"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls."-JEREMIAH, vi. 16.

## VOLUME XIII., No. 15.7

# TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8,1849.

### Poetry.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS. BY BISHOF MANT.

It has been said, and I believe, Though tears of natural sorrow start, 'Tis mix'd with pleasure when we grieve For those the dearest to the heart, From whom long-lov'd at length we part ; As by a Christian's feelings led. We lay them in their peaceful bed.

Yet speak I not of those who go The allotted pilgrimage on earth, With earth-born passions grovelling low, Enslav'd to honour, avarice, mirth. Unconscious of a nobler birth : But such as tread with loftier scope The Christian's path with Christian hope.

We grieve to think, that they again Shall ne'er in this world's pleasure share : But sweet the thought, that this world's pain No more is their's ; that this world's care It is no more their lot to bear; And surely in this scene below The joy is balanc'd by the woe !

We grieve to see the lifeless form, The livid check, the sunken eye; But sweet to think, corruption's worm The living spirit can dely, And claim its kindred with the sky. Lo 1 where the earthen vessel lies I Aloft the unbodied tenant flies,

We grieve to think our eyes no more That form, those features lov'd, shall trace : But sweet it is from memory's store To call each fondly-cherish'd grace, And fold them in the heart's embrace. No bliss 'mid worldly crowds in bred, Like musing on the sainted dead 1

We grieve to see expir'd the race They ran, intent on works of love : But sweet to think, no mixture base, Which with their better strove, Shall near their virtuous deeds above. Shall near their virtuous deeds above. Shall near their soul has lost his hold, And left them with their earthly mould t

We grieve to know that we must roam Apart from them each wonted spot : But sweet to think, that they a home Have gain'd, a fair and goodly lot, Enduring, and that changeth not. And who that home of freedom there Will with this prison-house compare?

'Tis grief to feel, that we behind Sever'd from those we love remain : 'Tis joy to hope that we shall find, Exempt from sorrow, fear, and pain, With them our dwelling-place again. 'Tis but like them to sink to rest, With them to waken and be blest !

O Thou, who form'st thy creature's mind With thought's that chasten and that cheer, Grant me to fill my space assign'd For sojourning a stranger here With holy hope and filial fear: Fear to be banishd far from Thee, and here the fear with the And hope thy face unveil'd to see

There before Thee, the Great, the Good, By angel myriads compassid round, "Made perfect" by the Saviour's blood, With virtue cloth'd. with bonour crown'd, " The spirits of the just" are found : There tears no more of sorrow start, Pain files the unmolested heart, And life in bliss unites whom death no more shall part.

Our Monthly Review.

SCHOOL EDITIONS OF LATIN CLASSICAL AUTHORS.-Montreal: Armour and Ramsay.

Six pounds per annum is the sum total of the reaneration demanded, not in every instance received, some of our best Public Classical Schools, for im- study, than the stratagems or the carnage of war. Parting the choice treasures of ancient lore, and for Cicero de Amicitiâ; 1s. Cicero de Senectute; 1s. otherwise strengthening, unfolding, expanding, cultivating, and refining the immortal faculties of the youth- of schools : we hope, however, that Messrs. Armour fal mind. Truly this cheap and easy way of acquiring and Ramsay, should their undertaking succeed, will naketh but a hard way of earning a liveli- supply us with one or more of Cicero's Orations; as advance in wisdom under this system, it is very certain he passed over. Of the Dialogues published, the folthat the teacher's patrimony will not grow with cor- lowing satisfactory eulogium is given in Anthon's wition the most laborious and the most efficient.- performances of which any language can boast. Portunate is that instructor of youth in whose favour the alance is always or generally struck between the pupil's Progress and the quarterly stater ent of dues! That ement, at least, is, in too many cases, received with different satisfaction; and the chances of its being neluded amongst matters not requiring immediate attention are greatly increased, when, to the fees of wition, there is added the expense of books. This after charge, indeed, disproportionate as it is to the very limited wealth of the Province, is a grievance inquestionably: the teacher feels it to be a heavy suevance, and parents may justly complain of it without incurring the imputation of a selfish and parsimoalous spirit. It is a grievance that the mere instruments of instruction should cost nearly as much as the Astruction itself. This, we believe, is in the main a fair statement of the truth. A teacher who is anxious to do his duty faithfully, will be equally desirous, of urse, that his pupils should be provided with all the equisite school-books, and those of the best descrip-But these, he knows, cannot be procured withbut these, he knows, cannot us producation, materially increasing the expense of education, and so, from a mere wish to economize, he is compelled with a heavy heart to cut off many a good and serviceable book; to do the best he can with inferior books, or with a scanty supply. English editions of Latin and Greek school-books are excellent, but their price high, far higher, it must be admitted, than people Benerally in this new country are able, or-when they can avoid it-are willing to pay. The teacher may relieve himself of the dilemma by resorting to American editions of the Classics; but one grand objection these is that the assistance which the greater numof them render to the student is so considerable, they are so overloaded with annotation, as to antipate almost everything like ingenuity, reflexion, or tient investigation. Our literature, too, ought to be aglish literature; our very school-books ought to be glish school-books; our children should not be de to derive from a foreign country the stream of aing which, in the natural course of things, should to them from the mother-land. In the present dical juncture of our Colonial affairs, we are called to guard, with special jealousy, against anything ading to alienate our affections from the glorious our forefathers; and there cannot be a doubt usly labour to cherish, when the greater part of information which they receive, and of the texts they read, comes to them through the active and enterprising publishers of the United States. We not be understood as denying our indebtedness those publishers ;---we do not know, indeed, how Poor student, in many cases, could have prosecuted studies at all, had it not been for their cheap ediban, but-without desiring at all to depreciate their we certainly should be rejoiced to see those rs superseded, and our indebtedness to them dally extinguished, not by the competition of school-books-for that seems almost hopeless by the publication of cheap editions in the Pro-

