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M.

Isthmus 4 "

Jones' Falls 7 "

Upper Brewer's 9 "

Kingston Mills 11 "

Kingston Mills 11 "

d gripe at Kingston Mills 11 "

MACPHERSON & CRANE Kingston, 5th June, 1849.

The Toronto Patriot and Colonist, London Times, Hamilton Specator, and Brantford Courier, will confer a favour by copying the above.

Woodstock, May 19th, 1849.

TUITION.

A YOUNG MAN, from the Seventh Obtaining Engagements as TUTOR in private Families.

Reference, MR. Thos. Champion, Church Society's Office.

A D INTERIOR.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the cannot distroy it his large class of suffering humanity, consumptives, is brown that all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of slif respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended.

We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Gazette, of January, 1845.

Notwithstanding our aversion to putling, as many decreased.

Notwithstanding our aversion to putling, as many decreased. The Age of Improvement.

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

READ THIS. From the Boston Post.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluir,—We have repeatedly spoken in favour of this celeb ated article for the hair, and from the praise of those who have used it, we believe were fully justified in doing so; we therefore cheerfully give place to the following from the agent in Worcester:—
"The sale of the Hyperion increases, and we are confident, will supersede all the other preparations in use. We herewith enclose eyou a certificate, as one of the many proofs of its entire, successa:

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

THADDEUS HONE. From the Boston Post.

West Boylston, Moss, June 12, 1746." THADDEES HONE. For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO., and ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTH. In this city, on Monday 11th inst., Mrs. John Samuel In this eny,
Blogg, of a daughter,
MARRIED.

At Dundas street, on Thursday, 7th inst., by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Mr. James Atkinson, of Esquesing, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Audrew Ward, Etobicoke. At St. George's Church, Kingston, by the Rev. Wm. Herchmer, A. M., Mr. Charles James Campbell, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Cassady, Esquire.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. John Grier, Rector of Belleville, Lawrence H. Henderson, Esq., Merchant, to Wealthy Anne only daughter of Dr. H. Fowler, New York. On Tuesday morning, at Woodberry Cottage, Lawrencetown, David Chambers Noble, Merchant, to Matifda, only daughter of the late Capt. Parker, formerly of H. M. 64th Regiment, On Saturday, 26th May, at Maroon Hall, George E. Morton, Esq., to Martha Elizabeth, eldestdaughter of the late Christian C. Katzman, Esq., of H. M. 60th Regiment.

On Sunday evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D. D., Mr. John Cummings, to Miss Jane Graham, both of At Chester by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., Mr. James Morash, to Miss Ann Gurrard. At Toronto, on the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of the Bride's uncle, Yonge-st., Oliver Springer, Esq., Barrister Hamilton, to Emmeline, eldest daughter of N. Sisson, Esq., of

At Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Thursday the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, James Edward, eldest son of J. Sabine, of Brockville, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Morgan, Esq., Dublin.

DIED. Yesterday morning, the 3rd inst., William Conolly, Esq. late of the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company's Service, aged 62 At the residence of Captain Wetherall, Lachine, on Saturday

the 2nd of June, Mary, infant daughter of Captain Grissin, Deputy Asst. Adjt. General, aged 2 years and 10 mouths.

At Sydney, C. B., on the 14th inst., Susannah, widow of the late Archibald Charles Dodd, (formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Cape Breton,) in the 75th year of her age. On the 5th, at Reading, Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper

At Corfu, on the 19th April, after a short illness, in the 52nd year of her age, Eleanor Rebecca, wife of Doctor Hacket,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; and youngest daughter of the late Richard John Uniacke.

On the 19th, in London, General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, at the age of 72. He had but recently returned to

England from the command at Gibraltar. LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 6 :-

Hy. Charles, Esq., rem; Rev. Hy. Patton, rem. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It consequence of so much of our space being occupied this For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of week with the Report of the Diocesan Church Society, several, articles are unavoidably postponed, including the letter of Pres the Diocese of Toronto, 5 King Street West. 41 byter, and the Agricultural paper.

Come, messmates! 'tis time to hoist our sail;
It's fair as fair can be;
And the ebbing tide and the northerly gale
Will carry us out to sea.
So down with the boat from the beach so steep,
We must part with the setting sun;
For ere we can appead out our nets in the deep,

We've a weary way to run. As through the night-watches we drift about,
We'll think of the times that are fled,
And of Him who once called other fishermen out
To be fishers of men instead.
Like us, they had hunger and cold to bear;
Rough weather like us, they knew;
And He who goarded them by his care
Full often was with them too!

