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THE INFIDEL APPLYING FOR HOLY BAPTISM. (From "Gathered Fragments," by the Rev. John A. Clark.)

A deathbed's a detector of the heart.

fearlessness and undisturbed tranquillity with which waves they can look upon the approach of death, most Spirit of God is ringing in the startled ear of con-

So it was with Mr. Lindsley. In fleeing from the Spirit of God, he rushed into the pathway of guilt. God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ." To still the voice of conscience, that he might travel that path undisturbed, he tried to disbelieve the Bible; but the truth had been graven in such deep and living characters, upon his heart to dispense the Bible; something that was to be said, as a matter of course. In a large that wa characters upon his heart, that it could not be thus

to herself as possible, that so she might leave the him to be the last man in England that would forsake to herself as possible, that savoured very little of broken-hearted con
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in my heart. I am sensible that I am now near eter
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in my heart. I am sensible that I am now near eter
tone that savoured very little of broken-hearted con
in my heart. I am sensible that I am now near etererased. Whenever he allowed himself to reflect, the burning conviction, in spite of all his avowed infidelity, still clung blistering to his heart, that there was an awful hell in which God would one determined the result of t awful hell, in which God would one day punish him for his sine. Death of the Christianity his sine. De his sins. Death, therefore, whenever it was brought per qualifications for receiving it. It is not to be connear, came clothed in tenfold terror.

An event illustrative of this remark occurred while his family still remained with him. In returning on horseback one night, from a scene of revelry, he was thrown from his horse, and so seriously injured that confinement it was observable to all who visited him, how bitter and dreadful the thoughts of death were to him. Not a word of infidelity, nor an oath, dropped sick man. from his lips while he lay thus near the confines of

Hopes were then entertained that a permanent change would be wrought in him. But the first place he visited, after leaving his sick room, was a rum-stall. He immediately returned to his former courses, apparently with increased relish-certainly with more un-

It now became evident to all, that the excess and dissipation in which he indulged would soon break down his constitution, and terminate his life. The event showed that these apprehensions were well

A few months after his acts of cruelty had banished his wife and daughter from his home, he was attacked with an inflammatory complaint, which daily became more and more alarming, and threatened to terminate speedily his earthly career.

He at first did not consider his disease dangerous, and, therefore, with the help of his companions, who were often with him, he for a while kept up his spirits. The profane jest, the loud laugh, and the merry carousal, dissipated the gloom and tediousness of the sick room. But as the violence of his disorder increased, the visits of these profligate companions became more seldom. For vice and profligacy do not ove to look upon the grisly features of the king of

Mr. Lindsley began to feel the want of that kind attendance which mitigates the sufferings, and eases the pains of a sick-bed. He thought of his mothershe was in her grave. He thought of his wife-wormwood and gall were in that thought! Why was she not by his side? Often had she tended round his bed of sickness with all the nursing care and tenderness which fond attention could dictate. Why did not her meek and gentle form now stand by the side of that couch of languishing? Ah, he knew too well the cause; and the remembrance of it was like a

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poniard to his heart. Mr. Lindsley had now to spend many hours aloneful anguish-often filled up with oaths, imprecations, and blasphemy. At times the frail form of his much relent, and the determination would be formed, that she should be entreated to return. But as the thought was revolved over in his mind, pride would start up, and force him to a different conclusion. "No," he would say, " never shall the words I uttered when she for the last time bade me adieu, be recalled. I then said, and the word shall never be revoked-Go-go to those you care more for than for me, and know that your presence will never be again welcomed beneath this

roof, till my body is borne lifeless over that threshold." It was in the midst of these reflections, that the minister of the place, a young man, ardent in his feelings, and bent upon being faithful to the souls committed to his charge, called upon Mr. Lindsley. He was acquainted with the history of the man, and knowing that he stood upon the borders of eternity, he ought it his duty to warn him of the awful plunge was about to make. With a firm and fearless voice he told him, "That dying in his present state he would sink into everlasting ruin—that nothing but the blood of Christ could wash away the ten thousand stains of guilt with which he was defiled-that he must repent—that he must have faith in Christ—that his heart must be changed, else there was not the slightest hope for him—that he had no time to spare that he ought to pray every instant until death stopt his breath—and that with his permission he would now appeal to the throne of grace in his be-

All this was kindly intended. It evinced faithfulness on the part of the man of God. But at the same time, there was, perhaps, a want of prudence in the manner in which this conversation was introduced. It stirred up the flerce passions, and exasperated the maddened feelings, of this dying profligate. His "face gathered blackness," and there was visible upon every feature wrath, and bitterness, and scorn. Stubborn and unsubdued, he spurned all his entreaties and counsel, and bade him "not to presume to be his mouth-piece to the Almighty."

A few days after this interview, this wretched man became, for the first time, impressed with the full conviction that he should never recover. The thought of death, judgment, and the solemn realities of the Bible, filled his soul with consternation and dread. Like a drowning man, he now stretched out his hands eager to grasp at anything that afforded the slightest hope of keeping him from sinking into the dreadful gulf that gaped beneath. He remembered that the Rev. Mr. Z—was officiating in a neighbouring village. On a former occasion, when in great affliction, this man had poured the balm of christian consolation then being their pastor) at the funeral of Mr. Lindsley's son, whose death has been noticed in the former part of this narrative.

For the character of this man Mr. Lindsley still depravity and deep corruptions of the inner man. retained a high respect. And now that life seemed waning, and the awful scenes of eternity were ready to burst upon him, he felt no disposition to wear and with a discriminating perception that seemed in the bronger in the borner of its sacringes; and the larger in th for a spiritual counsellor. A request was accordingly a thousand feelings of concealed, but deep-rooted desent to the P. A request was accordingly a thousand feelings of concealed, but deep-rooted desent to the P.

appearance. Age had added to a stout and well pro-Ortioned form a dignity that comported admirably with his sacred office. The sweetness of his temper, and the amiability of his heart, exhibited themselves penitent, but of a self-willed and unsubdued sinner, but of a self-willed and unsubdued sinner, but of a self-willed and unsubdued sinner. not only in the soft and persuasive accents in which

gentleness of his manners. But with this great mild-ness, he united decision and energy of character. In all matters of indifference, the benevolence of his heart | ther service to you, I will now take my leave." led him to be as yielding to the wishes of those around him as the flexile reed to the wind; but where duty parture. His hand was already upon the latch of the rid of all the difficulties of the subject, by putting a to the end, without ever making one false step, as few severe sufferings of several months was the scene of They who deny the truth and credibility of the like and cr Bible, though they often laugh at the weakness and delegating the says, (and never but that faction that then prevailed, an indignity put upon him, able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting ten thousand conflicting able as the ocean rock that has remained for centuries his countenance exhibiting ten thousand conflicting ten thousa delusion of Christians, and make loud boast of the unmoved, amid the fierce dashing of ten thousand and soul-racking emotions, exclaimed,

The eagerness which they manifest to unsettle the sick-bed of Mr. Lindsley. Kindness beamed upon faith of others, and the reckless and impious air with his countenance as he entered the room, and the first ruption—the crimson stains of guilt from your heart. a new "David," or may have thought he was. It is quickly after." which they lay their desecrating hand upon all that is expressions of sympathy he uttered for the sufferer Until your feelings are changed, and your stubborn true, the Council of Trent speaks of duelling as simholy, are but symptoms of the pangs within—are but before him, gave naturally a serious and religious turn will subdued, there is no hope for you." wretched shifts to drown that awful voice which the to the conversation. He affectionately entreated the

the minister and messenger of God, I dare not 'speak | the overtures of mercy, chosen the Lord for my por- form an estimate of Mr. O'Connell's life (and no man disbelief of the Christian religion-you cannot receive should I have avoided! My pride just now would others)-his half century of unceasing agitation, in his life for some time was despaired of. During his baptism without declaring your decided belief in the not suffer me to make peace with the wife of my youth, which, as he boasted, an excitable people were held on not suffer me to make peace with the wife of my youth,

can be admitted into the fold of Jesus, must confess, bewail, and renounce his sins—the best man living emotions of his soul, Mr. Lindsley now sunk back expenditure was never explained—let these and such has sins enough to mourn over-and must be finally saved, if saved at all, by free and unmerited grace.-But, you, I say it in kindness, you have been no com-There is a load of guilt on your soul, which, if its whole weight be felt, must press you down him, he had fallen in with Mrs. Lindsley and Mary palliation offered for the unscrupulous means which very low in the depths of sorrow."

more emotion than he had before exhibited; "I have "allow me to call upon them, and assure them that to him by Rome, of a Christian hero. In a word, if

and for ever 'renounce the devil and all his works,'that you will hereafter turn from and detest sin, and in a few minutes the wife and daughter were at his secular purposes; but if they were so given—if Mr.

"I am ready to do this," responded Mr. Lindsley. "O, sir," continued the faithful minister, "it is a very solemn business to put ourselves in the attitude of covenanting with God. His piercing eye looks into the inmost recesses of the heart—he sees the hidden motive,-he cannot be deceived,-he will not be mocked; allow me to read the interrogatories that will be addressed to you at the time of baptism."

Here Mr. Z --- read, from the baptismal service, the questions that are put to the candidate immediately previous to his receiving that solemn ordinance, inquiring of the sick man, at the close of each question, if he could in sincerity subscribe to what was there demanded.

To each of which he replied by the single mono-

" Mr. Lindsley," said this venerable negotiator between God and man, new energy lighting up his countenance as he spoke: "Mr. Lindsley, I wish you to be saved-and therefore I must deal faithfully with you. Have you indeed considered what it is to receive baptism? have you weighed the meaning of those they were hours of darkness, of desolateness, and direrenouncing 'the sinful desires of the flesh, so that you will not follow nor be led by them?' Consider what injured and heart-broken wife would seem to glide a state of affections this implies. No matter what before him—and then for a moment his feelings would may be your wishes, your desires, or your inclinations, -if they are not in strict accordance with the holy will of God, you bind yourself by the most solemn of vows to 'renounce' them-to give them up-to sacrifice them-though the effort cost you as much pain as the amputation of an arm, or the plucking out of an eye. Are you ready to sacrifice self, and bow thus submissively to the will of God?

"Consider in whom you profess faith! In Christ! That Christ whom you have denied, abjured, and blasphemed. In receiving baptism you declare, that abandoning every other hope, you look to him alone for salvation-you cast yourself upon his free mercy -fully sensible that unless he saves you by an act of infinite grace, you must perish-and that if you perish,

you are determined to perish at the foot of the cross. "Consider also that you are to vow, that you will not only abandon your former courses, and habits, and sins,-making a complete surrender of yourself to Christ, your King; but that you 'will obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of your life.' What surrender could be more perfect than this? What profession of religion could be more solemn or unqualified?

'Now, sir, are you willing thus to give yourself up to God? Allow me to specify. You cannot but be sensible, if you have any right views of your own past conduct-you cannot but be sensible that you have injured-cruelly injured your family. The only reparation that you can now make them, is a frank and humble acknowledgment of the ill-treatment they have received at your hands. Nothing can prevent your making this acknowledgment, unless it be a remaining 'sinful desire of the flesh.' That desire you must sacrifice, or never receive baptism from my hands."

The religious feelings which at this time existed in the bosom of Mr. Lindsley had been awakened solely by the fear of death, and the dread of that punishment that follows death. While occupied by this one absorbing emotion, which grew more intense with every advancing step of terror's king, the proud and rebellious spirit of depraved nature lay in a state of dorthought of dying in guilt, and dropping into endless perdition, Mr. Lindsley was anxious to perform some external act of religion, from which he might gather some gleam of hope: forgetting in this hour of mental agony, that external ordinances can be of no avail, without the heart is right in the sight of God.

That which determined him to send for the Rev. Mr. Z-, at this time, as his spiritual counsellor, was the uniform character this man sustained for doveinto his wounded heart. It was he that officiated (he rendered smooth, and his passage to the eternal world length), ofeasy; and that he would be spared the painful husiness of laying bare to the severing knife the dark

When, contrary to his expectation, his spiritual onger the wretched mask of hypocrisy. He wished almost divine, touched that string in his heart to which rope. family—an acknowledgment to them of sorrow and con-This man was truly venerable and apostolic in his trition for the many evils they had suffered at his hands tones of his voice were those, not of an humble, dying

"That acknowledgment, sir, I can never make."

"O, my God, must I then die unbaptized!"

To all this Mr. Lindsley seemed to listen, as to tized for several reasons—one is, that I may declare devotion and tenderness." cealed," continued Mr. Z, "for standing here as powerfully with my soul. O, had I then accepted of ted. Now, let any unprejudiced person endeavour to lations: smooth things or prophesy deceits, -it is not to be tion, and bound myself by a solemn and inviolable vow of modern times can be pointed out as having lived, concealed, that you have lived in open and avowed to the service of my Maker, what a tremendous wreck acted, and spoken more than he did in the presence of "That I can honestly and sincerely do," said the injured them. They were all that is kind, gentle, holy, the outrages which blacken that whole period)—his "No man liveth and sinneth not," continued the breathings and envenomed rancour of this wretched the abuse heaped upon his opponents—the delusive

observed.

Mr. Z- then told him, that on his way to visit 'You are then willing to declare that you solemnly ciled to God, a perfect reconciliation with them?"

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROMANISM. (Fiom the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

The sermon of the Padre Ventura, pronounced in Rome, at the obsequies of Mr. O'Connell, and that of Dr. Miley, preached in Dublin on a similar occasion, claim some share of attention, on account of the auspices under which they were delivered, and are now placed before the public. Dr. Miley's sermon was preached in the Metropolitan Church in Dublin, in it not this miserable right hand, alas the day! that the presence of twelve Roman bishops, and of a crowd closed his eyes?" Dr. Miley is the same gentleman of inferior clergy; while of Padre Ventura's discourse, who first wrote from Genoa to announce Mr. O'Con-Dr. Miley himself informs us, that "it was rehearsed nell's death, and whose letter on the subject opened it was delivered "the Governor of Rome was present so were the ambassadors of the various courts of Europe; cardinals, prelates of the papal court; bishops, archbishops, and patriarchs, from every region of the globe; the students of the pope's own seminary," &c. That, "when it was intimated that there might be some difficulty as to its being published in Rome, the pontiff smiled;" and, accordingly, it was "stamped with the imprimatur of the master of the sacred palace, published at Rome (and published uncurtailed), and is now read with admiration throughout all Christian countries.