The teacher, consequently, is left untrammelled and understands his subject, and is devoted to the improve- the same judgment and care as the rest. ment of his pupils, most desires; and the boys must use their dictionaries and their heads. The very best THE CATHOLIC SAVED FROM POPERY, being an account possible way of communicating annotations, so that they will be remembered, and not hurriedly glanced at, as they generally are when appended to the text in print, seems to us to be this :- In the first place, the teacher enunciates the proper historical, critical, or grammatical annotation upon a certain word; that to Popery, and a letter written to the pervert shewing word is underlined by the pupil, which in cheap books him the danger and sin of his position. This latter may be done without feeling any compunction on account of disfigurement; the mark reminds the pupil the wanderer back to the true fold. There is much that there is a note on that word, and on the following day, or after any convenient interval, he is expected to produce in manuscript, or to repeat orally, the substance of his teacher's observations on that word .--We think that this is a good method; it calls into action both memory and judgment, and may be rendered withal, to a certain extent, an exercise in com-

position; and the small editions which we have before us are as suitable for this purpose as any style of publication that can be imagined. We proceed now to notice severally, with a few brief

remarks, the numbers which have appeared, as they are arranged in the order of the catalogue. Selecta ex Cornelii Nepotis Vitis Excellentium Imper-

atorum.-1s. 6d.

clearly have belonged to some other memoirs of a the Prayer-book. different class by the same historian, unless we adopt - The subjects of the several Discourses are as folstyled "Libri Virorum Illustrium." The text, so -" Obedience the way to Knowledge." far as we can judge from an examination of it here On Reason as subjected to Faith there occurs this and there, seems to us to be correct. In the Life of valuable remark-Cimon, cap. 2, we find the reading possessor's. This makes an easier translation, sessores-although used in a peculiar sense-has we believe, the best authority of the two. This is the reading preferred by Arnold, whose school-books, in our humble estimation, are unrivalled.

" It is worthy of observation," says Harwood, " that Cornelius Nepos was published, at Moscow, being the first classic published in the Russian empire."

Publii Virgilii Maronis Georgica. 1s. 6d. Although more difficult than the Æneid, and for that reason rarely read in schools, the Georgics are unquestionably Virgil's best work. It cannot be doubted, moreover, that rural scenes and agricultural pursuits form a better subject, as to moral influence, for youthful

Another happy innovation upon the usual routine

these publications is that they are "absque nota."- been able to spare the time requisite for a close inspection of it; but we feel that we are running little independent, which is precisely what a teacher who or no risk in presuming that it has been edited with

> of the reclamation of one to the American Church who had gone to the Romish Communion. By the

Rev. J. A. SPOONER, M.A.