"Twas the fourth long watch of a stormy night,
And but little way they had made,
When He came o'er the waters and stood in their sight,
And their hearts were sore afraid:
But He cheer'd their spirits, and said, It is I,
And then they could fear no harm;
And though we cannot behold Him nigh,
He is guarding us still with His arm.

They had toil'd all the night, and had taken nought; the commanded the stormy sea; They let down their nets, and of fishes caught An hundred and fifty-three.

And good success to our boat He will send,

If we trust in His mercy aright;

For He pittich those who at home depend

On what we shall take to-uight.

And if ever in danger and fear we are toss'd

About on the stormy deep,
We'll tell how they once thought that all was lost,
When their Lord "was fast asleep;"
He saved them them—He can save us still—
For His are the winds and the sea;
And if He is with us, we'll fear no fill,
Whatever the danger may be.

Or if He see fit that our boat should sink,
By a storm, or a leak, like lead,
Yet still of the glorious day we'll think.
When the sea shalf yield her dead;
For they who depart in His faith and fear
Shall find that their passage is short,
From the troublesome waves that beset life here,
To the everlasting port.

EARLY PREACHERS OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

(From "Bishop Jeremy Taylor, his predecessors, contemnd successors," by the Rev. Robert Aris Wilmott, M.A.)

infuse into his own the rich and vigorous idioms of emblematical pit. This spectacle was exhibited at nature and truth. More includes Colet among the Metz in 1437. In such an atmosphere the intellect

as being, like him, remarkable for the erudition and plays with remarkable vividness the manner of Menôt. energy of his preaching. We have, indeed, the au- He represents him going to his father, and reminding thority of Sir Thomas More of the association. He him that he had arrived at a period of life which au- spot with garlands of every hue. Unlike the cypresssums up all his praises in calling him "another Colet." thorised him to manage his own affairs. His mother He resembled him in the purity of his manners not being dead, I he demands an assignment of that portion less than in the activity of his mind. He was con- of property to which he is intitled. Having obtained fessor to Henry VIII., and the king's divorce from it, he is in some difficulty as to the easiest way of Catherine has been ascribed to his suggestion. It is converting it into money: he accordingly exchanges influence to everything around it. The economy of difficult to reconcile his earnest exhortation to study it for silver, which he carefully folds up in a bag.the Scriptures for the merciful and gentle disposition His humble costume next attracts his attention, and the proclamation and diffusion of the universal charity of French exposition in 1500. The history of our high up as they are within the reach of cattle; above enjoined by Jesus Christ. In these revelations of his art, if not of our pulpit, affords a parallel to it. A that height the leaves are generally smooth, the procharacter, we do not recognise the stern lineaments of MS. in the British Museum portrays the Lord himself tecting spines being no longer necessary. Mr. Southe persecutor displayed in the Martyrology. The in the fashionable dress of the 15th century. are now to be judged only by the Latin versions which tivation of England had attained to greater maturity have been preserved. Mr. Haweis has translated an than that of France. In both countries the Miracle