The views, therefore, which are advanced in these ermons possess a sort of official authority, which is seldom given to addresses of this kind. The sentiments of the speakers, not only unchecked but approved, may be fairly taken as the sentiments of the Church on whose behalf they speak. This is peculiarly the case in regard to Father Ventura's sermon. The pope has it "rehearsed" in his presence; the pope "smiles" when doubts about its publication in Rome are expressed; and finally it appears, sanctioned by the pontiff himself, under the imprimatur of the master of the palace, and with all the distinction and weight of a religious publication, issuing under such auspices from the centre of Roman Ca-

Upon the literary merits of Father Ventura's disourse we do not purpose making any comment. As panegyrists, neither he nor Dr. Miley have succeeded striking out any very new path for themselves .-Thus,-for eloquence we find Mr. O'Connell placed above Æschines, Demosthenes, Hortensius, Cicero, &c., whose separate excellencies he contrived to unite in his own person; as a public character his achievements are greater than those of Napoleon, Cæsar, Constautine, Hannibal, Charlemagne, &c.; in various other particulars he is compared with several of the characters of holy Scripture, as Moses (as a reservation of Joshua as a parallel for Mr. John O'Connell), Daniel, St. Paul, &c.; in short, he is, to use the words of Father Ventura, "one of the brightest glories of Catholicity,—the greatest, the most extraordinary, the most stupenduous individual of modern times, previous [as the orator checks himself with graceful recollection] to the period at which Pius IX. revealed

himself to this earth." But there are two points really worthy of notice in this discourse of the Papal preacher. One of these is the intensely virulent tone which it breathes throughout against Anglicanism and Protestantism, which are for the most part carefully confounded (a favourite trick of Romish tactitians). Considering the liberal character and policy of the present pope, the mild mancy-but it was not subdued. Agonized at the and conciliatory aspect which Romanism has so often assumed of late, the events which have recently occurred in England, and the number of English who were expected to hear or read this sermon, we should scarcely have expected to be told (without taking the falsehood into account) that "the Anglican heresy renewed the cruelty of ancient tyrants;" that the Irish people "fatten with their sweat and blood the parasite ministers of error" (meaning thereby the clergy of the Irish Church); or to hear of the "intense halike gentleness and universal benevolence. With such tred" and "refined malice" of Anglicanism, or of "the

> "The shameful origin of the Reformation; the beastly nature of its author; the dissoluteness of its apostles; the blasphemies and contradictions of its doctrines; the base ness of its manœuvres; the hypocricy of its promises; horror of its sacrileges; and the mighty misfortun

The other point in this sermon to which we allude baptism to him—Mr. Lindsley hastily replied, and the ken by the preacher. It was a delicate and difficult in that he thought himself most blessed in them. task, one would have thought, to deal with such a subject under such circumstances; to adjust the mea-sure between censure and praise; to distinguish be-blessings behind him; and having no other obligations she never pleased herself in her family duties, nor

the scruples of Rome possess elastic qualities, and bles, as many others did, in all actions and enterprises many years' intimate acquaintance with her, and he her service to you, I will now take my leave.

the scruples of Rome possess elastic quanties, and bies, as many others did, in an actions and enterprises than y years although the scruples of Rome possess elastic quanties, and bies, as many others did, in an actions and enterprises than y years although the scruples of Rome possess elastic quanties, and of the greatest hazard and danger; and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and danger; and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and danger; and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and danger; and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and continued so also attended upon her death bed, which through the greatest hazard and the gr The kind-hearted minister, affected even to tears at ange corporation were "modern Philistines," and Mr. him than to be quiet and contented, whilst they let ing her spiritual state and condition; but those such generally in that dread and trying hour turn cowards.

The eagreement from the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a to the summons he had received, now approached the this sudden burst of feeling, turned round and said, bim alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and with the same cheerfulness to obey as right well became the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the pious hope and humility of a thin alone, and the "Deluded man, baptism cannot wash the deep cor- rio," i. e., a mere cut-throat, and Mr. O'Connell was the first summons when he was called out, which was Christian: whereupon, when I desired her, that if any

ply "diabolical," "a diabolo invectum," and, therefore, life cannot here be pursued, but must be referred to, mind of it and let me know it, that I might the better "Hear me," said the sick man, gathering new the preacher admits that "he was culpable;" but he if not already well known, in Clarendon's History, fit and order my applications to her. To which she strength from the intensity of internal and agonized was penitent: and then follows ingeniously, as an afand be at peace." He set before him, in a succinct feeling. "Hear-me—if you desert me, then there is ter-palliative, an account of the devotions of his submanner, the way of salvation—"repentance towards on hope;" and as he spoke, torrents of scalding tears sequent life, especially to the Blessed Virgin, towards the rebellion begun, and as soon after his king's death, sired God to assist and direct her in that search, and coursed down his haggard cheeks—"I wish to be bap- whom he was animated with feelings of "extraordinary he laid down his life upon the scaffold. A petition yet could not find out any one particular sin which did

and the child of my early love. Yes, I have cruelly the verge of insurrection (and therefore the riper for affectionate, and lovely; and, amid all the bitter ungovernable tongue—his mendacious assertions aged minister; "and every returning sinner, before he heart, I have ever loved them, and love them still."

Pan be admitted into the fold of Lesse waste on few the first of these two descriptions. The deficit of the still into the fold of Lesse waste on few the first of these two descriptions. Exhausted by this effort to unburden the conflicting severed in leveying immense sums of money, whose upon his bed in silence. A milder and more subdued things be taken into account, and then let it be rememaspect sat upon his countenance, than had before been bered that the question is not whether Mr. O'Connell served the Romish Church and deserves her gratitude -not whether his faults can be extenuated, or any Anna, and that they were now in the village, ready to he employed to accomplish his purposes-but whether, "I know it, I feel it," replied Mr. Lindsley, with fly to his embrace. "Will you not," continued he, being such as he was, he deserves the honours awarded been a wicked, a very wicked man, but I repent me of my sins."

you truly deplore the misdemeanours of your life, and desire, before you depart hence, next to being recontinues of Mr. O'Connell's character were not sincerely bestowed, the sanction impressed upon them To this Mr. Lindsley immediately consented, and is nothing less than a prostitution of religion to mere O'Connell really was, what the preacher represents him, a religious character in the estimation of the Romish Church, how darkened must be the moral atmosphere which pervades a system that presents such a model to be admired and imitated!

Dr. Miley's sermon is very much an echo of that of the Roman orator. He commences with the inquiry, "Would I deny that he is dead?" And then proceeds to reason himself, at considerable length, into an assurance of the fact; the most conclusive argument apparently being contained in the further question, "Was peforehand in the hearing of the Pope," and that when with the assertion, startling enough from the pen of a Romish theologian, "O'Connell is in heaven." He the Romish archbishopric of Dublin when the office

next becomes vacant. The sermon proceeds to unfold and refute "a sort of muffled rumour," to the effect, "that the expenses of that Roman triumph are to be paid by us;" an alarming rumour, and one which it was most important immediately to silence. Accordingly, a considerable part of the sermon is devoted to dispatching this 'stupidly absurd" report, which, it seems, was be-

The latter part of this sermon admits us more intimately into the religious life which the Roman preacher had already so highly eulogised. The principal feature of it is observable, being that form of creatureworship into which the latter Roman Church has so deeply fallen. We are told that Mr. O'Connell placed all the great things upon which he ventured under the especial patronage of the Virgin Mother, whom he never failed to make his advocate;" and we are given at length his daily devotions, with the followng extract from which we shall conclude these remarks:

"Remember, O most compassionate Virgin Mary! that from all ages it is unheard of, that any one was forsaken who, placing himself under thy maternal protection, im-plored thy assistance, and begged the favour of thy prayers. Animated with the confidence which this inspires, I fly to thee, O Virgin of virgins, and Mother of God! and in the bitterness of my sorrow I throw myself at thy feet.—
O Mother of the Eternal Word, despise not my humble supplication, but listen graciously, and mercifully grant the request, which from my heart I make thee.—Amen."

He was not satisfied with this, but added. "Remember, O most blessed Virgin Mary! that no one ever had recourse to your protection, implored your assistance, or sought your mediation without obtaining relief.
"Confiding, therefore, in your goodness, behold me, a "Confiding, therefore, in your goodness, behold me, a wretched sinner, sighing out my sins before you; beseeching you to adopt me for your child, and to take upon you the care of my eternal salvation. Despise not, O Mother of Jesus, the petition of your wretched client; but hear and grant my prayer .- Amen."

Such is the character—such the description of piety. held up by the Roman Church, as a model to its We repeat, that had Mr. O'Connell been praised for any service or services, while his errors

ELIZABETH LADY CAPEL. (From "English Churchwomen of the 17th Century."

She was descended from the family of the Morisons, at Cashiobury, in Hertfordshire, of which she became any become herself so well as good Lady Capel. the only representative, when her father, Sir Charles descent, and a fair addition to it by his marriage with ally ply me with crosses.' an excellent wife, a lady of very worthy extraction, of As she was patient in her affletions, and careful to The reader will recollect again, in whose presence

duel in the earlier part of his career is fully met .- that might have excused him for some remission of his once,) "when I was with her, I found her labouring There is no shuffling or shrinking from it. The Or- former warmth; but it made no other impression on under some inward conflicts and thoughtfulness touch-

was presented by his lady, and discussed by Cromwell afflict her spirit more than another; but however consomething that was to be said, as a matter of course. my belief in the Chtistian religion, which, although I Now, to our mind, there are few stronger argu-

present occasion, I first prayed with him, and then he flicts and agonies) too good a Christian to despair of prayed himself, with very great zeal and fervour, and pardon." as well as for his friends, but especially for the king, received the blessed Sacrament of the body and blood for others as well as for himself; nay, for his enemies such apt and unaffected expressions, and in so regular and reverence; on the first of these two occasions, a method, that one might easily perceive prayer was a especially, when though her strength was much dething he had so often exercised, that it was grown cayed, and her pain sharp, she would receive upon her

"Having thus prepared himself, he did with great humility and devotion receive the holy sacrament, together with the Earl of Norwich and Sir John Owen, who were condemned to suffer with him, but are yet (thanks be to God) both living; and will live, I hope, to see justice done upon those who did condemn them. "Having received the sacrament, and being much

comforted by it, (as finding in himself all the gracious effects of it,) he was presently put to the trial of his fort and peace ensuing upon it. spiritual strength, by taking his leave of the nearest and dearest relations that can be betwixt flesh and blood, and the strongest ties that a noble nature can have unto the world. For that excellent lady his with such passionate looks, gestures and words, be- ter:one as even that great courage of his could not choose I lingering and tarrying here any longer? All my had, and would, order all things, and as should be best whenever she sent for him.

ren and servants unto his Lady, he commended both cept one who was not then in town, were present, and her and his sons, as they loved him, to forgive his joined in the prayers. Soon after, he was summoned lieved but groundlessly; for we are told that, in "the enemies, 'and though,' said he unto his son, 'I would again, to perform his last ministerial office, the recomtreasures which it cost, there was not one-half farthing not have you neglect any honourable and just occasion to serve your king and country, with the hazard and then her senses beginning to fail, she drew her of your life and fortune; yet, I would have you engage last breath a few minutes afterwards in much peace yourself, (as I, thanks be to God for it, have done,) and sweetness. either out of desire of revenge, nor hope of reward, "I have in my time been with several dying perbut out of a conscience of your duty only. My land sons," concludes Mr. Barker, after a solemn protesta-(said he) was so settled upon you by your grandfather, tion of his earnestness, "seen their piety, observed that no pretence of crime in me can deprive you of it. their patience, taken special notice of their whole car-The best legacy I can leave you is my prayers for you, riage and behaviour, yet never in all my life did I see and a verse of David's Psalms, which I command you, such an uniform samplar of piety, nor a whiter soul upon my blessing, to make a part of your daily prayers, return to its Maker." as I have always made it a part of mine: 'Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in a plain path,' Psalm with her husband at Little Hadham, in Hertfordshire. 27th. For I have always loved plainness and cleanness, both in my words and actions, and abhorred all doubling and dissimulation, and so I would have you to do also. Then he gave him his blessing, and having embraced his uncles and nephew, he took his last leave of them all, not without some tears on his part, as well as many on theirs; his poor lady being under it, and was fain to be carried out from him.

As soon as all were gone, and none left in the room but he and I: 'Well, Doctor,' said he, 'the hardest thing that I had to do here in this world is now past, the parting with this poor woman; let us now again to our main concernment.'' to our main concernment."

Before his death, he entreated Dr. Morley to comfort her when he was gone.

He left four sons and four daughters, of whom Theodosia, named after his own mother, was afterwards married to Lord Clarendon's eldest son, and (Signed)

He left four sons and four daughters, of whom the month of September.—I am, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your faithful friend and brother, (Signed) He left four sons and four daughters, of whom wards married to Lord Clarendon's eldest son, and was remarkable, as Lady Cornbury, for her beauty and for her sudden early death.

children and household, in works of devotion and charity, spending money in alms, even beyond the advice of the clergyman whom she employed as her trict assigned to it. The Church which is now completed Hardly any of the ladies of this period call forth more interest for her husband's sake than the wife of Lord Capel; and there is something pleasing as well consecrated in November. as striking in the harmony and the contrast that exist study of the scriptures, and reading, from which she between his brilliant course and noble death upon the never suffered herself to be diverted by business or scaffold, and her calm widowhood and peaceful deathobserved her mingled sweetness and gravity of demeanour, was accustomed to say, that he never saw

About four years before her death, she lost her Morison, had lost all his other children. Her parents second son, Charles, then grown up to be a gallant and were anxious to find a suitable marriage for her, and hopeful young gentleman, when she sent for her spiafter much consideration, and the refusal of many ritual adviser, Mr. Barker, as she habitually did on who were proposed for her, they gave her, in her seventeenth year, to Arthur Lord Capel, Baron of Had- words: 'Sir, I pray be free and plain with me, and ham. Lord Clarendon, in his character of this loyal tell me seriously and unfeignedly what sin or vice did nobleman, thus speaks of his domestic life: "He had you ever take notice of in my practice or conversation? always lived in a state of great plenty, and general es- for I am sure something is amiss, and something God timation, having a very noble fortune of his own by would have amended in me, that he does thus continu-

sent to the Rev. Mr. Z—, soliciting the favour of a visit.

The reader will recollect again, in whose presence at the reader will recollect again, in whose issue of both sexes, in which he took great joy and ling her duties, and received strength to go through all comfort; so that no man was more happy in all his that was required of her, notwithstanding the delicacy —the sole condition upon which he would administer is the peculiar view of Mr. O'Connell's character ta-In her family devotions she required the attendance of "And yet the king's honour was no sooner violated, all her servants, on which point only she showed hersubject under such circumstances; to adjust the mea- and his just power invaded, than he threw all those self a strict mistress, and would tell Mr. Barker that

he spoke, but in the striking and uniform urbanity and "Then," said Mr. Z-, with a solemn and em-

particular scruple did trouble her thoughts, and lay The character of Lord Capel in private and public heavy upon her spirits, she would please to ease her

piety; an equal temperament of fear and hope, of "The next morning, [March 8th, 1649,] at the humility and confidence; as her hope was evermore a hour agreed between us, which was between six and fearing hope, so was her fear always a believing hoping seven, I came to him again, and found him ready to fear. She carried too deep a sense of sin in her conreceive me. We went into a chamber alone together, science to be proud of any virtue or worthiness of her where after some spiritual conference suitable to the own, and was always (even under her greatest con-

> Towards the latter part of her sickness, she twice knees, saying to Mr. Barker, that as long as God lent her the use of her knees, she resolved to use them in that solemn service, as a testimony of her unfeigned humility and reverence of the majesty and dreadfulness of those sacred mysteries.