The

This pamphlet contains an account of the perversion of a gentleman, a member of the writer's congregation,

In order that we may give our readers an idea of the subject-matter of this beautifully printed and exceedingly useful little work, we shall present a few out of the many passages which we marked for extraction as we carefully examined its pages; and add our conviction, that the thoughtful study of the work, as a whole, will well repay the laic as well as cleric, who Holy Ghost-Amen."" The lives of nine distinguished commanders are shall think fit to possess himself of it. It will repay given, some entire, others only in part. The Life of Atticus is also introduced complete. This latter the deep practical utility, and uscableness, of the piece of biography cannot, of course, be included with strict propriety under the title of the work, as it must in the Catechism, and Liturgy, and Public Offices of lives and characters — the whole system of the Church's strict propriety under the title of the work, as it must in the Catechism, and Liturgy, and Public Offices of lives and characters,-the whole system of the Church's

the opinion that the biographies which we have at low :-- " The Kingdom of heaven discerned only by present under the title "De Vitis Excellentium Im- Faith"-" How to ensure the fruits of Regeneration" peratorum," were abridged and collected by Amilius -" How to be Christ's disciples"-" Self Examina-Probus from another production of Cornelius Nepos tion"-" The Case of those who resist Christ's reign"

valuable remark—
"Our reason, as well as our senses, is placed under the discipline of *Faith*. Not that reason should not be employed, but that it must first be sanctified—be put into subjection to the Holy Ghost—made to acquiesce in the mysteries of the Gospel, however incomprehensible, because God hath appointed them. And that this is done through the instrumentality of Faith—Faith which receives and relies upon drivine promised ends, without being able to discern their power, or detect their secret operation. That our reason may be duly placed under the discipline of such a Faith, our heavenly Father hath made the sacrament of our restoration to Him, or adoption to be his children, a deep and fathomless mystery, something like the condition of our life and sanctity in the first Adam, where all was made to depend upon an act which in itself bore no intelligent relation. depend upon an act which in itself bore no intelligent relation to the fearful results consequent upon its commission. This placing of reason, through the power of the Holy Ghost, under the guidance of Faith at our regeneration, so far from excluding it from the work of salvation, only fits us for this work—takes it from a state of subjugation to evil, strips it of

a man was, it is well pointed out, intended to be gradual, of Laneton Parsonage with the fresh appetite which a Nothing will give us a real feeling of unworthiness, but the first the blade, then th

Church.

He is present in His Church and through His minusters. The provision is safe—the instrument may be trusted, how-ever unworthy, as it is but an instrument, acting by the power of Almighty God. The provision is as precious as it safe. The suppliant for pardon, in many cases surely, is not likely to attain the grace of Repentance or remission without it. But to attain this grace, he must come, as in the case of every duty, with no other than moral constraint

to Popery, and a letter written to the pervert shewing him the danger and sin of his position. This latter document had the effect, in God's hand, of bringing the wanderer back to the true fold. There is much originality, as well as force, in the line of argument adopted so successfully by the Reverend author. THE OBEDIENCE OF FAITH. Seven Sermons deli-vered on his visitations to the Churches in his Diocese, during 1848-9: by the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina. New York, Stanford & Swords. 1849. In order that we may give our readers an idea of the subject-matter of this beautifully printed and explacemyself on this ground. Let the troubled sinner, then, 'come to some minister of God's word and open his grief; that he may receive such godly counsel and advice' as may helphim to a full confession of his sins, that thereby he may be assolved from them and receive grace to renounce them, ' in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the

> In conclusion,-our readers, we are sure, after the view of Divine Truth, and the Church's system of teaching, new themselves to be, when set forth by the well- and then to try and show our gratitude by thinking of all we practsed hand of such deeply-learned and primitively holy nen, as Bishop Ives.

of these who resist the reign of Christ,"-would be found very useful by clergy and laity, in conference with unbastized persons, who through the wide out-spread of

equal to the two preceding portions of the tale of which it is a continuation, and demonstrates that the writer self-confidence, sanctifies its powers, and gives it, through Faith, a heavenward direction." pad a discriminating attention to the philosophy of exucation. Our youthful readers will peruse the pages The growth of the Christian life within the soul of exucation. Our youthful readers will peruse the pages

describes the multiform and subtle temptations which

frequently beect the candidates for this solemn and

Such of our readers as are familiar with the former

parts of this tale, will readily understand us when we

say that it is almost impossible to give a correct idea

of the present volume by means of extracts. Like

Richardson, our authoress produces a general effect

viewed as a whole in order to its proper appreciation.