appears to have influenced and moulded his age, was imagination of Latimer enabled him to throw off much the wartyr Latimer, Bishop of Worcester. His ser- of this injurious influence. The printing-press had mons were published in 1548. Hallam praises their not long begun its work of civilization when Menôt honest zeal and lively delineation of character, regard- appeared in Paris. Its earliest indications of life ing them as the best specimens of a style not yet lost were given in 1470. The gothic letters in which his the multitude, "animated, effective, picturesque, intelligible, but too unsparing both of ludicrous association and common-place invective." His intrevidity of the stalk on which it grew turns down to tion and common-place invective." His intrepidity acquaintance with Greek literature in that city. of utterance rendered him a formidable censor of man- In the sermons of Latimer we discover a racier out and ripens its seed-pod; but for this propensity of ners, and even elevated him to the dignity of an avenger of the wronged, and an upholder of the weak. The thought to contest with the Utopia of More the honour birds and insects. Some plants flourish in one climate lethargy of the church and the corruption of the law of being the prose-classic of the day. Two points of and some in another, according to the several purposes were alike lashed by his indignant eloquence. In his similarity may be noticed between the English and for which they were designed by a good Province. fourth sermon before Edward VI., he expressed a wish French preachers. In the earlier Miracle-plays, the Those which are most generally useful will bear almost that Satan would give to man the same view of the story was usually told by action; gesture supplied the any temperature. This is particularly the case with terrors of hell which he once gave to Chist of the glories of the earth. On one side, he would see no heard. Being for the most part composed in Lawn, sort of cattle of any description, neither will they thing but unpreaching prelates: "He might look as the common people had no other means of gaining a trample upon them. What a secure retreat, therefar as Calais, I warrant you." The judges are handled knowledge of the fable. It will accordingly be perwith equal severity: "And then, if we would go on ceived, that Latimer and Menôt endeavour to represent, in, and for hares to deposit their young! The same the other side, and show where the bribing judges are, as much as possible, the doctrines or histories they remark applies in a great degree to furez, thistles, I think we should see so many, that there were scarce described; to put them into action, and to tell the and the common bramble. room for any other." This hardihood of reproof was story by the expressive movement of images. This one of the perilous virtues of Latimer. Cranmer, remark may be useful in explaining some of the daring up in various places where they had not formerly when he obtained his appointment to a court-preach- figures which Latimer employs. The other coinci- existed, is confirmed by Mr. M'Gregor, in his valuable ership, admonished him to give his reproofs a general, dence of manner lies in the freedom of attack upon and interesting work on British America. He says not a particular application. He seems to have fre- the vices and corruptions of the higher orders. that white clover springs spontaneously wherever the quently reached the terrified conscience of the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and to have forced a recommendate that the powerful or opulent sinner and the ful or opulent sinner, and to have forced a recompense the grasping avarice and shameless dishonesty of the it is an extraordinary circumstance in natural history, for property plundered, or injuries inflicted. Latimer legal tribunals; and Menôt, by an apt, if a humble that wherever the original forest is destroyed in stands out from his contemporaries, a distinct character. metaphor, compared the French judges to a cat, placed America, and the land left uncultivated, trees of a He incidentally refers to this peculiarity: "When I to protect a cheese, one grasp of whose teeth commits different species spring up. This is likewise observed was in trouble, it was objected unto me, that I was singular, that no man thought as I thought; that I loved singularity in all that I did.' The remark was

\*\* Coletum nomino, quo uno viro, neque doctior neque sanctior apud nos, aliquot retro seculis quisquam fuit."—Vide Jortin; Life of Erasmus, Appendix, ii. 659.

† These are the words of More:—"Dominus Johannes de pied en cap." Not less animated is the sketch of the cose." Ongado vitit ship nulchras college d'écarlate, bien.

spectes puritatem."

He was singular, indeed, in his courage and candour. assault of a whole company of mice.

to the text, but sometimes in direct contrast with it. appears to have been incapable of climbing to that mon in that part of the country, and their appearance The pages of Latimer supply copious illustrations. loftiness of thought and occasional stateliness of ex- therefore created a good deal of surprise. Upon How startling is such a passage as the following, sud- pression which distinguished his contemporary at the inquiry it was found that some years before, this denly encountered :- "I hear say Master Melancthon, court of Edward VI. Some of Latimer's intermixtures ground had been a Public Garden; it therefore that great clerk, should come hither; I would wish of Latin and English are, however, sufficiently curious, appeared certain that these seeds had remained dorhim, and such as he is, two hundred younds a-year. as in the following anecdote, introduced into his fifth mant whilst buried deep in the earth, and had sprung year's end. There are yet among us two great learned fellow asked a philosopher a question, saying, Quomodo ence of heat and light. men, Petrus Martyr and Bernard Ochin, which have saginatur equus ?- How is a horse made fat? The an hundred marks a-piece. I would the king would | philosopher made answer, saying, Oculo domini-With certainly one of the singularities of the preacher. In an equally singular method of winning the attention of the time of Elizabeth, some delicate suggestion in a a congregation in the 13th century. Our own pulpit Court Masque, or under the second Charles, a flatter- furnishes an example. In one of the Latin sermons ing couplet in a panegyric, would have been the mode of Stephen Langton, who was Archbishop of Canteradopted to recommend a deserving scholar to the pat- bury in 1228, some French verses are inserted to apply ronage of royalty. In the reign of Anne, a word from an allegory to the Virgin Mary.