> After she took to her bed, she sent for him more frequently than before, and three days before her death, she asked and received the Church's last comfort and blessing, the benefit of Absolution, which she took with great thankfulness, and showed a heavenly com-

Her last days were full of the grace of God, who granted that wish which she had often expressed with submission to his good pleasure, and gave her some sensible tastes of heavenly joy, fresh comforts daily wife, and his eldest son, together with two of his un- breaking in upon her soul, her former fears vanishing, cles, and his nephew, Sir Thomas Corbett, came all and her whole mind sweetly composed into a pious into the room at once, (as being not permitted to do confidence. A few days before her death she spoke it severally,) and at once assaulted him (as it were,) to the following effect, addressing herself to her minis-

moaning and bewailing him and themselves, (his lady O, sir, what a gracious God have I! How rich in especially,) with such sweet and tender expressions his mercies towards me! How favourable in his corof love, sorrow and pity, that the greatest natural rections of me! The thing which I so greatly feared, courage in the world must needs have been shaken (a painful torturing death,) He has turned into ease with it, had it not been supported (as he was) with and comfort; and my worldly cares and thoughtfulmore than human strength and firmness. I am sure ness for the provisions of my children, He has also in it was the saddest sight that ever I saw, and such a a great measure taken off my hand: and now, what do but be a little softened and melted with it; but he work is done, and the world has no farther need of me quickly resultested binnels and then with a cheerful Whe may I not forthwish on to my God? Is it not much better for me to be dissolved, and to be with they must all submit, not only with patience, but Christ?' These and such like heavenly sayings were cheerfulness to the Divine Providence, which no doubt her usual discourse with him, so that he rejoiced

for him and them too, though perhaps it did not yet On January 26th she sent for him four several times to pray with her thrice in the morning, and once in "Then having recommended the care of his child- the afternoon, at which last time all her children, ex-

She died on January 26th, 1660, and was buried

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE HARVEST .- The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Exeter to the Archdeacons with-

I request you to address a letter to the several Deans Rural of your Archdeaconry, informing them of my earnest wish that the thanksgiving "For Plenty" be used in all the Churches in the diocese henceforth to the end of

An order in Council, published in the Gazette, arranges the boundaries of a new district for spiritual purposes, constituted out of the parish of Leeds, in the diocese of have been very different; it is his life which is panegyrised. Is such teaching reconcileable with the principle of Christianity?

To was in wharen, 1049, that Lord Capel was beheaded, and his wife survived him during the eleven
following years of Cromwell's usurpation, dying a few
months before Charles II. was restored. In her
widewhood the occupied have to be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so
soon as a Church shall be finished and consecrated for
the district in the manufacture out of the parish of Leeds, in the diocese of
Ripon. It is to be named "The district of All Saints,
Leeds." The stipend of the incumbent is to be £150 ayear, to be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so
soon as a Church shall be finished and consecrated for

A new church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has been erect-

On Tuesday last, the consecration of the new district Church of St. Mark's Glouster, took place. The Church seems calculated to contain about 500 or 600. The attendance of Clergy was rather numerous, about fifty taking part in the service. The Bishop was attended by two of his chaplains—The Revs. Murray Browne, and G. N. There were also present, Archdeacon Thorp; Barrow. There were also present, Archdeacon Thor Revs, Sir George Prevost and Sir John Seymour, T. The prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Barlow, the Incumbent. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Clements, on the 5th verse of Psalm xciii. A collection was made at the offertory for the Church Building So ciety, who had guarranteed the expenses over the sub-

The Church at Great Dalby has been reopened, having been closed for the purpose of re-pewing and making o-ther alterations and repairs, the collections at the morning and evening services amounted to £63.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, has been pleased to contribute £25 towards the church now building in St. Paul's district, Camden New-

The Rev Dr. Hook has been appointed rural dean for the southern division of the deanery of the Ainsty, in the Archdeacoury of Craven.—Morning Post. The Bishop of Ripon has established twenty new rural

deaneries in the archdeaconries of Ricmond and Craven. On Tuesday, the new church of Kingston Deverill,

sermon, on Heb. x. 19, 20, 21, 22. The church has recently been rebuilt, in the early decorated style of architecture of the latter part of the 13th century. The tecture of the latter part of the 13th century. The expense has been almost entirely defrayed by the noble family of Longleat, in whose patronage the benefice is.—Much is due to the taste and energy of the Rector, the Rev. D. M. Clerk. After the Consecration, the whole population of the village was regaled with substantial old English fare, at the expense of the Marchionness of Bath.

Anglo-Romanist Intriques.—Dr. Wiseman's changes of a gardient of the control of the

Anglo-Ronanist Interques, -Dr. Wiseman's chance of a cardinal's hat has not been improved by his visit to Rome. His object and that of Dr. Sharples turns out to Rome. His object and that of Dr. Sharples turns out to been the promotion of a scheme, exposed in my letter of April 15, for transferring the whole temporalities and trusts of the British Roman Catholic body into the sole and irresponsible hands of the "vicars." This project has signally failed, and mainly because such a host of letters came from England to the Propaganda in denunciative and injustice. ciation of the measure, that its unpopularity and injustice were domonstrated. It was hoped that by doing the thing silently no opposition would be raised; but there is such a thing as an intrepid press, even in defence of Roman Catholic interests. For the present, the Pope seems inclined to allow the hat of the late kind and worthy Acton to remain empty. Wisconen has breught an Irich row to remain empty. Wiseman has brought an Irish row about his ears, by a document similar to Bishop Bloom-field's let'er against allowing Hibernian persons to officiate in the London diocese. He has placed in the hands of in the London diocese. He has placed in the hands of the Propaganda a paper, in which he describes the education of the Irish priests as totally deficient in the accomplishment suited to the clerical character in England, however fitted they may be for the balf-savage people they were bred among. They are good enough (he says) "pro agrestibus et sylvestribus." I need not tell you how violent is the clamour about this topic on the part of those who represent Ireland in Rome; Wiseman's opinion would derive much corroboration from the sayings and doings of a coarse and ignorant fanantic here—one and doings of a coarse and ignorant fanantic here—one Kirby of Waterford, The runnous here is that a personage will be shortly dispatched to England in the capacity of "Apostolic Visitor," to inquire into and arrange Church squabbles. On Tuesday the Pope paid a private visit to the Rev. Mr. Newman and his associates, in their colle-giate church of Santa Croce, near the Lateran. - Correspondent of a Morning Paper.

Another Convert to Popery.—Considerable surprise (says a correspondent) has been occasioned in consequence of its having become known that the eldest son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who is heir presumptive to the of the Hon. Mrs. Notos, as he had been to Popery, title of Baron Grantley, became a convert to Popery, while an "Eton boy," during his short stay at Paris, at Easter last. A French Priest, with whom the youth became acquainted during his visit to France with his mother, is the party by whose means his recantation of Pro-

INCREASE OF MISSIONARY STUDENTS .- The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester have determined on founding four studentships at the New College for Missionaries ing not congregational; and for these reasons,—that at Canterbury, the students to be elected from schools in the county of Leicester. A special committee, consisting of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Bishop of the diocese (Peterboroug), the County members, and the diocese (Peterboroug), the County members, and the Archdeacon has been appointed to earry the plan into operation. His Grace the Duke of Portland has comperation. His Grace the Duke of Portland has comperation. menced the fund by a donation of £100, and an annual subscription of £10. The proposal for the formation of these studenships originated with the District secretary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is to be carried into effect in connection with the county association of that venerable Society.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey has addressed the following letter to the Morning Herald:—"Sir,—In consequence of a circumstantial statement copied by you from the Standard, that one formerly a Clergyman in the English Church said that he had 'gone to Rome' by my advice, it seems best to say, once for all, that if any person ever said any thing of the sort he was guilty of a wifful untruth. I never advised any individual whatever to 'go to Rome, or leave the English Church. Such advice mostly comes from a very different quarter. On the contrary, those called upon and are able—to contribute such portion from a very different quarter. On the contrary, those who know me, know well that being convinced of the divine office and mission of the English Church, I have who have applied to me. I contradict this account, because it was brought before me, and is detailed so very will excuse many persons whom we might be disposed

formally confirmed by the College of Bishops, at the meeting of the Synod held on Thursday se'nnight. It is expected that the consecration of Mr. Ewing will take this or that individual, or Place in the new risk of for three and a the same time with that sense of attachment and communion which makes the members election of a successor to the lamented Bishop Moir has break through the custom he finds established; and, of Christ's Body to be of one heart and of one soul.

THE PRELATES IN PARLIAMENT .- The four Irish re-

Sunday last the parish Church was the scene of a most remedy the evil; if authority neglects its duty, they Sunday last the parish Church was the scene of a most interesting ceremony—the baptism by immersion of an adult. After the reading of the second lesson, the Rev. E. Morris, the Vicar of the parish, and Rural Dean for the Deanery of Kidwelly, conducted the young person to the Deanery of Kidwelly, conducted the young person to be baptised to a font, specially provided for the purpose, band, we cannot blame them if they wait until they and in his usual most impressive and solemn manner are called on, provided they show no backwardness to read the service proper for the occasion. The revival of read the service proper for the occasion. The revival of this form of baptism, which was, in former years, generally adopted by the Church of England, and is still auprised by the Rubric, was an object of interest, and attracted many to witness the ceremony. The whole proceeding were devoutly conducted in the prescribed decency and order. -- Carmarthen Journal.

sex, by his parishioners, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his incumbency among them.

DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE. On Wednesday last, at Christ Church, Clifton, and yesterday at the parish church, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, preached on behalf of the colonial possessions over which he has just been appointed diocesan. He pleaded powerfully, and the object was handsomely met by collections, which amounted to £80.—Bristol Mirror.

Convocation .- The Morning Post gives the following account of a meeting at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing Proctors at the ensuing Convocation :-

"The summons was issued in the name of the Archdeacon of London, (Mr. Hale,) and great surprise was expressed on the part of the clergy to find that simply his Surrofiate (Dr. Phillimore) was in attendance. On that gentleman taking the chair, Dr. Worthington rose to demand why the Curates of the diocese were excluded from the summons issued to himself and the other incumbents present? Answer was returned that they were not included in the document under which the Surrogate tive the course pursued by the Surrogate. The assembly was, therefore, prima facie, illegal. Dr. Worthington fur ther demanded why Convocation was considered as necessarily connected with the dissolution of the two houses, being anciently perfectly distinct and totally independe that this was no subject of inquiry at that meeting.

"Dr. Worthington then demanded to see the minutes of what the Convocation had done during their fate session. These, also, were not forthcoming, and it was contended had nothing to do with the present matter.

"To this Dr. Worthington replied that it was a matter of importance to inquire into whether the functions committed to Dr. Russell and Dr. Shepherd had been fittingly important element of the Anglican Church, and one

question.
"No answer was given. The Rev. Mr. Lupton, one of late officers to give an account of their stewardship was at least disrespectful to all present. A poll was demanded by Mr. Le Mesurier on the part of Dr. Russell and Dr.

Salisbury, who preached on the occasion an impressive perly a synodical assembly, competent to the full dis

nere form, the clergy must see that it was more than probable a very long period could not pass by without some of its original importance being attached to that solemn assembling of themselves together, as provided for by the ancient canons of the Church. The question of the revival of that ancient usage had been agitated amongst bersons whose opinions on such matters were entitled to the highest respect and consideration, and there could be little doubt that the results of that investigation would be ittle doubt that the results of that investigation would be productive of the greatest benefit both to the church and the nation. At their present meeting it would be the duty of the clergy to elect two of their body to represent them in the convocation, and he might mention that the two gentlemen who had, during the last seven years, acted as procurators were the Rev. Dr. Randolph, prebendary of St. Paul's, and the Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., rector of Marylebone.—An Essex Rector begged to be informed why he, being in Essex, and consequently in the diocese of Rochester, was cited to appear at a meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex?—The Archleacon replied, that the Essex clergy, as far as the purposes of convocation were concerned, were still under the ancient jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. Dr. Spry and Dr. Randolph were elected

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1847.

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The Garner.—Rev. Cecil Wray.
M.A.; Rev. J. H. Pinder, M.A.;
Rev. Thomas Kennion, M. A.;
Archdeacon Manning.

CHURCH MUSIC.

In our previous article upon this subject we were desirous of establishing two points: first, that it is our duty, as members of the Church, to promote congregational singing; and secondly, that it is our duty, where the requisite ability exists, to provide for singmenced the fund by a donation of £100, and an annual otherwise be afforded, -and that the cultivation of affording and does afford to those who are endowed The Rev. Dr. Pusey has addressed the following letter with the faculty of entering into it and appreciat-

and in proportion as we are able; and these provisions cause it was brought before me, and is detailed so very circumstantially; but I cannot undertake to contradict all the idle tales in circulation; nor, if people are willing to believe them, must I leave my proper duties to correct them.—Christ Church, Scpt. 4." taking part in it; because from the very nature of the presentative prelates for the session 1847-8, are—The Archbishop of Armagh and Tuam, the Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, the Bishop of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, and the Bishop of Clogher.

are not carried out—that they are shorn of some of their privileges, that divine service is deprived of part their privileges, that divine service is deprived of part truth in the United States.