We shall, therefore, content ourselves with one quo-

tation; it describes the manner in which two amiable

and well taught sisters, Ruth and Madeline Clifford,

"Perhaps, had Lady Catharine remarked the manner in which Mrs. Clifford would occasionally allude, in conversa-tion with her children, to the solemn time that was approach-

Mrs. Clifford's taste was very like Lady Catharine's; but when, in answer to Madeline's simple observation, 'Mamma, I shall not feel a child any longer when I am confirmed,'

her mother answered in a manner so serious that it could not

be misunderstood—' And you will not be a child, my love, both Madeline and Ruth knew at once what it was to which

age cannot describe, was to be conferred upon them. "Long before, indeed, they could have told in words the

assistance to our feelings; and preparation for a first Com-munion is something widely different from a weekly repeti-

tion of the explanation of the subject given in the Church

"So Madeline felt as she was spending some time alo

was trying to examine her own heart; trying to discover

her faults; trying to realize her true condition upon earth, and the state of her preparation for heaven. A little book

regret. The life which to others appeared unspotted, was,

when viewed in the presence of God, tainted with innumer-

upon his commissioned Priesthood and said—' Receive ye the Holy Ghost ;—whosoever sins ye remit, they are remit-ted unto them, and whosoever sins ye retain, they are re-tained.' Here is the authority—the commission, to the end of the world, of the Son of God. Here is the power—' the gift of the Holy Ghost for the office and work of Priests in the Church of God.' Let the weary and heavy-laden then take courage ;—let them come to Christ for guidance, as He is present in His Church and through His ministers. The provision is safe—the instrument may be trusted, how-of the son is safe—the instrument may be trusted, how-turness of every hour, still it must be conquered. Amongst in the many sacrifices of pleasant sins to be made at the data of the songer (Let the many sacrifices of pleasant sins to be made at the data of the instrument may be trusted, how-turness of every hour, still it must be conquered. Amongst in the many sacrifices of pleasant sins to be made at the data of the Taylor of the the called system of statutes than is necessary in the function of Charter to the Bishepport Victoria, it of her Taylor of the time to the said Scholarship, subject to the approval of the Warden. It shall also be competent to any religious Society, to send duly qualified Students to the College, upon engaging to contri-ter a subject to the approval of the statutes.—Inastrument as the trusted, how-of the Institution, cases may be expected to arise which will require a more detailed system of statutes than is necessary in its infancy, it shall be lawful for the Bishepport victoria, it of her the specific statutes the the trusted system of the trusted how-not the many sacrifices of pleasant sins to be made at the attar

knelt once more in prayer, and felt that prayer was happi-ness. Then, as she rose to return to her usual employments, she dwelt for a few moments longer upon the probable grant of £2000. He stated the condition of the fund for the ness. Then, as she rose to return to her usual employments, she dwelt for a few moments longer upon the probable temptations which would be awaiting ner, especially with regard to this one fault. It was not often that she left her room without casting one look in her glass, as much from habit, perhaps, as from vanity. Now she turned away, not because it would be wrong to look, but because it was the first little opportunity which presented itself of proving her own sincerity; and the trifling act, scarcely to be termed self-denial, was the seal of her resolution and the earnest of future vietories.

future victories. "Ruth spent some time, also, that day, in self-examina-tion; but she could not fix her mind like Madeline. The expectation of the answer from Florence Trevelyan was constantly recurring to her; and she found herself repeating the very words in which she supposed Florence would ex-press a willingness to be entirely guided by her. It was rather surprising that she had not heard before; and an un-comfortable feeling arose at the thought, that, for the first time, she absolute areains a latter rutch she route ach her time, she should receive a letter which she must ask her mother not to read. Still Ruth began the task which she had imposed upon herself without being exactly conscious of what is called unreality; or, in other words, without see-

ng that she was keeping back from any known duty. "Ruth's mode of self-examination differed from Madeline's about our motives. It is better to dwell upon our Saviour's infinite love, and our own privileges as members of His church; ractsed hand of such deeply-learned and primitively oly nen, as Bishop Ives. We will only add that several parts of the book, for example the 6th Discourse, which treats of "the case sary to examine our consciences very closely; to look back upon the past, that we may learn to guard against the future. Ruth thought that she had done this, because on a form occasion she had read through and answered a certain set of questions; and now, like Madeline, she chose, as her papa ad recommended, one particular fault to guard against. Madeline, as we have seen, began by a careful inquiry as to the little ways in which her defects showed themselves.— Ruth, on the contrary, was satisfied with knowing, partly from having been told, and partly from her own conscience, that she had certain faults; and there the inquiry rested.-Her self-examination was vague: what was gone by was in &c. Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. New York: never truly viewed. So, in the present instance, self-concer in general was, she well knew, what she had to struggl against; and she resolved not to speak of herself, not to pu We have on more than one occasion dwelt upon the merit: of the accomplished authoress of the volume whost title we have just quoted, —a volume which will in n way detract from the reputation which she has so deservedly acquired. In our opinion, it is fully made them. There was no remembrance of the lowlines of the Saviour of the world, no consideration of His perfec

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rooted. Were it to cost the labour of a life, and the watch-fulness of every hour, still it must be conquered. Amongst the many sacrifices of pleasant sins to be made at the altar of her Saviour, vanity must unhesitatingly be numbered. "The consciousness of perfect security, blended with the depth of Madeline's repentance and humility, and with the confidence of a child asking help from a father, and the sim-ple, reverent love of a sister trusting to an elder brother, she unalt once more in thread of the truster mere heast

College, and the wants of his diocese. In taking farewell of the Board, previously to his return to China, his Lordship equested the continued assistance and the prayers of the Society.