its unpremeditated truth. As Fisher was the last of the old school of preachers, temper, but with the amusements and habits of the of Latimer. Perhaps a similar charm may have re-Colet has been called the first of the new. His times. In France, a similar fashion of pulpit rhetoric commended the sermons of the venerable Coverdale, City. elevation to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1505 effected prevailed, presenting all the eccentric rudeness, with- who died thirteen years after Latimer, equally beloved a beneficial change, not only in the theory, but the out the forcible sense, and the unaffected yet ennobling in the Cathedral of Exeter, and the parochial cure of practice of the pulpit. The educational apparatus piety of Latimer. Menôt and Maillard are apt illus- St. Magnus. In London, and when bowed to the of the cathedral with regard to spiritual things was trations; the former dying in 1518, the latter in 1502. grave beneath the snows of eighty years, he attracted wretchedly disorganized. The precentor was a They were accordingly contemporaries of the English multitudes to every church in which he appeared; foreigner, and therefore ill calculated to instruct an bishop. Menot, the most celebrated preacher of "crowds called at his house on week-days, auxious to English congregation; the chancellor and treasurer France in the beginning of the 16th century, belonged know where he would preach on the following Sunday. were lawyers; "bosom-sermons" were generally de- to the order of Franciscans, and for some time taught | Cranmer fills a larger space in the historical eye livered; and the style of the bishop, Fitzjames, was theology in the establishment of the Cordeliers at Paris. than Latimer, but from a different cause. He wanted so tedious and uninteresting, that Colet's censure of His life embraced many picturesque pages of French | the stirring eloquence of his friend. He is reported apathy in addresses from the Pulpit was resented by history during the reigns of Louis XI., Charles VIII., to have sought from Ridley the nerve in which his him as a personal affront.\* Colet instituted and Louis XII., and Francis I. His sermons were printed own style was deficient. The observation comes from provided a sermon upon every Sunday, either at the in 1519, thus preceding the publication of Latimer Burnet, and would explain, if true, the energetic and Cross, or in the chapel under the choir. He seems by twenty-nine years. His popularity is shown in the happy simplicity that mark his contributions to the to have introduced the custom of examining some title bestowed upon him-langue d'or. Yet this Homilies. But Ridley disclaimed the honour.† The important topic of Christian doctrine, in a series of Chrysostom of the middle ages presented no feature complete works of Cranmer have been given to the successive discourses, forming a connected chain of ex- of resemblance to his forerunner in Antioch. It student with all the diligent accuracy of the Oxford position and application. For this purpose, he would select the Gospel for the day, the Creed, the Command-without considering the condition of the national mind works are there assigned to his pen upon satisfactory ments or one of the Apostolical letters. His preach- in which it was formed. The Scripture-play had not evidence. A sermon, supposed to have been preached ing was singularly impressive. Sir Thomas Moore, in lost its charm. The company of actors, known as the at court, in reference to the rebellion in Norfolk, is a very beautiful letter urging him to return to his Confrairie de la Passion de N. S., which had been the only similar production of Cranmer now extant. pulpit at St. Paul's speaks of having been often established in Paris at the close of the 14th century, His manner is not attractive, but it displays the scholar, aroused by his most admirable sermons, and un- continued to perform religious dramas until the sup- -thoughtful, patient, and comprehensive. His love speakably delighted by the expression of his coun- pression of their theatre in 1547. These appear to of books forms one of the most pleasing features in tenance and the significance of his action. Erasmus have surpassed the English Mysteries in pomp of his character. His library was rich in ecclesiastical says that every feature spoke. Colet is supposed scenical display. The theatrical machinery was of literature. There the venerable head of Latimer not to have written his discourses. He composed the most extraordinary description. In one of the stooped over the huge folios; and he is recorded to with difficulty, and without elegance. He is said Parisian Mysteries, St. Barbara, after being suspended have mentioned a rare book he met with, in a sermon to have despised the rigid accuracy of grammatical by the heels upon the stage, "is torn with pincers and before the king." If the style of Cranmer be homely rules; and, though a learned man, and a noble pro- scorched with lamps" in the presence of the audience. | and inelegant, it is hearty and sincere. It partakes moter of learning in others, he always discouraged that The decorations were in a similar vein of grotesque of the earnest simplicity of the age. Hortatory theobloodless crudition which is acquired by the undigested | conception. Heaven and hell were represented by a logy at the Reformation may have been woven of a perusal of a multitude of books. He thought that scaffolding at the back of the stage, one towering above very coarse material, but its adversaries found strength such preachers impaired their mental constitutions, the other; while between the two appeared the world, and flexibility in the texture. Tried by rude and and the healthy vigour of their thoughts, for the sake with a particular development of the region where the violent hands, it seldom unravelled, or exhibited a rent. of "a learned sort of madness." If he was indifferent scene of the story was laid. In Germany, invention to the strict accuracy, he bestowed diligent care upon assumed a wilder aspect. Bouterweck mentions an the cultivation of his style. Erasmus mentions his enormous dragon, with eyes of polished steel, ascendstudy of Chaucer, from whose writings he sought to ing with awful savageness out of the darkness of an