We made arrangements, accordingly, for an intended BAPTISM BY IMMERSION IN LLANELLY CHURCH. -On offers, endeavour to interest those in authority to

We apprehend, however, that there are many persons, where congregational singing is established, and ding enough, from a heavy, chilling mist, which not where every one therefore is called upon by public authority to take his part, who are absolutely backward and unwilling to assist; who have a false shame, think more of cabin stoves than of scenery; but ren-A very handsome candelabrum has been presented to the Rev. Peter Wood, M.A., Rector of Broadwater, Susthemselves up with those beneath them, and lower the envious mist retired—both slow and precarious themselves, if they suffer their voices to be heard in Owing to the detention caused by the fog, and a singing the praises of God; persons who have no oblives in the hearing of those of their own class, who River Steamers, and it was nearly seven in the evewill sing sacred music on Sunday evenings, who will ning before we were moored at one of the wharves of take part in a private concert in a genteel circle, who the "Great Metropolis." The customary Service will sing even in a public concert if other genteel people attendant upon the opening of the Convention was themselves up with the vulgar multitude in singing the St. John's Church; and thither, at the hour of woradvisedly repeat that this is an ignoble idea, it is a neighbourhood of Hudson Street, on the West side feeling, lowers and debases himself by entertaining it. of containing about one-half of the congregation which plishments, or luxury, or even of education and culti-No answer was given, except grateful merely because he has given us more? How tral aisle, at least, appropriated to free sittings. There show that because he has honoured us more than others in the eye of the world, we will more abundantly than others honour Him likewise in the eye of the same others honour Him likewise in the eye of the same of sensible of the distinction He has given us, by making manifest and so injurious should be studiously avoided

those around them. This, we repeat, is a proper feel- House,—have to answer to the awfully heavy charge and Mr. Letts. Mr. Le Mesurier proposed the old representatives, Dr. Russell and Dr. Shepherd, but this proposal was, we believe, not seconded, for the clergy present was, we believe, not seconded, for the clergy present carrying out the yiews of the Church. But how many carrying out the yiews of the Church. But how many respected and their salvation cared for, would have appeared to be of opinion that the non-attendance of their carrying out the views of the Church. But how many respected and their salvation cared for, would have congregations are there, where this and similar feel-Shepherd, and strongly urged by Mr. Scott. It was, however, relinquished by Mr. Le Mesurier. It further appeared also, that Dr. Russell was illegally chosen as the peared also, that Dr. Russell was Begany chosen as the congregation, where some really do sing after a quiet, representative in convocation, he not being in the Archedeaconry. About four clergymen then voted for Mr. deaconry. About four clergymen then voted for Mr. Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open t ing that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a of all;—but where yet it is all timid, and cold, and No Clerical Robes were worn, except by those who ing that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a state of things. The other and larger portion of the heartless, and lifeless, because every one is afraid of clergy remained quiescent, evidently disgusted with such his neighbour—herause men are not presented with the neighbour men are not presented

poor,—the Squire of the parish and his servants and read by the Right Reverend Dr. Brownell, Bishop of abourers,—the high-born, high-bred, cultivated lady | Connecticut. and the country girl, clad in her russet grey, -blended one general voice in the Psalms of David;—where the Vermont, from Acts xxi., 24, 25. When we say, rugged and tuneless voice strove to do its best, -but what every one must allow who heard, or may hereannoyed none, and made no discord, because it was after read the Discourse, that it was an able produclost and overpowered in the general harmony; and tion; we reserve to ourselves the privilege of confeswhere, even when it was occasionally noticed, yet was heard with a holy pleasure and a Christian forbearance,—because all souls were united in pouring forth sweet melody in the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.—
How truly did our young heart feel as we sung the inspiriting old words:-"O'twas a joyful sound to hear,

Our tribes devoutly say, Up, Israel, to the temple haste, And keep your festal day:" or as we chanted :-"Shew yourselves joyful unto the Lord all ye lands:

"Praise the Lord upon the harp: sing to the harp with a pealm of thanksgiving.
"With trumpets, also, and shawms: O shew yourselves
Joyful before the Lord the King."

Little critical account could we at that time have given of harps and trumpets and shawms: but yet we is yearning for the blessings of harmony and reconciliafelt they had a meaning to us; and we did "show ourselves joyful before the Lord the King."

then deadened, alas! by yielding to temptation,rapt into the current,-raised up to its God,-melted into penitence,-poured forth in sincere devotion! selves, -each in his several sphere, -to restore in our Churches the full, hearty voice of the great congrega-

But some complain that they are really desirous of taking part in congregational singing,-that they have some voice, and can use it where the music is such as they can sing, -but that, from whatever cause, they find they cannot take part in the musical services of the Church which they frequent. We are satisfied that the difficulty is real. We know persons, even of more than average vocal power and attainment,-persons who take great pleasure in congregational singing, and have no false delicacy to get over,-who yet frequently find themselves at fault: and we purpose to address ourselves to this part of the subject in our next number, when we shall consider the suggestions made by our correspondents.

ERRATA in the former paper: First column-"difficult to persevere," for "difficult to preserve;" second column-"except by a practical choir," for "except by a practised choir."

GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1847.

Knowing the affectionate and watchful concern which is growing up and increasing amongst Church people in this Province, with respect to the well-being of their spiritual brethren in the adjacent republic, we determined a short time ago to attend the present Bishopric of Argyll and the Isles.—The causes which have hitherto prevented the effectual carrying out of the proposal by Dr. David Low, Bishop of Murray, to endow this new See, have been removed, and the election of the Rev. A. Ewing, as Bishop of the new diocese, was formally confirmed by the College of Bishops, at the Bisnor of Gloucester and Bristol.—We regret to as he may fairly suppose, by some authority. Indibishop of Gloucester and Beistol.—We regret to viduals cannot, as such, be responsible for the prohear that the Lord Bishop has, for some time past, been building from ill health. So exhausted was the right priety or impropriety of the general arrangements of and special way than any relation borrowed from other rev. prelate after the delivery of his Visitation Charge on Saturday week that he fainted.—Bath Chroniele.

Individuals may feel that the intentions of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations. are not carried out—that they are shorn of some of attention with which this Journal has continually

visit to the City of New York-the place selected for the Session of this year-so as to accomplish our design of being present at the Convention, in conjunction with the change and recreation which we pro mised ourselves from the excursion. Having left Toronto on Saturday, the 2nd inst.; and rested in Rochester on the Sabbath-day, we reached the noble stream of the Hudson at an early hour on the following Tuesday. The weather was cheerless and forbidonly threw a dismal shroud over the charming views of that majestic river, and made the shivering passengers jection to exhibit their vocal powers every day of their sel did not exhibit the proverbial speed of the North do the same, but who will never condescend to mix appointed to be held on the morrow, at 10 A. M., in praises of God in the great congregation. Now we ship, we repaired. This Church is situated in the mean pride; no really noble or highminded person can of the City, about half-way between the River and entertain the idea that he can lower himself by join- Broadway,-that mine of wealth and Babel of comng with his fellow christians in singing the praises of mercial noise and confusion. There is nothing rehis Maker; and any person who entertains such a markable about the building; it appears to be capable What are our petty distinctions of wealth, or accom- St. James's Church in this City might hold; the invated taste, before the High and Holy One-the dern edifice, with green blinds in place of stained or Monarch of the Universe—before Him who gave us painted windows, to soften the light. Here, and in all we have -- who has given us perhaps more than our nearly all the Churches which we have entered in the humbler neighbours, and to whom we are the more un- States, the eye lacks the pleasing spectacle of a cenmuch nobler a pride would be ours, if we strove to does not appear to be any special provision for the show that because he has honoured us more than others poor; and if the lower and needy classes be driven world! that we will endeavour to show ourselves duly thing most requisite and expedient that an evil so discharged by those gentlemen in their representative capacity in Convocation, and that this fact could not be established without they possessed the minutes in question. He believed that, virtually, Convocation was a nullity, and that this fact could not be established without they possessed the minutes in question. He believed that, virtually, Convocation was a nullity, has given us the newer to accomplishments, our station, contribute, wherever they can be made available, to the honour of Him who has given us the newer to accomplishments, our station, contribute, wherever they can be made available, to the honour of Him who has given us the newer to accomplishments and so injurious should be studiously avoided by them: they watch each other. They are like storms of the first. A spirit of inquiry is excited by them: they watch each other. They are like storms of the watch of the time to come.—

In all Churches to be built for the time to come.—

When we comprehend and commiserate the spiritual wants of the poor; and consider how many of the possible of the distinction field in the attention of the distinction field in the attention of the distinction field in the distinction But there are others, no doubt, who, without this Province, are in no condition to hear the pure Gospel important element of the Anghean Church, and one which brought forward the voice of the Presbyter body paltry pride, are withheld from taking a due share in of Christ unless it be preached to them "without moas well as the Episcopal, a neglected but most important the service of God, by a feeling which, when exercised ney and without price," we cannot but feel very seriabout proper objects, is a proper feeling; we mean, a ously and sorrowfully that all who jealously contend delicacy about putting themselves forward and making for this undisputed dominion of the pew-system,—this the Minor Canons of St. Panl's, then proposed Dr. Burnet and some other gentleman whose name we could not themselves conspicuous, and attracting the notice of themselves conspicuous attracting the notice of themselves conspicuous attracting the notice of the notic

continued faithful unto death. Twenty of the chief Pastors of Christ's flock-aring that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a state of things. The other and larger portion of the state of things. The other and larger portion of the clergy remained quiescent, evidently disgusted with such a mere formality. Dr. Worthington, however, took the liberty to tell the Surrogate that he viewed this as pro-

In the fear of men in the House of God! How Joes the resting purposes and brethren.—

The Daily News reports another meeting, on Monday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden: The Van Lake Church of St. Paul's of St. Paul's, Covent-garden: The Van Lake Church of St. Paul's of St

The Sermon was preached by Bishop Hopkins, of to preach a neutral sermon; we know that it is ab- be still!' solutely impossible to touch upon controverted points be faultlessly accurate and perfectly inoffensive. A the weight of which a weaker mind would have ingloavoid stirring up the antipathies of peculiarly troublous times. No quietly disposed person, whose heart tion, likes to say, Nay, to the argument of a man who is doing his best to adjust disputes and subdue alter-And well do we remember when, after many exam- cations; and therefore it is that we proceed at once ples of cold lifelessness, we entered a town church, in to supply an impartial abstract of the sermon, compiled which, as the organ pealed forth its glorious notes, a from our own notes; merely specifying by the way, and whole united congregation rose, and lifted up their with no more than a passing word only, of one of those voice with one accord. How was our own heart, - few particulars wherein we disagree; and this, not for the sake of shewing the world that we have the intrepidity to criticise what a bishop writes or preaches, but simply to convey to those who will take the trouble to Little do those know what a powerful engine of good read our humble remarks, a definite idea of our sentithey cast aside, who do not strenuously exert them- ments in regard to a discourse which is now the property of the Church.

"['That] all may know that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law. As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornica-"-Acts xxi., 24, 25.

"The conclusion which he was prepared to deduce from this passage, was this,—that unity prevails in Christ's Church in the midst of division, and will so prevail unto

"From the acts of the Council called to settle the point in dispute between the Jewish and the Gentile converts, it appears that the Apostles distinctly recognized the existence of two parties in the Church, and so disposed of the diversity of opinion between them, as neither to abrogate the obligation by which the one class considered themselves to be bound, nor to infringe upon the freedom claimed by the other. From this great caution and moderation evinced in the proceedings of the Council we learn, that love and charity in the family of the Redeemer are to be established, not upon outward ordinances, but upon a general manifestation of the fruits of the Spirit.

"A state of things very similar to that which led to this Apostolic consultation and decree, existed at the Reformation. There were then in the Church two parties of different tastes, habits, and feelings, both requiring a due measure of indulgence. To meet—so far as was possible—the predilections of each, the system of the possible—the predictions of each, the system of the Apostles was pursued: a certain liberty was conceded to both without injuring the pure faith of the Gospel. The English Reformers allowed no error in doctrine, keeping that strictly conformable to the purity of the Apostolic times. Whilst they were governed by a desire to be tolerant and comprehensive in practice, they reverenced antiquity. Ail that was once sacred and pure in the Church of Rome, they retained; what was novel and corrupt, they abolished. In regard to such men as Calvin and Zuinglius and their fellow-workers, our Reformers professed a lively affection for their zeal in behalf of the ruth; they acknowledged their agreement in the essenas contending againstathe same thatanding, was secured by the Ordinal; and still in the Articles any censure the foreign Reform Churches has been studied.

The form of Absolution was preserved; but its efficacy

The form of God. Whilst the vas carefully ascribed to the power of God. was carefully ascribed to the power of God. Whilst the linen ephod of former days was perpetuated in the surplice, all pomp of vestments was diligently eschewed, and the black dress was permitted to be worn. A Liturgy was compiled, but its language was English, and it assumed the evangelical form of Common Prayer, instead of priestly intercession. The Consecration of persons and places by religious salemnities was minimal, but the places by religious solemnities was maintained, but the laity were brought in, and took part in the ceremonial.— Confirmation was administered with the Scriptural form of laying on of hands; the authority of the Church was asserted, but limited, so as not to include the exercise of temporal power; the Form of Prayer set forth was styled Morning and Evening Prayer, but only one Church in each Diocese was obliged to use it daily,—to the rest the daily use of it was left optional; the observance of Fasts and Festivals was enjoined, but the Saints to be comme Scripture. Other cases of comprehension were noticed, amongst which the right reverend prelate alluded to the phraseology of the Seventeenth Article, which—he ob-served—was so expressed as that Calvinist and Arminian could alike receive it, and each believe that his sentiments

were propounded there.
"Yet with all this aim and effort to embrace two parties of different habits and sympathies, there was no accommodation in fundamental matters of faith. The loctrine of the Holy Trinity; the Incarnation, Atonement, Sacrifice, and Resurrection of Christ; the sufficiency of Holy Scripture; Justification by Faith; the necessity of Divine Grace; all these were so clearly expressed and so strongly secured, as not to afford the slightest counte-

nance or encouragement to the advocates of error. "The right reverend prelate then proceeded to shew his reasons for making this affirmation, that parties in the Church must—nay, ought to continue. The expression, put in this positive way, somewhat startled us; but ought was the strong term which was used, and though we frankly yet deferentially avow our conviction, that the proposition thus worded is strange and novel to us, and seems both dangerous and untenable, we give it, never theless, just as it was delivered, without further comment as our purpose is not to criticize, but to supply, as well as we can, a fair and honest abstract of the sermon. The Bishop, having stated his argument, proceeded to establish

it on the following grounds:
"1. Parties in the Church arise from the necessity of human nature. It is true that, without order and disci line to a certain extent no ecclesiastical organization can be upheld. But these provisions for the maintenance of uniformity, ought not to be carried to the length of extin guishing party, else all exercise of thought would be restrained. In every community parties have been found. They existed in the sects of the ancient philosphers; the Jewish Church had its Pharisees and Sadduces; the ver Church of the Apostles, which was inspired by the Holy Ghost, was divided into the two parties of Jewish and Gentile converts. The Church of Rome, with all her unscrupulous exercise of exorbitant power, could not

reservation of the truth. A spirit of inquiry is excited

pestilence and to purify the air.

"3. They are conducive to completeness of doctrine. Each holds some element of the truth which is not possessed by the other, and is called party only because it lacks some other element, which again may be found elsewhere. In the early Church, for example, the Jewish converts were zealous for antiquity; the Geutiles laboured more particularly to declare the importance, and promote the growth, of the spiritual life. If the Church had contained none but Jewish converts. out Jewish converts, religion might have become a thing of outward ordinances; if none but Gentiles, discipli might have been neglected, and confusion engendered

"4. Parties suit varieties of character, and employ even our infirmities for the general good. Some men are born to be leaders. To them party is a blessing. It gives them a sphere of usefulness. If they lacked this field of exertion, they would either begin to entertain a misdirected ambition and try to govern the whole; or else would los their faculty of taking the lead in religious projects by want of exercise. Others, again, are born to be governed. These can fall in with their respective bodies; and although they are really influenced by the conduct and opinions of others, the influence operates unconsciously to themselves. They can at least fancy that they think

Ark of Noah is not to be confounded with the family served in it; yet if it had not been constructed accor-to the commands of the Divine Architect, it would have withstood the tempests of the deluge. Though this be an age of strife and division, the Church need not fear. Many have predicted that the Church will be divided, and unity destroyed; but the strength of the Ark is such, that the winds shall beat upon it in vain. A few mis-guided persons, it is true, have abandoned it, but these

"The discourse terminated with an earnest invitation —as Bishop Hopkins was compelled to do—so as to judgment may be treated kindly and forbearingly, though faithfulness to the truth will not suffer us to countenar task so difficult,—a situation so perplexing,—would completely overpower any but a man of acknowledged intellectual strength. Such a man, doubtless, is Bishop Hopkins. He was nominated to a duty beneath the weight of which a weaker mind would have ingles. evil-will behold with deep distress the evil-doings of riously failed; he had to be wary of the perils, and to these incendiaries, and will appeal from them to heaven in the words of their suffering Saviour, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!"