In the absence of the Lord Bishop of London, who had left the Chair, Archdeacon Sinclair, and William Cotton, Esq.; addressed the Bishop of Victoria, assuring him of the sympathy and the prayers of the Society, and informing him that that institution would always be ready to assist, to the best of its power, in promoting Christian knowledge in his

diocese. The sum of £1,000 yeas then voted towards the restoration of the Cathedral of Toronto. This grant was made in pur-suance of notice given by the Standing Committee, at the General Meeting in July. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Madras, in-the Society that, in consequence of his ill state of the Society that, in consequence of his ill state of

forming the Society that, in consequence of his ill state of health, he had felt it necessary to resign the Bishopric. His of promoting its designs. Letters from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated respec

Letters new the Lord Bishop of Colonioo, dated respec-tively, June, 2nd, June 9th, June 23rd, June 30th, 1849; were laid before the Meeting. I. The Bishop requested that the grant of £100, which was voted, in 1848, for four churches in the district of Ma-hära, might be transferred to the mission of Milägraya, in which the Rev. J. Thursten has been stationed, and which requires four new churches requires four new churches. It was agreed that this transfer be approved.

who have the only press and Singhalese types in con with the Church, have proposed to reprint a large edition, for the use conjointly of all the Society for the Propagation for the use conjointly of all the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's congregation and their own, if we will con-tribute towards the expense. There are many reasons why we should do so, inasmuch as they have always been most unreserved in their supply of our wants, and often gratui-tously. Only a few months since, hearing that we were in difficulty, they sent us spontaneously, and, as we now see from their own very reduced stock, fifty Singhalese Bibles; and as many Prayer Books and Psalters. These are now almost come: I am obliged to dole out the remaining comes almost gone: I am obliged to dole out the remaining copies in five or ten to a congregation; and, where they are able; they are not at all unwilling to pay a small sum from their scanty earnings for a Prayer Book, more often perhaps for their children, who can read, than for themselves. We ex-perience the same here that you do in England, how much react reads and the formation of the state of the same here the for which commething is paid. nowever little it may be, from the earnings of their daily greater value is set upon that for which something is

On this subject, Major Straith wrote to the Secretaries, in On this subject, Major Strain, wrote to the Secretaries, in the name of the Committee of the Church Missionary So-ciety, who hope that the Society for promoting Christian Knowlege may assist in procuring an edition of 2000 copies. It was agreed that £100 be granted for this purpose. 3. The following extract from one of the Bishop's letters respecting the observance of the Jubilee in the diocese of Colomba will be reacharity in the diocese of

Colombo, will be read with interest :-sed Jubilee celebratio did not reach us till it was to late to make arrangements for proot out sin except the wish to please him, as we would participation in its cheerful offering of thankfulness through root out sin except the wish to please him, as we would sh to please our parents, and the certainty that He will cept the very last endeavour, and forgive our fallings away, en until seventy times seven. "Madeline's efforts were a pleasure, Ruth's were a burden; t Madeline had a much greater sense of her own helpess-sa and guilt finan her sister. The one mought of mer Sa-bur, the other of herself. eial day of appeal, in connexion with the boly Services in behalf of your boly work in this heathen land. The returns have not yet reached me; but in almost every church in the diocese, the willing though humble offering was made in furtherance of those best objects to which you give such ungrudging aid. From many of the poor native congrega-tions the humble offering has been received; and, in the de-pressed state of the colony, it is gratifying to see the propo-sal met with a willing heart, although our means of aiding

Messrs. Armour & Ramsay have come forward to apy this neglected field; and, by so doing, have red, we humbly conceive, an important service the Province at large. They have introduced fies of selections from the Latin Classics, at a price ying from 9d. to 1s. 9d. per copy. This surely is y creditable and useful undertaking. The outappearance of these publications, though plain, the style of binding is sufficiently substantial Purpose,-that is, the books are likely to keep r as long as school-books which experience the est treatment usually do, until they have been read;

the typography is clear and, so far as we have been to inspect it, correct. The leading feature of only within the last week come to hand. We have not

responding celerity. And even this meagre compen-Lempriere :—" They have not been incorrectly re-offered even in this life, to all that have been elected sation is often uncertain, — is often paid reluctantly for garded as among the most highly finished and pleasing to the opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached;