most learned and holy persons who had adorned that of the preacher grew up. He imbibed the spirit and that it delights in contemplating its own grandeur in adopted the phraseology of these Miracle-plays. The The name of Longland may be joined with Colet, interpretation of the parable of the Prodigal Son | diswhich they everywhere inculcate, with the violent in- he sends for drapers and silk merchants, under whose vectives and censures of Fox. In the discourse on hands he rapidly presents a very different appearance. bestowed on his creatures, is extended to plants. This laying the first stone of Christ Church at Oxford, he His apparel is entirely new, and of the richest mate- is remarkably the case with the hollies: the edges of alludes to the obstacles opposed by worldly men to rials.\*\* This may be considered a sufficient specimen the leaves are provided with strong sharp spines, as

sermons of Longland were preached in English, but There is no reason to suppose that the mental culinteresting specimen. He also gives in the Appendix play was the amusement of the people; and some of a short passage from a sermon preached in 1534. the Chester-mysteries rivalled the coarsest buffooneries But the preacher who, above all his contemporaries, of Paris or Metz. Yet the natural vigour and muscular

\* Third sermon before the king. † De Sublim. cap. 18. ‡ Hallam, i. 298. § Ibid. 299. L'Enfant prodig

Longland, Decanus Salisberiensis, alter, ut ejus laudes uno tume :- "Quando vitit sibi pulchras coligas d'écarlate, bien verbo complectar, Colelus, seu concionantum audias, seu vitæ spectes puritatem." tirées, la belle chimese froncée sur le collet, le pourpoint frin-spectes puritatem." | Sermon preached before Edward VI., March 22nd, 1849. | Qu'il de se sentit le damas voler sur le dos; hæc secum dicit, Oportetne mihi aliquid?"

I remember no writings of that age at once so fearless In the Miracle-plays, the difficult medium of a A few years ago, a house was built in Newcastleand forcible, except some of the Adages of Erasmus. foreign language was changed by slow degrees into on-Tyne, and the earth which was dug out of the Every thoughtful reader of our old sermons must the more familiar phrases of the vernacular tongue. foundation was thrown on a piece of ground in the have been often struck by the singular topics that are Some traces of this transition-state are recognised in front, intended for a garden. The following spring a continually introduced, not only without any reference the sermons of Latimer, and especially in Menôt, who number of caper-plants came up: they were not com-The king would never want it in his coffers at the sermon upon the Lord's Prayer: "There was once a to life as soon as they were brought within the influbestow a thousand pounds on that sort."\* This was his master's eye." The Abbé de la Rue has recorded

Swift or Pope opened the national purse in the hand | Coleridge notices the difficulty of marking the tranof Oxford; while in modern days, the pen of the sition of the language from Chaucer, through the wriminister-if impelled by a continued impulse from ters of the 15th century; but he discovers in Latimer without-inserts a fortunate name in the pension-list. and his brethren, under Edward VI., the general char-But the Pulpit was the Press of the Reformation. acteristics of the earliest manner; every division Latimer has incurred some ridicale through the for- popular, the sentences short, the manner impassioned; getfulness of his critics, that many of his sermons were but the whole subject fused and blended into cohesion composed with a reference to the capacity and feelings | and strength by the fire of the preacher's imagination of the child-king, before whom they were preached. and faith. Another peculiarity in our elder divines Edward was only in his ninth year. Cranmer cau- may be remarked, in their habit of producing their tioned his friend not "to stand longer in the pulpit argument or exhortation, as Lydgate told his poetical than an hour and a half at most." The present appearance of his discourses would suggest that he kept to the temper, and conciliated the taste of their hearers. within the limit of the injunction. He possessed, Gray has ingeniously observed, that they loved a length however, in a very unusual measure, the art of awakening and train of circumstances in a narration. "The vul- OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, and detaining the attention of his hearers. His man- gar do so still; it gives an air of reality to facts; it ner must have been, in the strictest sincerity of the fixes the attention, raises and keeps in suspense their term, natural. His emotion possessed the charm re- expectation, and supplies the defects of their little and quired by Longinus of impressing the spectator with lifeless imagination; and it keeps pace with the slow motion of their thoughts."\* This crititism is applied Much that now offends the critical eye in his style and imagery, was in concordance, not only with the at the same period. You feel its truth in the perusal