For an account of the subsequent proceedings, at which we were not able to be present, we are indebted of Faith—Ed. 1831, page 160. to the New-York papers.

(From the Conrier and Inquirer.)

" After service the House of Bishops assembled in the small chapel behind the church, and organized by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright as Secretary,

who, by the permission of the House, appointed the Rev. W. H. ODEMHEIMER his Assistant. "The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies organized the unanimous election—without ballot or opposition of the Rev. Dr. Wyarr, of Baltimore, as Chairman.— The Rev. Dr. MEAD and Mr. BALCH were nominated as Secretaries, and on the ballot the Rev. Dr. Mead was elected. The ballot was

Clerical. For Dr. MEAD.

Mr. BALCH. 'A message was brought in from the House of Bishops announcing that they had determined to meet in the chapel—it was supposed that the convention would adjourn to the University. In this determination the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurred, and then adjourned to meet at the same place to-morrow at 10 A. M."

(Abridged from the Express.)

SECOND DAY -THURSDAY.

The two houses met in Convention, at St. John's Chapel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Morning Prayer was said by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Maryland, assisted by Rev. Dr. Proal, of Western New York, in the lessons.

The House of Bishops retired. Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Maine, announced the election of Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Connecticut, as the Bishop of Maine. We learn that Mr. Burgess has signified his acceptance of the office.] The memorial of Maine was referred. The election of an assistant Bishop of Illinois was anounced. Papers referred.

A memorial from the Diocese of Georgia, in favour of

establishing a Gazette of the Church, under the control of the General Convention, was offered, concluding with a resolution to that effect. It was referred to a joint com-

following resolutions: "Resolved, as the solemn conviction of this Convention

That justice to the Church in the diocese of New York, as well as its best interests, demand that it be relieved from its present Resolved, That the General Convention be and is hereby equested to give to the Church in this diocese such relief as

has be consistent with its powers.
"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the next General Convention.

"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn

Rev. Mr. Forbes then offered a resolution to the effect Died during week ending Monday Morning, that a joint special committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject, and report thereon.

The Committee on the Bishop's case was announced

Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Connecticut.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, New Hampshire.
Rev. Mr. M'Guire, Virginia.
Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, Western New York.
Hon. Judge Jones, New York.
Hon. Judge Chambers, Maryland.
Mr. R. F. W. Alston, South Carolina.

The House of Bishops sitting with closed doors, we are only able to give what takes place there from the mes-sages sent to the other House, and from general rumour. om the latter source, we learn that Bishop Onderdonk sent in a memorial, this morning, containing a petition to the House of Bishops for a restoration of the functions of which he was deprived by the recent decision of that body, sitting as a Court upon his trial. It was referred. We learn that it was a touching document. It will no doubt see the light at an early day.

The Committee on the Bishop's affairs, (on the part of the Bishops, to be added to that of the House) had not been announced when we left the Chapel.]

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

We are authorized to state that the Consecration of this Church will take place on Thursday, the 28th

As this Church has, in a marked degree, excited the nterest of the public, the following particulars regarding its architectural characteristics, may not be unac-

This Church, (which is dedicated to the "Holy Trinity," and erected in the form of a Latin cross, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the munificent founder) contains nearly 1000 free sittings, and s of the following dimensions, viz.: 120 feet in length, by 53 in width,-the chancel projecting at the east end 15 feet, and the western entrance flanked by its two turrets, projecting 14 feet-making the extreme ength of the Church from east to west 149 feet. The North and South Transepts, (the intersection of which with the Nave forms the plan of the Cross) extend each 20 feet, making the extreme breadth across the Transepts 93 feet. The interior height from the floor to the ceiling is 40 feet, the latter being embayed, divided into compartments by oak pannelling, and supported by moulded arches extending across the entire width of the Church, and springing from corbels built into the walls, thus giving the idea of strength and solidity, which it has been the principal aim of the Architect to obtain throughout the building. The entire edifice is constructed of the white (Suffolk) brick, with dressings of Hamilton limestone, and is designed in the later or Tudor period of Gothic architecture, two other Churches having been previously erected in the city on the more Pointed and Perpendicular styles. There is a small Sacristy and Muniment room placed on either side of the projection of the Chancel and the angular buttresses of the Church, which terminate in small octangular Turrets, contain the flues. The windows are all glazed with lead quarries and muffled or deadened a light grey colour, to prevent the glare of light. A very handsome cut-stone Font has been erected in the South Transept, under the direction and from the designs of the Rev. J. Beaven, D.D., and every possible care has been taken by the intended Incumbent, the Rev. H. Scadding, to render the arrangements of the Chancel complete with Sedilia, &c. The Pulpit and Reading-desk being placed one against each of the pillars or clustered columns, whence springs the arch disidler the pillars of the pillars of clustered columns, whence springs the arch disidler the pillars of th

The Western Turrets are 80 feet in height, and contain small circular stair-cases leading to an organloft erected over the groined lobby of the western entrance doorway, whence the principal coup d'œuil of the interior may be obtained.

dividing the Nave from the Chancel.

The first stone of this Church was laid in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, and with the usual solemnities. by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1846, and the last stone on the top of the N.W. Turret was laid by the Architect, attended by the Contractor, Mr. Harper, and most of the mechanics who had been engaged in the erection, on the 10th of May, 1847, on which occasion the flag of Old England was hoisted on its staff on the S. W. Turret, amidst the cheers of the assemblage, many of whom had good cause to rejoice in the completion of the Church externally without let, accident, or hindrance of any sort whatever having occurred during the progress of the work.

The painting, &c., in the interior, which is lined throughout with wainscot, and necessary fencing and plank-walks surrounding its outer walls, being now also finished, the keys have been duly received by the Architect, on the part of the Bailding Committee.

THE "BANNER" AND THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH.

"It [Infant Baptism] is a question which the Churches of Evangelical Christendom have considered an open one-and not essential to salvation."-Toronto Banner, 8th October, 1847.

"Although it be a great sin to contemn or neglect this ordinance, yet grace and salvation are not so separably annexed unto it, as that no person can be regenerated or saved without it, or that all that are baptized are undoubtedly regenerated. — Confession

So that declaring the denial or neglect of a doctrine to be a great sin, constitutes it only an open question.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In our last we briefly noticed the proceedings at Hamilton connected with this interesting Society, and in another column will be found a report of the speech delivered by his Excellency the Governor General, at the dinner. Lord Bigin's sentiments were such as became the representative of our Queen in this important quarter of her dominions, and will doubtless be perused with much interest.

It is with regret that we feel called upon to notice the manner in which the gentlemen connected with the Press were treated on this occasion. As our cotemporary the Patriot remarks, "instead of finding themselves the guests of the Association at the dinner, the Editors, at a very late hour, were compelled to look for tickets, and had difficulty in procuring them even on paying for them. This, to say the least, was most unhandsome and discourteous."

We are willing to believe that the discourtesy com-plained of, was unintentional on the part of those to whom the arrangements were intrusted, and we trust that, on no similar occasion in time to come will ground exist for a corresponding censure.

We are requested to call the attention of on readers to the Concert and Bazaar at Brantford, for the purpose of liquidating the debt which at presen lies on the Church.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN. His Worship the Mayor was officially informed last Rev. Mr. Forbes, of St. Luke's, New York, then rose, midst the deepest silence of the House, and moved the bllowing resolutions:

"Resolved, as the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of the City Hall, and the city of the City o hold a Drawing Room, at the City Hall on Monday Evening, at 9 o'clock.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, October 13. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 1 ... 541

11th inst. Admitted this day (Wednesday) 13th inst... Died during the last twenty-four hours Discharged to Convalescent House, from 4th to 11th October Discharged from do. do. do.

Discharged from Sick Hospital

Communications.

riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not re the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church. Mahnetooahneng, Oct. 2d, 1847.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -In reference to my stateme which you were kind enough to insert in your paper of the 3d ult., and which has called forth a reply from the compiler of the publication referred to, I would beg id disclaim the slightest intention of reflecting injuriously on that gentleman. I merely stated the facts in reference to the Mission entrusted to my spiritual charge, in order to do away with any false impression which I conceived the article in question calculated to leave on the minds of the readers of the Gazetteer on the subject.

When I first read the article in the Gazetteer I called on the publishers and pointed out the inaccuracies.

instant. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock,

A. M. The attendance of as many of the Clergy as can be present is requested, and it is expected that they will appear in Surplices.

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A. M. The attendance of as many of the Clergy as can be present is requested, and it is expected that they will appear in Surplices. would satisfy me. For this purpose, and not to learn authority, I called on that gentleman at Montreal, and fore I left him I put the question to him in the most tinct manner at the control of the cont tinct manner, whether, being informed of the erro character of the statements referred to, he would care to have them corrected, which he declined, app ing to the high authority of the Journals of the Ho
I am sorry to be obliged to trespass on your col
with this explanation,

And remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your's truly,
FREDERICK A. O'MEARA. P. S.—For "Missionaries," in my former communication should be read "Missions."

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—It is impossible for me to continue my confroversy with your correspondents Musicus and Harmonicus. That the chanting in unison of the plain song of the Church, as it has existed since the times of St. At and St. Gregory, and as it was revised at the per the Reformation by the the illustrious Palestrina, an own English Marbecke, is fit only for barbarians; to sing the metrical Psalms in the mode they were originally set by their nally set by their early English composers, with the or melody in the Tenor is an absurdity, shocking to ears polite of modern refinement, and that women without impropriets have also also and that women to be still a state of the still and without impropriety lead the singing of a Christian gregation, are positions, which, however honestly may be maintained by Musicus and Harmonicus, I m be permitted to state, have never in any age of Church ancient or modern, been promulgated by ecclesiastical musician possessed of refinement of knowledge of music, or devotional feeling. But enough this. My object in now writing to you is to put m self right in regard to my assertion that Dowland wrist author of the old Hundred Psalm tune. My authority Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, and London. In "the People's Music Book" edited by gentlemen, the authorship of the Old Hundred assigned to "John Dowland, Mus. Bac.," and this cutberline of The authority of Thomas Est, who published in 1592 collection of Metrical Psalm Tunes in England, add too that Ravenscroft in his standard compilation assigns to Dowland the authorship of the tur tion. I am aware of Luther getting popularly of being the composer of the Old Hundred, but no evidence sufficient to deprive our own Engli cian of the merit of its authorship. that illustrious band of musicians who flourished 16th century (Musicus's age of barbarism), and is

I am, Sir, yours truly,

P.S.—I notice from your columns that Pope's sempagan Ode "Vital Spark" has recently been performed by one of our Canadian Choirs. It is truly deplorable that such indecencies should be perpetrated in a Christian Church.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of

Previously announced, in No. 126, amount, 265 5 63 St. Judes' Church, Oakville, -per Rev. A. Pyne 127 CollectionsT. W. BIRCHALL, .. £267 2 0½

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1847.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 6th October, 1847. The Honourable WILLIAM ALLAN in the Chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upon the table, shewing a balance of £501 13s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

 Messenger's Wages
 2 10 0

 Land Fees
 8 5 0

 Disbursements
 8 0 0

-Agreed. The Standing Committee recommended,

That the sum of £5, being three-fourths of the funds contributed by the Scarboro Parochial Association, be granted to the Rev. W. S. Darling, for Parochial purposes The Standing Committee recommended, That a grant of £12 10s. be made to the Parsonage at

Clarke, when the fee of the land, on which the said Parsonage is built, shall have been secured by Deed for the Purposes of the Church.—Agreed.

The Secretary gave notice, that at the November Meeting of the Society, he will move, that it be taken into consideration, whether the Society can with safety adopt a system of credit, so far as applies to District ch Depositories.

The Assistant Secretary gave notice, that at the Nov. eting of the Society, he will move, that so much of the Report made by the Committee appointed to consider the ticability of adopting a system of Fire Assurance for the Churches and Parsonages of this Diocese, and for the Life Assurance of the Clergy,—as refers to Fire Assur-ance,—be adopted. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

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DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

DEATH OF THE REV. C. J. MORRIS.-It has been in the inscrutable counsel of God to remove another Cler-syman from his earthly sphere in this Diocese. The Rev. C. J. Morris, whose illness we mentioned in our last axis.

in the Ministry, was the eldest son of the late Hon. C. Morris, Surveyor General of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the earliest Alumni of King's College, Windsor, where he attained to the degree of Master of Arts.

He was originally trained to the profession of arms, and bore a commission in the Royal Artillery, from which, however, he retired after a few years' service, and devoted his time to the instruction of youth, and the observations in which he was deeply and accurordained Deacon and, subsequently, Priest, and entered upon the arduous duties of Missionary in the distant settlements of Gaspè, from which subsequently he was removed to the mission of Portneuf. He left his ordinary duties. duties for a season, to take his share in the trying work at Grosse Isle, whence it was thought that he had returned in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symptoms of discountered in good health, on the 21st ultimo; but symp once, and his case was not long in assuming an alarming aspect. Prayers on his behalf were offered up at the Cathedral on the two Sundays past; and if the answer to them here them has not been granted in the preservation of his life, we still know that the prayer of faith must have been heard, and may be yet seen to be answered in the raising up of instruments to take up the work in which the soldier.

We stop the press to communicate the painful intelliRence that the Rev. RICHARD ANDERSON is no more:—
He died this morning of the typhus fever which he had
contracted while ministering at Grosse Isle.—Berean,
th Getoher. 7th Gctober.

JAMAICA.

(From the July Quarterly Paper of the "Society for the Pro pagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.") The Society has received the following satisfactory tes of one of its Missionaries, as well as to the disposition that exists in the island to make local exertions for the support

" February 6th, 1847. I cannot close this letter without adverting to th extraordinary success, with which it has pleased God to bless the efforts of a Clergyman, lately a Missionary from your Society, to the district called Dallas, in the mountains called Port Royal, one of the stations which I have recently caused to be available as indeed a property caused to be available as indeed a property caused to be available as indeed a property caused to be available as indeed as a contract. recently caused to be constituted an island curacy. The church on this mountain was projected and commenced by my lamented predecessor, the late Bishop of Jamaica but finding no probability of procuring the completion of the building on the large scale on which it was designed finding, moreover, that the inhabitants of this district finding, moreover, that the inhabitants of this district were for the most part members of the Baptist congrega tion, and that not more than 100 persons could be broug to the school-house, licensed as a temporary chapel, determined on removing the stipendiary curate, then charge, to the more promising district of Guy's Hill, is the parish of St. Anns. Within a year after this remove was induced to ordain the Rev. Colin McLaverty, gentleman of some private fortune, and the proprieto an estate in the district of Dallas, assigning to him stipend,—£150 of which was paid by the Society, on the expectation that by his influence and means, aided by a grant of the Diocesan Church Society, he would be able to effect the completion of the Dallas Church, and collect such a congression. such a congregation of the Dallas Church, and Church, and the such a congregation as might ultimately justify the adoption of the station by the Colonial authorities. The good work has I also by the Colonial authorities. work has, I rejoice to say, been effectively done by this exemplary Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The chapel will be fit for consecution before or at Easter; the station has been, as I have before stated The chapel will be fit for consecration stated, constituted an island curacy; nearly 1,000 converts, diligently prepared by Mr. McLaverty, are now awaiting at my by the stinend paid for the last two years by the Society will in future be assigned, in accordance with their recent resolution, to other Missions, which may in more prosperous times be taken up by the local legislature, while they will be indebted for their original. well-timed liberality of the Society."