### Ovidu Fasti. 1s. 6d.

This is set down in the catalogue amongst the numbers to be first published, but it is not one of those which we have received. Notwithstanding what has been advanced in a very creditable review of this series, which appeared a short time ago in the Colonist, we take it for granted that the Fasti is, or will be, an expurgated copy. Where the morals of boys are concerned, let the distinction between Library and school editions be scrupulously observed. Who would think of placing the full text of the Fusti in the hands of a boy? Critical accuracy has its value, but everything, no matter what may be its intrinsic importance, must be made to give place to the preservation of pure and virtuous thoughts. To those who have been baptized surely unnecessary to prove-what they cannot but field ?"

feel-that the mutilation of the text, even where it causes obscurity, is infinitely better than the admission of anything immodest and impure, whereby the imagination may be corrupted, or a prurient curiosity excited to explore the foulness of those passages, which must be omitted in the class because it would be intolerable to read them aloud, and which, for that very reason, ought not to be seen or read by the pupil at all.

### Cæsar de Bello Gallico: 1s. 9d.

Nothing occurs to us at present in regard to the comparative merits of the edition followed, which is that of Herzog.

Quinti Curtii Rufi de rebus gestis Alexandri Magni Libri II: 1s. 9d.

This is the least commendable selection of the series. Quintus Curtius is certainly not one of the best authors for schools, either as to style or historical truth. Our Publishers, we suspect, have been unduly influenced by the allurement of novelty in bringing forward this second rate historian. D'Israeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," records a curious particularconnected with a Translation of Quintus Curtiusin the life of a hapless scholar, which we repeat in this place for the sake of enlivening our dry review. " Vaugelas, the most polished writer of the French language, that young people will lose that proud sense of the Curtius (a circumstance which modern translators can hes of British literature and science, which we must have no conception of), died possessed of nothing valuable but his precious manuscripts. This ingenious scholar left his corpse to the Surgeons, for the benefit of his creditors !"

### Caii Cornelii Taciti Agricola. 9d.

We hail with delight the appearance as a schoolbook, of this exquisite specimen of ancient biography. A part from its peculiar dignity and elevation, and the acknowledged greatness of the man who is its subject, this admirable memoir possesses the interest of being occupied in a large degree with the rude and primitive state of our fatherland, and the heroie though vain resistance of our forefathers. D'Israeli, whom we have already quoted, reminds us how narrowly we have escaped the total loss of the valuable remains of Tacitus :- " The most valuable copy of Tacitus, of whom so much is wanting, was discovered in a monastery of Westphalia. It is a curious circumstance in literary history, that we should owe Tacitus to this single copy; for the Roman emperor of that name had copies of the works of his illustrious ancestor placed in all the libraries of the empire, and every year had ten copies transcribed; but the Roman libraries seem to have been all destroyed, and the imperial protection availed nothing against the teeth of

Q. Horatii Flacci Carmina. 1s. 9d.

This is one of the two or three numbers which have

ear, then the full corn in the ear; well managed fiction provokes, -whilst their parents How rapidly soever the rising generation may the department of Roman Oratory is too important to to the last moment of the three-score years and with most valuable hints for the moral and spiritual ten. This is the great privilege won for the human culture of those committed to their care. Confirmation is the leading subject of the volume under review,-and with a vigorous pen Miss Sewell

> and imparted to all, and to the children of alt, that frequently beset the candidates for this solemn and affecting rite. Under God's blessing a thoughtful that its gracious Author has prescribed. "Parents and perusal of the narrative might tend, in no small degree, sponsors must receive this" the Bishop shews,

> "And act under a firm conviction of its truth, or they will never take aright the first step in training their children for Heaven. Their prayers will be doubtful, their purposes feeble, their efforts unavailing. They must believe thereore, with the immortal Hooker, that the baptism, of which their children are made partakers 'is a sacrament which God hath instituted in His Church, to the end that they which receive the same, might thereby be incorporated into Christ, by a variety of touches, and her picture requires to be d so, through his most precious merit, obtaining as well that saving grace of imputation which taketh away all for-mer guiltiness, as also that infused divine virtue of the Holy Ghost, which giveth to the powers of the soul their disposi-tion to the formation of the soul their disposition towards future newness of life."