ECONOMY OF PLANTS. (From Jessie's Gleanings.)

When I see a magnificent old tree standing beside a clear, broad, and unruffled river, I can almost fancy the watery mirror. The space which intervenes between the tree and the river is generally covered in spring with a great variety of flowers, as if nature's liberal hand delighted in decking the giant's favourite "A gloomy tree, which looks as if it mourned

the sight of a fine oak always gives me the idea of grandeur and majesty; and it seems to impart a kindly trees, plants, and vegetables, is a curious subject of inquiry, and in all of them we may trace the hand of a beneficent Creator; the same care which he has they has noticed this circumstance in the following

"O reader! hast thou ever stood to see The Holly tree? The eye that contemplates it well, perceives Its glossy leaves,
Order'd by an Intelligence so wise
As might confound an Atheist's sophistries. "Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen

Wrinkled and keen; No grazing cattle through their prickly round Can reach to wound;
But, as they grow where nothing is to fear, Smooth and unarm'd the pointless leaves appear."

ground; the end penetrates the earth, and there throws

where lands have been laid waste by fire. The first BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., year, tall weeds and bramble bushes shoot up; then cherry trees, white birch, silver firs, and white poplars appear, but seldom any tree of the genus previously growing on the space laid open by fire. Sir Alexander
Mackenzie also observes that the banks of the Slave

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil
Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND
FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, growing on the space laid open by fire. Sir Alexander Lake, formerly covered wholly with spruce fir and

\* Some Remarks on the Poems of Lydgate. Works of Gray, by Mitford, v. 298. † Life of Cranmer, by Le Bas, ii. 315. Strype, Memorials of Cranmer, ii. 631.

§ Blant, Sketch of the Reformation.

true, though not in the sense in which it was uttered. more ravages upon the treasure than the prolonged birch, having been laid waste by fire, they produced subsequently nothing but poplars.

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Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s, 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelv

sive circulation of The Church, in the Province Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe.) in Nova Scotla and New Bruns wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to b widely and generally diffused.

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

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

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Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

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

Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS. AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

JOHN ELLIS & CO.,

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MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848.

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

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

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MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

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Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.

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Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Sati# Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

EDUCATION.

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

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

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlement

men.
The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

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

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

The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, St. George's Square. Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Terronto. August 16th, 1848.

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

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; so to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON ! Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Trent.
Belleville. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., J. D. Goslee, Esq., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, sq., Cobourg. Terms, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York trees of the most approved varieties, no the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

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

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

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

furnished.

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

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

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

TORONTO BATHS.

ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

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

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the Lord Bishor of Toronto, and Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 2s. per Quire.

> Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by Mr. Plees, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King

Toronto, May 2, 1849. QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER,

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

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s. each, Letterd. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol., 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. 

MR. HIRSCHFELDER will publish, in

about 12 monthly numbers, a LITERAL TRANSLATION with a CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL COMMENTARY, of the BOOK OF ISAIAH. It will be published with large type, on the best paper, in 8vo. size, and will contain about 1.200 pages.

Subscription, £2. The one half of the subscription to be paid to the Publisher, Mr. Rowsell, on entering the name on the List, and the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary that those who would wish to subscribe should send in their names immediately. Toronto, March 28, 1849.

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A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto. ary 24, 1849.

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Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

W. C. ROSS. Managing Agent.

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pound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guarat teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increase Annurries, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM baving been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon

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

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

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St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ........ .. William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board,

THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manu factories, &c.

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July 5, 1843.

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