From our English Files.

dependencies,) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said settlement, with its territories and dependencies, and to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjutant or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said

War Office, Sept. 10.—4th Lt. Drags.—Lt. T. Hutton. from 16th Ft., to be Lt. v Montgomery, who ex. 6th Ft.—Capt. W. F. Viscount Chewton, from 3td W. I. Reg. to be Capt. v. Ogilby, who ex. 15th—Lt. C. Montgomery, from 4th Lt. Drags. to be Lt. v. Hutton, who ex. 62nd—Serj. Maj. T. Boyd to be Our terrosetary. W. Gury who ex on hen.

to be Quartermaster v. W. Guy, who re on h-p. 67th—Capt. D. Campbell from h. p. 24th Ft. to be Capt. repaying the diff., v. Deverell prom b. p. 24th Ft. to be Capt. Fepaying the diff., v. Deverell prom; Lieut. W. H. Hussey to be Capt. by p. v. Campbell who ret; Ens. R. Blakeny to be Lt. by p. v. Hussey; Gent Cadet J. T. N. O'Brien from Rl. Milit. College to be Ens. without p., v. Anderson app. Adj. 3rd W. I. Reg.—Capt D' Fitz Roy Ogilby from the 6th Ft to be Capt, with Viscount Chapter, who are Lieutenhard. To be Capt. v. the Viscount Chewton, who ex. Unattached—To be Captains without purchase—Lt. P. Bolton 16th Ft.; Lt. A. Imlack from St. Helena Reg. Hospital Staff—P. H. Roe. Gent, to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, Sept. 3. Brevet—Maj. Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., G. C. B., to have the local rank of Lt. Gen. at the Caps of Good Hospital Staff. Lt. Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, Sept 10, 1847. Major D. Campbell 67th ft. to be Lt. Col. in the army, Nov. 9, 1846.

Capt. D. Campbell 67th Ft. to be Major in the Army, July

our duty to press upon the attention of the Government."

new daily morning paper, to be called the Democrat, on the meeting of Parliament. On Saturday the London and Stratford Committee, established to promote a public subscription for the purchase of Shakespear's house, announced the sum total placed at their disposal for that purpose to be £1,671 11s. 8d. The sale takes place this day at the auction mart opposite the bank. The House was voted to this Committee for £3000.

Spitalfields, which place he has recently converted into a 'Reformed Church of England.' Considerable interest was excited as it was expected that ecclesiastical prohibition would issue, and the proceedings thus be interrupted. No authoritative notice, however, of the affair was taken. The person to be ordained was a Mr. James Eliot, who is to take charge of the chapel in Friar street, Blackfriars. The sermon was preached by Dr. Dillon, and had reference to the doctrine of apostolic succession. At the close of his discourse, Dr. Dillon retired, and shortly afterwards returned habited in episcopal robes, as-

Office of the Ministry, he bent his studies exclusively in of Nova Scotia, but was subject to delays with regard to his admission to Holy Orders, putil the records. when, having removed to the Diocese of Quebec, he was on the ground was not large, owing to the very heavy rain. on the ground was not large, owing to the very heavy rain, which continued without intermission throughout the whole day, which prevented all but those who were deeply interested in the agriculture of the Province from visiting the grounds .-There was a good show of green roots and vegetables at the

In the afternoon, when the exhibition had closed, the farmers of disease showed themselves in time to prevent his return once, and his case was not long in assuming an also and most admirably served, at the farmers' Inn, at which E. W. Thomson, Esq., presided, supported by Wm. Atkinson, Esq. After doing full justice to the good dinner—the Chairman gave "The Queen," which was responded to with the usual honours; after the cheering had subsided, G. D. Wells, Esq., the Secretary, sang the National Anthem with much judgment and feeling. The next tonsts were "Prince Albert,"
"The Governor General," &c., &c. On giving the toast "The
Public Press," the Chairman took occasion to allude to the apdier of Christ readily resigns his life when the appointed parent slight which the gentlemen connected with the press The late Mr. Morris was not married. One brother of his occupies, we believe, the post which the father forall regregament of the Church, holds the important Rectory of Dartmouth, near Halifax.—The Berean.

We stop the press to companies of having experienced at Hamilton—observing that it could only have arisen from the great press of business, and certainly not with any intention to neglect the public press—so far from that being the case, it was the interest of the Society to have the support of the press, and he would himself strongly recommend every farmer to subscribe for at least one

	There were 77 entries of Live Stock, and 92 of Butter, Chee
1	Grain, Seeds, Roots, &c. The following is a list of the First Prize
,	Horses.
,	3 years old Mare Henry Johnson York.
	2 " " " William Street Do. 1 " " " Andrew Peat Pickering.
	2 " " Horse W. Miller Do.
	1 " Colt Robert Smith Chinguacousy.
	Spring Colt William Boyaton Scarboro'. Horned Cattle,
	2 years old Heifer Anthony Bowes Vaughan. 1 " " G. Miller Markham.
-	Dull Call William Boynton Combons!
S	Heller CallJames Taylor Don
t	Fat Ox
t	Sheep.
	2 Fat Sheep
	Ram aged Do Do.
e	Ram, aged Do. Do. Do. Do. Laufb G. Miller Markham.
0	2 Ewes W. Miller Pickering.
n	2 Ewe LambsG. MillerMarkham.
1-	Swine.
e	Boar William Boynton Scarboro'.
le	Sow Daniel Cleal Toronto.
d	Butter and Cheese.
a,	Butter, 28 lbsMr. SmyllieVaughan. Cheese, 15 lbsJohn LarryDo.
of	
1;	Grain, Seeds and Roots.
ct	2 bushels Fall WheatElias Smiley
1-	2 " Peas Alex. Shaw Do.
ht	2 " Barley J. B. Gray Etobicoke.
I	2 " Oats Thomas Brownlie Scarboro'.
n	2 " Indian CornAlex. Shaw
in	1 " Vetche Watson Do.
ıl,	ridx
a	2 " Potatoes J. B Gray Etobicoke.
of	20 roots Ruta Baga W. H. Boulton Toronto.
a	20 " Manuel Worsel., William Jackes York.
ne	2 Squash Henry Johnson Do.
a	150 lbs. Hops J. Kitson Whitby. Straw Cutter William Jackes York,

Mr. Dyer gave a lecture on Wednesday evening, the 13th ting by sound. He explained the principles of this scientific mode of writing (invented by Mr. Pitman. of Bath, England, in a very clear manner—completely satisfying the audience that Phonography is not a deception, but a mode of writing which, though it is not likely to supersede the present writing above. though it is not likely to supersede the present writing character, will no doubt become very generally practiced.

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH.—A line of communication by telegraph is now complete between London and Quebec, a dis-

The Picton Sun tells that an inhabitant of that place, last week, shot a noble buck near the lake of the mountain, Marysburgh, that weighed 205 lbs., including meat, hide, and tallow. An Englishman named Thomas Usher was drowned last week at Cobourg, by stepping overboard of the Admiral steamer.

A widow named Isabel McCutchen was burned to death in a Downing Street, Sept., 10.—The Queen has been pleased sharty, in the 2nd concession of Ameliasburg, last week, while sharty, in the 2nd concession of Ameliasburg, last week, while sharty, in the 2nd concession of Ameliasburg, last week, while in a state of intoxication. "Her body," says the Picton Sun, tricts. Any farmer interested in this art, (and when I look at to appoint Major Gen. Sir Henry Geo. Wakelyn Smyth, Bart, having the local rank of Lieut. Gen, at the settlement of the

which it has been accompanied, awaken a response here, (the Governor laying his hand upon his breast) which assures me that they come from the heart. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, from the day on which your President, Mr. Thompson, announced to me that a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Upper Cauada, would take place during the autumn, I resolved that no obstacles which were surmountable should prevent me from attending it. (Cheers.) I felt confident that the occasion could not fail to be full of interest and gratification to me, and I have not been disappointed in my expectations. (Cheers.) I certainly regret that we should have had such a rainy day, for though we agriculturalists appreciate a good shower at a proper season, we are, I believe, all agreed, that on a show day it is better to have fine weather. (Cheers and laughter.)

I have been much gratified, however, by what I have seen to-

confined to products of agriculture, but that it also included specimens of native talent, in the arts and manufactures. But, gentlemen, I must confess to you, that there is one circumstance connected with this meeting which gives me still higher gratification than all these,—it is, that I find myself this even-ng, for the first time since my arrival in Canada, surrounded The simultaneous opening of all the railroads that have recently been completed in Prussia is fixed on the 15th October—King Frederick William's birthday.

Mr. John O'Connell has convened a meeting of all the Irish members to take place at an early period in November, in Dublin, to consider "the alarming state of public affairs, and take counsel together as to the remedial measures which it may be connell together as to the remedial measures which it may be connell together as to the remedial measures which it may be consider to provide the sevening lending whatever influence attaches to my position, to the promotion of those great and worthy objects, on behalf of which you are assembled together. And, gentlemen, you can understand with what I assure you that, it is expressed in—the profit of a mine depending not so much on the richness or quantity of the ore, as on the cheapness with which it is extracted, and conveyed to a market."

Lake Superior with Lake Huron, over which the supplies for, and the ore from the mines have to be transported by land with tural improvement in Canada involve? I need not remind you, the ore as on the cheapness with which it is extracted, and conveyed to a market."

Lake Superior with Lake Huron, over which the supplies for, and the ore, as on the cheapness with which it is extracted, and conveyed to a market."

Lake Superior with Lake Huron, over which the supplies for, and the ore from the mines have to be transported by land with with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that, it with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you that in all countries, and in all conditions of society, agriculture Mr. Feargus O'Conner announces that he will commence a ew daily morning paper, to be called the *Democrat*, on the neeting of Parliament. we look deeply into the matter, we shall find that the most elaborate processes of manufacture are, for the most part, manipulations of agricultural products. Look, for instance, to that greatest of all manufacturing interests, the cotton manufacring interest of Great Britain, see how dependent that inte-

rest is upon agriculture, which furnishes it with the raw material. Look also at the woollen manufactures (and it gave me The following piece of profanity is reported in the Morning Post, who also previously advertised the disgraceful mockery:

"On Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Dillon, who, it will be recollected was suspended three or four years since by the Bishop of London, held an ordination at White-row's Chapel, Spitalfields, which place he has recently converted into a 'Reformed Church of England.' Considerable interest was excited as it was expected that ecclesiastical prohibition would issue, and the service of native industry in that department, which were exhibited at the show to-day) see how dependent that interest also is upon agriculture, which rears the sheep and improves his condition so as to secure a fine and valuable fleece. Or, to take a higher view of this subject, agriculture is the art, by the cultivation of which, a gracious and merciful God enables his fallen creatures to extract a blessing out of the primeval curse. (Great applause.)

But let me ask again, what, in a more special and neculiar sense, is involved.

wan from his earthly sphere in this Diocese. The Rev. C. J. Morris, whose illness we mentioned in our last, expired on the morning of Tuesday last, of the discassed with questions similar to those contained in the ordination service was proceed with questions similar to those contained in the ordination service was proceed with questions similar to those contained in the ordination service was nown among the senior Clergymen of the Diocese in respect of age, though not many years the Diocese in respect of age, though not many years the Diocese in respect of age, though not many years and devoted his time to the error of the Church of England how consists of five ministry, was the eldest son of the late Hon. C. Morris, Surveyor General of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the earliest Alumni of King's College, Windson, where he attained to the degree of Master of Arts.

He was originally trained to the profession of arms, and bore a commission in the Royal Artillery, from which, however, he retired after a few years' service, and devoted his time to the instruction of youth, and theological literature, in which he was deeply and accurately read. His mind being now inclined towards the took place as the continues to advance at the same coastantly accelerating which, however, he retired after a few years' service of the Church of England house onisits of five ministers, of whom I was a commission of the late Hon. C. Morris, Surveyor General of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the earliest Alumni of King's College, Windson, which so a commission in the Royal Artillery, from which, however, he retired after a few years' service, and devoted his time to the instruction of youth, and theological literature, in which he was deeply and accurately read. His mind being now inclined towards the whole of the survey of the first of the survey of the fir of the American continent, has been followed by such astonishing results? It may be said, that these results are due to the

qualities of the hardy and enterprising race by which these regions have been settled, and the answer is undoubtedly a true one; but it does not appear to me to contain the whole truth does not appear to account for all the phenomena. Why, gentlemen, our ancestors had hearts as brave, and arms as sturdy as our own, but it took them many years, aye, even centuries, before they were enabled to convert the forests of the Druids, and the wild fastnesses of the Highland Chieftans, into the green pas-tures of England, and the waving corn fields of Scotland. (Great applause.) How then does it come to pass, that the labours of their descendants here have been rewarded by a return so much more immediate and abundant? I believe that the true solu-tion of this problem is to be found in the fact, that here, for the first time, the appliances of an age, which has been prolific be-yond all preceding ages, in valuable discoveries, more particu-larly in chemistry and mechanics, have been brought to bear, under circumstances particularly favourable, upon the productiveness of a new country. When the nations of Europe were young, science was in its infancy; the art of civil government young, science was in its infancy; the art of civil government was imperfectly understood; property was inadequately protected; the labourer knew not who would reap what he had sown, and the teeming earth yielded her produce grudgingly to the solicitations of an ill-directed and desultory cultivation.—

It was not till long and painful experience had taught the nations the superiority of the arts of peace over those of war; it reapert until the pressure of numbers upon the reason of the second superiority. it was not until the pressure of numbers upon the means of subsistence had been sorely felt that the ingenuity of man was taxed, to provide substitutes for those ineffective and wasteful methods, under which the fertility of the virgin soils had been well nigh exhausted. (Applause.) But with you, gentlemen,

it is far otherwise. Canada springs at once from the cradle into the full possession of the privileges of manhood. Canada, with the bloom of youth yet upon her cheek, and with youth's clasticity in her tread, has the advantage of all the experience elasticity in her tread, has the advantage of an interspector of age. She may avail herself, not only of the capital accumulated in older countries, but also of those treasures of knowledge which have been gathered up, by the labour and research of which have been gathered up, by the labour and research of earnest and thoughtful men, throughout a series of generations. (Great applause.) Now, gentlemen, what is the inference that I would draw from all this? What is the moral that I would endeavour to impress upon you. It is this. That it is your interest and your duty to avail yourselves, to the utmost, of all these unparalleled advantages; to bring to bear upon this soil, so richly endowed by nature, all the appliances of modern art; to refuse, if I may so express myself, to convert your one talent into two, if, by a more skilful application of the true principles of husbandry, or by greater economy of management, you can convert it into tem. (Cheers.) And, it is because I believe that societies like these, when well directed, are calculated to aid you in your endeavours to effect these important objects, that I am disposed to give them all the protection and countersauce which it is in my power to afford. They have certainly been very useful in other countries, and I cannot see why they should be supported to the countries, and I cannot see why they should be supported to the supported to the countries, and I cannot see why they should be supported to the supported to the supported the supported to the supported the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported the supported to the supported the supported the supported to the supported the supported the supported to the supported She may avail herself, not only of the capital accumubeen very useful in other countries, and I cannot see why they should be less serviceable in Canada. The Highland Society of

should be less serviceable in Canada. The Highand Society of Scotland was the first instituted, and the proud position which Scotland enjoys as an agricultural country, speaks volumes of the services rendered by that society. The Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Iracidety of England, and the Royal Agricultural Society english. land, followed in its wake, and with similarly beneficial results I myself was instrumental in establishing an Agricultural Society in the West Indies—(Cheers)—which has already done much to revive the spirits of the planters; and I shall be very much disappointed indeed if that society does not prove the means, before many years are past, of establishing the truth 3. German Air, (Duett) so important to humanity, that, even in tropical countries, free labour, properly applied, under a good system of husbandry, is 5.

may be rendered so useful it must be supported—it must be 9. Sanctus Hosanna, (Chorus.) supported not only by pecuniary contributions, but also by contributions of information. These societies, as it appears to me, have two very important functions to discharge. On the one hand they may be made the means of diffusing sound Doors open at half past 7 o'clock; Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d., c'y. each. Families admitted at reduced prices.