"It is true," the author adds, "you can discern no set about the work of self-examination in reference to into that faith which eminently aims at the crucifixion change in the infant [i. e. after admission into the Body their reception of "the laying on of hands." of the flesh and the sanctification of the heart, it is or Society of Christ]-But can you (he asks) in the

enable you to distinguish it from any other field? Men are led into error, on the point of the baptismal regeneration of infants, by expecting from it, at that age, more than God has promised the expressions and found it difficult to say what she felt upon has promised; by expecting the immediate results of all that has been imparted—by looking for fruit, where the blade only has had time to shoot forth. As if we were to object to the Godhead of Christ, because that Godhead was not made fully manifest in his infancy. Let us pray God, be-loved brethren, to undeceive us in this matter—to enable loved brethren, to undeceive us in this matter to change us to realize that a new life has been imparted to our bap-

us to realize that a new life has been imparted to our bap-tized children, though its effects are not yet fully seen. It is an awful thing to deny or undervalue the gifts of a gra-cious God !"

Here is a remark worthy of the attention of a father or a mother :-nature of the Holy Sacrament to which they were to be ad-mitted; but words too often are a hindrance rather than an

"There remains one way of training the spirits of our children after Christ, which I must not omit. This is carethe highest sense of that term; and hence to inculcate upon them the solemn truth, that there can be no moment of their lives, when the obligations of Christians, according to their "So Maar age, are not strictly, and in their utmost weight, binding a few days after Ruth had sent her letter to Florence. She ipon them. As a consequence of this truth, our duty is, to equire of them, in the sanctuary of God, all those acts of verence and humility expected of Christians-such as upon self-examination lay open before her. It contained but few questions; and those, it would have seemed, soon answered. But each question suggested to Madeline's true and most conscientions mind subject for reflection and deep alling upon their knees on entering, and asking the Divine and deportment. And to require that, on all occasions tures and deportment. And to require that, on all occasions they abstain from whatever, in word or act, may tend to essen in their minds the fear of God; and practice such things as may inspire them ' with an awful apprehension of His Divine Majesty, and a deep sense of all their own un-worthiness '2-may fill them with the recollection, that God is always present marking their thoughts—listening to their words—weighing their motives—treasuring up their deeds, and every day preparing their account for judgment."

Men are too apt to forget, and unhappily a style of address not unfrequently heard from the pulpit tends to foster this forgetfulness, that they are Christians, positively, really, and not nominally. Hence they are not aware how responsible they are, and how heinous sin is in them.

" They may not have lost all disgust for the grosser sins, -may not have become reconciled to drunkeness and forni-cation, and other criminal indulgences of the flesh. They must have sunk low indeed to have no dread of these. But they think little of sins of the heart. Pride and envy and revenge and uncharitableness and lustful feelings and love revenge and uncharitableness and usual rectings due to to of gain, and the like, they can indulge with little or no self-reproach. Indeed they often plead for the gratification of their desires and passions, because they are natural. So entirely are they under the influence of their carnal nature, as to defend its right to their time and thoughts and energies in despite of their spiritual birth, and of its high and absoring claims !?

The members of the Church are scarcely sufficiently reminded of the commission possessed by those who have the ministry of reconciliation amongst them. Yet in a due impartial exposition of God's word, there ought to be no omission on this topic. The Bishop of North Carolina thus refers in the work before us, to this frequently slighted but vital subject, and defends him-self from the scandal which the declaration of forgotten self from the scandal which the declaration of forgotten truth usually brings upon a teacher :---

"That was an awful, but heart-cheering spectacle to the

onsideration of our Saviour's perfection and yet of his unspeakable love; and nothing will really enable us thoroughly wish to please our parents, and the certainty that He will accept the very last endeavour, and forgive our fallings away, ven until seventy times seven.

yet Madeline had a much greater sense of her own helpless-mass and guilt man her sister. The one thought of her Saviour, the other of herself.

the feeling of love urging her to watchfulness and energy.-Ruth returned to hers, with the thought that she had done to warn, comfort, and direct individuals placed in what was right, and was, therefore, better prepared for con-firmation and the Holy Communion." similar circumstances to those of the youthful heroines.

> Most heartily do we commend Laneton Parsonage to the perusal, or, rather, to the serious study, of all who are alive to the vital importance of a thorough religious training. Many elaborate didactic treatises contain not a tithe of the sound practical instruction which this delightful story conveys. We trust it will supersede much of the frivolons and pestileptial rubsupersede much of the frivolous and pestilential rubbish which the diseased taste of the present day loves the Jubilee, have been printed in the Appendix to the An to batten upon. 1000

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 1849. The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair. The Lord Bishop of Victoria was present.