The Brantford Amateur Band have kindly promised to views upon the general principles of agriculture, among the lower population, and on the other hand they may be made useful to the country, by collecting together the local experiences of practical men, digesting them and putting them into a shape enliven the Bazaar with some of their choicest Music.

Admittance to the Bazaar 7½d., C'y. in which they may be made generally available. I persuaded the general Agricultural Society of Jamaica, with this view, to Brantford, Oct. 8, 1847. cause forms to be printed, on which the results of experiment made by practical agriculturists could be easily and succinctly described. These forms were transmitted to the local societies,

Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, with its territories and dependencies, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said settlement, with its territories and dependencies, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling I sincerely thank you for this welcome. The cheers with transmitted to the local societies, who appointed committees to report upon them, and the reports, with the data on which they were founded, were finally transmitted to the central society, who were enabled to state the results for general information, the day on which your President, Mr. Thompson, announced to me that a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society of the provincial Agr

gentlemen, I feel that I am getting into details, and that there are many persons here present who are better able to handle them than myself. (No, no, and cheers.)

I think that I have assigned ample reasons to justify me in hoping that you will join with me in drinking success to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.—
(Cheers.) This, gentlemen, is the first time, on which I have had an opportunity of being present at an Agricultural meeting in Canada, I trust it may not be the last; and if we should ever again have the good fortune to meet together, I trust that our re-union may be characterized by the same zeal, the same our re-union may be characterized by the same zeal, the same unanimity and kindly feeling which has marked this; and that there may be such additions to the number of articles exhibited, and such improvements in their quality, as will show that the Provincial Agricultural Association has not existed in vain.— (His Excellency resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

By His Excellency the Governor General, "Prosperity to

the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada."

QUEBEC AND LAKE SUPERIOR MINING ASSOCIATION.

does not appear any immediate prospect of a canal being cut either on the British or American side, the directors have turned their attention to a rail-road, which could, they say, be constructed at an expense of £2,500, including the wharves at each end, to be carried into $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water; the distance across the portage is only 638 yards, with a fall of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

STEAM SAW MILLS.—Immense as the water of Canada is admitted to be, steam has to be brought into requisition. Several steam saw mills have been already erected in Beverly and Flamtoro' West. Others are in progress. We have just learned that our enterprising friends on the Brock Road are determined to have a share in this trade. Mr. Baxter has commenced the crection of a steam saw mill on his property, and Mr. John Moore is making preparations for another. Items like these furnish conclusive evidence of the commercial prosperity of Dundas and its immediate neighbourhood .- Dundas

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN LOWER CANADA.—The Quebec

Gazette says:
"We have seen a sample of coal brought from St. Paul's Bay, which seems to be of a quality superior to the best English coal.

A sample may be seen at this office. The mine is stated to be extensive, and is situated only a short distance from the Riviere du Gouffree and from the navigable waters of the Bap. It is to be hoped that it will be explored by some persons well ac-

PETERBOROUGH BUILDING SOCIETY .- We are gratified in

At the last loan meeting of the Kingston Building Society. ten lots of £100 each were disposed of at an average of 463 per

The late Miss Finly, of whom an obituary notice will be found in this day's paper, has disposed of her estate, amounting to about £6,550 c'y, as follows:—

TORONTO MARKETS, October 14.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 4s. @ 4s. 7d.; do. do. second, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Oats, per 34lbs. is. 3d. @ 1s. 6d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. @ 2s. 7d.; Peas, 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. @ 2s. 3d.; Flour, superline, per blbl., 26s. @ 27s. 6d.; do. fine, 20s. @ 22s. 6d.; Beef, per lb., \frac{1}{2}d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d.; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Port, per lb., \frac{1}{2}d. @ 3\frac{1}{2}d.; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Hams, 40s. @ 47s. 6d.; Bacon, 35s. @ 40s.; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 8d. @ 3s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. \frac{1}{2}d. @ 10d.; do. salt, do. 5d. @ 7d.; Cheese, do. 5d. @ 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6\frac{1}{2}d.; Eggs, per doz., 6d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d.; Turkeys, each, 1s. 6d. @ 3s.; Fowls, per pair, 1s. @ 1s. 6d.; Apples, per barrel, 6s. 3d. @ 8s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 40s. to 45s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 12s. 6d to 15s.; Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d. to 6d.

Midland Clerical Association.

The members of this Association are respectfully reminded, that the next meeting is appointed to be held (D.V.) at Picton, on Wednesday the 20th, and Thursday the 21st, of October SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 27th Sept. 1847.

WANTED,

N a private family in Toronto, a GOVERNESS capable of teaching Music and the usual Branches of an English Address pre-paid Box 32 Post Office, Toronto.

> CONCERT OF

SACRED MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

THE CHOIR, and some other Members of the Church of England in Brantford, respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour the BAZAAR of the 21st instant, with their presence, and to their friends generally, that they will have the honour of performing the following se-lect pieces of Music in the Church, on the Evening of the Bazzar, and for the promotion of the same worthy object, viz: Liquidating the debt which at present lies an the Church.

PROGRAMME. 1. Celebrated Overture, Piano with other Instru- { Hayden. German Air, (Duett) Ruth & Naomi (Solo) impressive, Topliff. Madan. Denmark, (Anthem,) Adagio & Andante, Giornovichi. Movement from Sonata, "Strike the Cymbal," Chorus, The Last man, (Solo,) very solemn, The whole to conclude with "God Save the Queen" by the

WANTED.

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT A TEACHER, to take charge of the English department of a Classical School, to whom a liberal stipend will be paid.—

WINTER COSTUME.

BETLEY & KAY MOST respectfully announce to their Customers and the Public generally, the daily arrival of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of every thing suitable for

They have likewise to intimate the opening, for the Season,

Millinery and Bonnet Room,

Milliner in the first Paris Houses in New York, and also from the most Fashionable French Houses in London.

The universal feeling of satisfaction expressed to B. & K. throughout the Summer, has induced them to enter into this

J. P. DE LA II Branch in a much larger scale than in the Spring, and the specimens that will now be brought forward, they are confident Upper Canada College, ? Toronto, 29th September, 1847.

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

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. ROWSELL begs leave to announce, that be has received an Agency for the sale of HOLLOWAY'S ENGRAVINGS,

FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL,

At Hampton Court Palace. This, Work, undertaken by THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esquire Historical Engraver to King George III, by the express desire,

Historical Engraver to King George 111, by the express desire, and continued under the unceasing personal inspection and auspices of His Majesty, has been lately completed by Mr. H.'s nephews and pupils, Thomas S. Webb and Richard Slunn, Esquires, Historical Engravers to the Queen.

To the admiration of the Sovereigns of Europe, and principal Nobility and Gentry of that Continent, and of the United Kingdom, may be added the unqualified opinion of the most eminent Artists that this work, exclusively of the peculiar morit and integer of the subjects, is the finest specimen of line nerit and interest of the subjects, is the finest specimen of lit

engraving in the world.

They were published at 70 Guineas Sterling, but owing to the facilities of Electrotyping, whereby copies are multiplied without injury to the original plates, the price of the Set on India Paper, including the Seven Cartoons and a finely engraved Portrait of RAPHAEL by the same Artists, is reduced to £19 Currency; or for Prints on plain paper, £13. 13s. Cur'cy.

They may be examined at the residence of Mr. Ballachey near Brantford; and at the Store of the Subscrib HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

1st October, 1847. BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY, Published by H. J. Bohn, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON,

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Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG FEMALE who has had the charge of a Gold and Silver bought. desirous of procuring the situation of Governess to young Children, or, Companion to an elderly Lady. She would be willing to make herself generally useful in any family who might engage her. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Application to be made at the office of this Paper. tf

Ring's College, Toronto.

COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects:-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Croft, VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by Prof. Nicel.

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The number of Lectures, in each course, will not be less than twelve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, in the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, and the fees are fixed at £2 for the fixed

the first week in January, and finished before the end of March. Hayden.

A Syllabus of each Course may be procured at the Registrar's Office, after November 1st. H. BOYS, M.D.,

533-8

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN, AND

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847.

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THEORY OF MUSIC.

MR. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, acquaints the Inhabitants of Toronto. quaints the Inhabitants of Toronto, that he intends to reside in that City from November next, to give Instruc-TIONS in the PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

The theoretical course will be the same as that followed by the celebrated Dr. FRIEDRICK SCHNEIDER, Kapellmeister in Anhalt-Dessau, Germany, (under whom Mr. G. W. S. studied) and will embrace the following branches:-

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A general assortment of Hardware, Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns.

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Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto.
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All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by assiduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 26th August, 1847.

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847. YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847.

MISS M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and hegs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. SINGER, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, hearing teatingony to her capability.

daughters she has educated, hearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advancement of her pupils.

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

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Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a Miss M'N, purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of

an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing. including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. REFERENCES:
THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C.

W. A. BALDWIN, ESQ.
THE REY, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill.
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Toronto, August, 1847. MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

No. 9, King Street East, AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

AND AT 98, 10 AC 1 WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

A Lad Sixteen Years of Age Carred of Quick Consumption.

Peun Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Siz.—For the benefit of the afflicted I cheerfully make the following statement for publication. In January last, my son, 16 years old, was taken with severe pain in the side, and a violent cough soon came on. He was soon confined to his room, continued to grow worse for about six weeks, when he had become too weak to sit up, and had night-sweats. The eough was almost constant and he daily expectorated large quantities of matter from the lungs, which were evidently in a state of ulceration. Several Physicians pronounced him in a quick Consumption and past relief, and declined giving him medicine. One of my neighbours had been cured of an alarming cough by the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and I was advised to try it. I procured a bottle, and after using it a few days, to our joy and surprise he began to amend, and in a few weeks, after using nearly four bottles, he was entirely cured, and able to work on the lawre.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., in All Saints' Church, Mount Pleasant, by the Rev. Abraham Nelllis, Thomas Botham, Esq., Merchant of the firm of Cook, Stolbridge & Co., Brantford, to Miss Ellen Jane Hardy, neice to Abraham Cook, Esq., of the

At Quebec, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Plees, D. Sabiere, merchant, formerly of the Island of Alderney, to Sarah Ann, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. T. LeVallee, many years merchant in that city. On the 8th inst., at his residence near Kingston, Allan Mc-Lean, Esq., aged 94. The late Col. McLean for many years

represented the county of Frontenac in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, and was several times Speaker of the House of Assembly.

On the 30th September, of typhus fever, Mr. Atchison Clark, aged 49 years. The deceased contracted the disease whilst in the discharge of his duty as engineer on board the steamboat Queen. He was for many years a citizen of Montreal, and died deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of

his acquaintance.

N.B.—The above theoretical course is chiefly intended for LETTERS received to Thursday, October 14: Professional Students. E. London, 5th Oct., 1847. 533-4 rem. E. D. Kerby, Esq.; P. M. Twells, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Fuller,

THE HEATHEN ORACLES.

PART II. (CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

(From "the Fall of Crossus," by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

stance of the moral teaching of Balaam, which forms he at length went to a woman with a familiar spirit, endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.—Rev. Cecil part of his reply to Balak, as recorded by the prophet and entreated her to divine for him. Micah: - "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the High God? Shall I come justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with which, as I have said, could not of itself have enabled to a king of Israel.

you refer. It was when Saul spared the cattle of the Samuel appeared to him, and predicted his overthrow Amalekites, under the pretence of making an offering and death. to God; and Samuel told him that to obey was better Mr. M. And yet the spirit of the holy Samuel tude, penitence, and application to our own and others' needs, than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. — could not have been recalled from the grave without and the trials and necessities of the Church. We can come to (1 Sam. xv. 22.)

as God put into his mouth.

Constance. And you think that in the same way him by Himself. God was the author of the moral teaching of the | Constance. But the answers of the ancient Oracles | Conceive the preciousness of life, when viewed as a preparation ancient Oracles?

Mr. M. I do, Constance; yet we must be careful who consulted them-were they, uncle? not to press the parallel between them and Balaam too Mr. M. No, Constance; and in this respect they people. And certainly, on that occasion, he was gifted reason for this difference. with a far higher degree of inspiration than we can | Constance. It was, I suppose, because the Jews had imagine to have been vouchsafed to the priestess of a knowledge of the true God which was not vouchsafed from evil and suffering; every vow, every resolution, every sin, Delphi. He was in his own words, one "which knew to the heathen. the knowledge of the Most High, which saw the vision Oracles. They appear on the contrary, to have been with the unseen world. self-appointed to the prophetic office, and on this ac- | Constance. Then you think the heathen were right count more nearly resembled the false prophets of the in consulting them? kingdom of Israel. Yet we know from Holy Scripture that even these received at times a partial inspiration from a true sense of their own dependence, or from a

Jews?

seem, at almost every period of their history. They that the answers brought upon them a blessing or a were called false, not so much because their predictions burden according as they were actuated by the one were for the most part untrue, as because they were motive or the other. But tell me whether you now not prophets of the true God. Whenever the people understand the view that I have taken of the inspirafell into idolatry, they had recourse to such prophets tion of the Oracles. as these to answer those questions which they were afraid to ask of the prophets of the Lord.

know the future for their own interest, and invented speak in accordance with his will. such predictions as would best please the people.

themselves, as also were the ancient Oracles. But ment, which perhaps affords a more exact parallel than there were occasions on which God himself interfered any I have yet given you, do you recollect the damsel, and put such answers into their mouths as might said to be possessed with a spirit of divination, who bring punishment on those who consulted them. We persisted in following St. Paul and his companions at know this from the following passage in the prophet Philippi? Ezekiel: "Thus saith the Lord God. . . . Every Constance. Yes. She cried after them, saying, journeth in Israel, which separateth himself from me, which show unto us the way of salvation." and setteth up idols in his heart, and putteth the xvi. 16. stumbling block of his iniquity before my face, and Mr. M. She did this for many days. And yet the years, with all the manifold workings of thought and life: our cometh to a prophet to enquire of him concerning me; Greek word, which describes the nature of her posses-I the Lord will answer him by myself." And again, sion, proves it to have been the same with that of the "If the prophet be deceived when he hath spokon a priestess of Delphi; and also, like them, she must thing, I the Lord have deceived that prophet." have usually exercised the art of divination for money, fare to maintain against ourselves, against the strong will that (Ezekiel xiv. 6, 7, 9.) I think also you must remem- since in consequence of the evil spirit being driven out wrestles with our conscience: we have a trying struggle to enber an example, in the history of the kings of Israel, of her by St. Paul, we are told that her masters found dure, that we may enter in at the narrow gate. And the time by which this general declaration is in a remarkable that their hopes of gain were at an end. Now, was for this great mastery is wearing away, and the day of our promanner confirmed.

false prophets to go up to Ramoth-Gilcad, to make or a curse on those who believed it?

war with the king of Syria? Mr. M. I do. The four hundred prophets whom a blessing.

pedition which was in reality to bring upon him defeat tually did contribute to further the progress of the to us for ever; which we brought with us into the world; and death. But how do we know that this general gospel; for, afterwards, when St. Paul and Silas were which, whether we will or no, we must carry out; which, for agreement in an erroneous prediction was anything put into prison, and God interfered by an earthquake good or for evil, haunts every man at all times, abroad and at more than the result of accident?

a lying spirit into their mouths. Ahab, that he may go up and fall at Ramoth-Gilead? apostles. and one said on this manner, and another said on that manner. And there came forth a spirit, and stood before the Lord, and said, I will persuade him. And the Lord said unto him, Wherewith? And he said, I will go forth, and I will be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets. And he said, Thou shalt perpersuade him, and prevail also: go forth, and do so. Now therefore, behold the Lord hath put a lying spirit in the mouth of all these thy prophets, and the Lord hath spoken evil concerning thee." (1 Kings xxii. 19-23.) There is of course much in this vision which we cannot understand, owing to the indistinctness of our knowledge of the spiritual world; but we may at least gather from it that the false prophets were under the influence of a kind of inspiration when they delivered the prediction which brought destruction upon Ahab.

Edward. Yet, is their not a difficulty, in supposing God to have made men to believe what was untrue? Mr. M. No; for there is nothing in it contrary to deed be the author of evil; but we know that evil as artifice, they would in all probability, have still conwell as good is always overruled by Him to work out his just and righteous decrees, and we are expressly told in the New Testament, that He punishes the wicked by sending them a strong delusion, so that they believe a lie. (2 Thes. ii. 11.) Now there can not haunted by evil spirits in the same way that they be no difficulty in supposing this to be brought about at times through the direct agency of evil spirits, as well as by more ordinary means. If Ahab had not in the first instance fallen away from God, He could not

have been deceived. Edward. But was not Jehoshaphat, though he was

a good king, deceived also? Mr. M. Only so far as he was a sharer in the sin of Ahab; for we may observe that when, at his entreaty, Micaiah was sent for, the whole truth was red the promises of the four hundred false prophets to the benefit, spiritual or temporal, which you hope to receive;

the Lord. that they could deliver true predictions?

own lips did not utter the prediction.

Constance. You mean the witch of Endor?

Walter. What is meant by a familiar spirit? Mr. M. A spirit which was to a certain extent before Him with burnt-offerings, with calves of a year obedient to her, and enabled her to discover the secrets old? He hath showeth thee, O man, what is good; of the unseen world. This is the same kind of inspiand what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do ration that was claimed by the aucient Oracles, but thy God?" (Micah vi. 6.) I mention it, because it them to foretel the future. But did not Saul in the so closely resembles the warning of a prophet of God present instance succeed in obtaining a true prediction from this unhallowed source?

Constance. I think I know the passage to which | Constance. He did; for the spirit of the holy

ance with his life, we have every reason to believe his land alluded. The king had separated ance with his life, we have every reason to believe his land then came to a prophetess be more patiently endured; the Cross cheerfully horne after land to be allocated for Division assertion, that the words were not his own, but such himself from the Lord, and then came to a prophetess be more patiently endured; the Cross cheerfully borne after to inquire concerning Him, and the Lord answered Christ. Our trust can be more steadfast, and our faith more

were not always such as to bring punishment on those for Heaven. - Rev. J. H. Pinder, M. A.

closely. The only instance in which he appears be- differ materially from those of the false prophets .fore us is in connexion with the history of the Jewish But I think you will have no difficulty in assigning a

Mr. M. They not only had a knowledge of Him, of the Almighty falling into a trance, but having his but He raised up among them a succession of inspired eyes open," (Numbers xxvi. 16.) and seems to have teachers to reveal His will. They were therefore been specially raised up by God, not only to declare turning away from Him, and not seeking Him, when the immediate result of the war on which he was con- they applied for counsel to the false prophets. But sulted, but to deliver a clear and distinct prediction there was no corresponding channel of inspiration in concerning the future glory of the Israelites until the pagan lands. The heathen felt that, if God spoke advent of Christ. Now, I have said that we cannot openly to them at all, it must be by their Oracles; ascribe any such gift of prophecy to the ancient for they afforded their only medium of communication

Mr. M. I do, Constance, if they were led to do so desire to obtain a public sanction to the dictates of con-Walter. Were there then false prophets among the science. But, as I said yesterday, they were wrong, if they consulted them from mere curiosity, or, like Mr. M. There were, Walter; and, as it would Glaucus to seek an excuse for sin. And I think, also,

Constance. I believe that I do. You mean that the priests and priestesses, who gave the answers, had re-Edward. And were the false prophets ever really course to evil spirits; but that those spirits were at inspired? I had imagined they merely pretended to times directed and controlled by God, and forced to

Mr. M. Exactly so. I will now conclude the con-Mr. M. Sometimes, undoubtedly, they were left to versation with an illustration from the New Testa-

one of the house of Israel, or of the stranger that so- "These men are the servants of the Most High God,

Edward. You mean when Ahab was persuaded by this spirit true or false, and likely to bring a blessing coming, how utterly worthless are all things that can perish!-

he consulted all agreed in promising success to an ex- Mr. M. It was so. And in all probability it ac- thing which cannot die; one thing which will cleave and cling to deliver them, the first question that the jailor asked home, in the busy throng of men, or in the dead stillness of Edward. Because Micaiah the prophet of the in his terror was, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" solitude: which shall be with us in the hour of death, and stand Lord, whom he afterwards sent for at the request of as though the words "which show unto us the way of by us in the day of judgment; -each man's own imperishable Jehoshaphat, told him that it was God who had put salvation" had already exercised a secret influence on self; the immortal spirit of life, which, with all its capacities of his mind. Yet these, undoubtedly, were the words of good or ill, in the beginning came from God, and, with the Mr. M. The description which Micaiah gave of his an evil spirit. This then may serve to throw light on stamp it has here taken, must return to God again. - Archvision is so full of mystery that it will be better to the moral teaching of the ancient Oracles. We can deacon Manning. describe it in the exact words of Scripture. "I saw," have no difficulty in imagining that they were, however he said, "the Lord sitting on his throne, and all the unwilling, obliged to proclaim their evidence in favour host of heaven standing by him on his right hand and of the truths of natural religion, just as the damsel at on his left. And the Lord said, Who shall persuade Philippi bore witness to the divine commission of the

Walter. There is still one question that I wish to ask. Would it not be very wrong for Christians to apply to the Oracles for advice?

Mr. M. It would, Walter be far more wrong in us now than it was even in an anointed king of Israel; because God no longer reveals himself to us from time to time by prophecy, as he did to the Jewish Church, but has put his Holy Spirit into the hearts of every one of us, and promised to answer us whenever we have recourse to him in prayer. We may rest assured that he will tell as much as it is for our real happiness to know; and it is most inexcusable in us to have recourse to any means for obtaining an insight into futurity which are unsanctioned by Him .-But the consulting Oracles is a temptation to which Christians bave never been exposed. Their answers ceased with the Advent of Christ, And this circumstance confirms my belief that they had at one time some real connection with the spiritual world. If their predictions had been the result of mere human tinued to deliver them; for it must ever have been the interest of some party or other to keep up the same delusion. But if they were given by evil spirits. dwelling-place of the Church, has now become holy ground; and it is for this reason that the voice of the Oracles are no longer heard.

The Garner.

BLESSEDNESS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

To realize this blessedness you must come to offer sacrifice. plainly declared to him. It was his own fault that You must come in God's way, and in compliance with the laws afterwards he persisted in the expedition, and prefer- of His Church. Do not think too much, or immediately of the warning of one whom he knew to be a prophet of but think first and chiefly of rendering to God that homage which is His due. Nor make much of the trouble or inconve-Constance. Were the false prophets ever so inspired nience which such duties may occasion you: rather to the constance. Were the late proports ever so hispited and they could deliver true predictions?

"fruit of your lips," add cheerfully the sacrifice of your time, and they may have been so at times, but only your bodily strength, your worldly substance: not only bring-the hear the hoordedge of the truth would be a ling every thought into the obedience of Christ, but presenting Mr. M. They may have been so at times, but only think, when the knowledge of the truth would be a punishment to those who sought them. Thus there is an instance in Hely Scripture, in which a prophetess of this class was made the instrument of revealing eye, the attentive ear, the bended knee, the bowing of the head, eye, the attentive ear, the bended knee, the bowing of the head, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low to a king of Israel his approaching death, though her the lifting up of the hands, the hearty response and confession prices of the mouth, that you come into the Divine Presence rather

desirous to give, than claiming to receive, intent rather upon Mr. M. I do. We are told that when Saul found blessing God, than blessing yourselves; in a word, that you imself cut off, by his sins, from that communion with come to offer sacrifice,—the sacrifice of praise and adoration to God, which as an anointed king of Israel, he had once His Holy Name: that you come desiring to take up your cross, enjoyed, and no answer was vouchsafed to his prayers, and to follow your Divine Master in lowliness and meekness, Mr. M. There is another no less remarkable in- neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by the prophets, mortifying the softness of the flesh, and forcing yourselves to Wray, M. A.

We can do much, without making loud professions in the world, while we love to be concealed and counted as nothing. We can fight the inward conflicts of grace, which no eye but that of the Lord can see. We can resist and subdue, in some measure, under such a leader as His Holy Spirit, our pride and self-conceit; our unforgiving and hasty and sullen tempers; we can stifle uncharitable thoughts, and hinder them from breaking out into fault-finding words. We can forbear, and cast from our minds the remembrance of any rude or deceitful dealing practised against us. We can pray with more gratithe express sanction of God. We cannot therefore the Lord's Table, and receive the Divine pledge of our accep-Mr. M. You are right, Constance; and there are doubt that God controlled the enchantment of the wo- tance, and become more closely knit to Christ therein; or if many similar passages in the Psalms; for David, as man, and gave the answer which he had before withwell as Samuel, was able to look beyond the types and held. But he did so in order to punish Saul by in- fulness, and holy preparation of heart. We can (depend on it) shadows of the ceremonial law. When, therefore we flicting on him the burden of a fore-knowledge of his read the Bible with more devoutness of mind, we can govern find Balaam insisting on the same truths which were fate. The whole passage affords a striking illustration our families with more piety. We can loosen our hearts more taught by these holy men, though they were at vari- of the warning afterwards given by Ezekiel, to which from a world which we know that we are shortly to leave; we of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain inter-

fixed on the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanseth from all sin.

MEMORY IN HELL. Every instruction which ever dropped from a parent's lips, will be remembered; every warning, every sermon, every page every rising, admitted, thought of evil; every step in the final the benefits of their policies, by the omission-perhaps inad progress towards hardening the heart, will be remembered .-The means of grace and salvation will be remembered, with the salvation will be remembered with the full consciousness that they will be heard no more for ever. The blessings and prosperities of life will be remembered, with the certain knowledge that that cup is drained to its last drop; and the possession, love, and enjoyment of these things, will be remembered with the same fevered appetite as formerly, for what is fled for ever. In a more especial manner, indeed, will memory act upon the by-gone enjoyments and sins of life. "Remember, that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things." Against reason, against conscience, against heaven, the rich man (the type of every sinner) would think the things of the world good caough for his heart and wishes; would please himself, in his spleadour, his sumptuous fare; and look for and care for nothing beyond this world. He shall remember his folly. Had he used the world as far as he possessed it for God's glory, his own reasonable comfort, and the welfare of his fellow men, the recollection of the past would have been of a totally different colour; but there was no grateful acknowledgement of the blessings of his lot; no thankful return for them; no conscientious improvement of them, as a sacred stewardship; "He was," as an old writer observes, "the grave of God's blessings, in which they were sown." He used them as if they were his own. He loved them as if they were his chief, his great, his real good .-He took them as his portion, his reward, his consolation. They were the mess of pottage, for which he sold his birthright. All this shall come into clear, constant, lasting recollection .-For if this memory of the past could ever be effaced; if the soul could, by any possibility, be plunged into a lethean gulf, and emerge from it without any trace of former things; the intolerable heat of the retributive fire, would be abated, and the pangs of the never dying worm, would admit a decrease which they now shall never know .- Rev. Thomas Kennion, M. A.

OUR WORK. We have a large stewardship to account for-a sale of many lot, our character, and every particular of what we are; all our opportunities, and all the gifts of God,-all this reckening must be rendered at His coming. And we have a sharp war the declaration that she made under the influence of bation is well nigh spent. To a man that looks for Christ's How awful is that which is alone imperishable! All things Constance. It was certainly true, and likely to bring about us shall be abolished. The solid earth shall melt, and the canopy of heaven shall be rolled away: but there is one

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Sixlinesand under, 2s. cd. first insertion, and 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. 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. The usual discount is and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Pr of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia an Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Bi Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are to be widely and generally diffused.

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R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

Apartments with Board. MRS. I. B. STREET has taken the Brick House, No. 59 York Street, where she will be able to provide 6 or 8 nen with comfortable rooms, and good board. She is permitted to refer to Mr. Champion, at the Church

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

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Montreal. August, 1847.
531

King's College, Toronto. 1847-8.

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October 11 to 14—For University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for admission. October 15 and 16 -- For Jameson Medal. October 18 to 23- For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarship.

The Candidates for U. C. College and District Scholarships

are required to lodge the necessary Certificates in the Regis-trar's Office, on or before September 27.

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

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TORONTO. for entrance next door to MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 486-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-th MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

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bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autaorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 527-9

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FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamil 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

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Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven

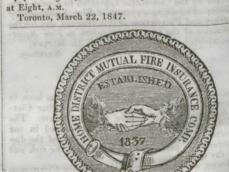
Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booke and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

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Markham, 1st July, 1847.

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