The Secretaries laid before the Society the Report for the year 1849.

Island of Hong Rong, and for £300 for translations into the Chinese language; these sums having been voted at the General Meeting on the 3rd of July. Copies of the Statutes of the College were laid before the meeting. These Statutes have received the approval of his Grace the President of the Society, and they are as follow :---" A Missionary College has been founded at Victoria, in the ideal of Hong V are superior with by the state in Ideal the island of Hong Kong, principally by the pious liberality of 'a Brother and a Sister,' and by a grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aided by sums from various individual donors.

'Foundation .- This College is primarily founded for the object of training a body of Native Clergy and Christian Teachers for the propagation of the Gospel in China, accord-ing to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and under the immediate control of England and Ireland, and under the immediate control of the Bishop of the said diocese. It shall, however, be lawful to admit to the benefits of education in the College such students, Eu-ropean as well as Native, as is in the judgment of the Bishop shall afford the hope of their becoming useful members of society, by diffusing, through their example and influence, the blessings of Christianity and civilization.

able sins. "But Madeline would not shrink from the sight. One " The College Property .- All sums of money and boo already given, and property of every kind hereafter to be given, transferred, or bequeathed, to the purposes of the Col-lege, shall be vested, for the benefit of the said College, in the Bishop of Victoria for the time being, as constituted b Her Majesty's Letters Patent a body corporate.

"The Government of the College.—The Government and entire control of the College is vested, in the Bishop of Victoria as ex officio Warden; except so far as any juris-diction or authority may by him he delegated to a sub-War den or others. Upon questions of grave importance, a refe-rence may nevertheless be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose decision shall be final, and to whom also the in choosing her dresses; too anxious to hear remarks made upon herself and Ruth, which indirectly paid them compli-College.

"Tutors .- The course of instruction shall be carried on by Tutors, English and Chinese, under the superintendence of the Warden. All such offices as that of Sub-Warden of Tutors, are in the appointment of the Warden. The stipend shall be defrayed from the funds of the College, of from any endowment specially contributed for their suppor assisted by such payments for tuition as the Students may hereafter be expected to contribute, or by such annual grants as the local British Government, or any public society, may be willing to make. "The Studies.—The course of education shall ordinarily

and fond of admiration in general; yet, in a few years (so she had been taught always to carry on her thoughts to the end of life) her body must be laid in the grave, an object of together with a study of the language and literature

" Scholarships .- It shall be competent to individuals, the local British government, and to any association desirous o promoting Christianity to found Scholarships on a benefaction of  $\pm 500$ , with a perpetual right reserved to such individual local Government, and Associations, or their assigns, of norm ings in awful adoration of His Majesty. Inducting must out for a few moments to imagine what that world must be. She read of it in the Bible, and strove to bring before ther mind some faint perception of its awfulness. In the Founders of nominating the first Stu-"That was an awful, but heart-cheering spectacle to the penitent, when the Son of the Most High God breathed the eye of her mind some faint perception of its awfulness. adequate benefaction for educating a Native Student, with a Ratnapoora, Contract of the Son of the Most High God breathed She imagined herself standing amongst the hosts of Heaven;

The passages from the Bishop's Sermon, on the subject of

nual Report. 4. His Lordship requested the Society's assistance to wards a Collegiate Institution in his diocese. He said :--"The collegiate proposal awaits the sanction of your Society. I send you the scheme, as far as it has been yef matured, and shall be alike thankful for suggestions or the matured, and shall be alike thankful for suggestions or the expression of your approbation. We propose to build a lecture-room and library combined, and a hall, with rooms above for ten students. The buildings on the estate will provide residences for the principal and tutor, and for the domestic establishment. The collegiate part alone must be at once raised; and an estimate has been sent in, enough for our present requirements, amounting to 1000.: it will be probably completed, with its fittings, for 1250? The en-dowment is the most difficult as well as most essential point Year 1849. A letter was read from the Bishop of Victoria, dated Beckenham, July 5, thanking the Society for its grant of £1,000 towards the Collegiate Institution at Victoria, in the island of Hong Kong, and for £300 for translations into the own episcopate, and the produce of such a portion of your proposed grant of 2009/. as you may determine so to appro-priate. The suggestion that I would offer to your Society is he division of the grant between the endowment and the building fund."

The scheme which he inclosed is as follows :--" Theological Institution for Columbo.

" Trustces is England .- The Society for the Propaga" tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts/

tion of the Gosper in Ceylon. --1. The Archdeacon or a colonia? \* Trustees in Ceylon. --1. The Archdeacon or a colonia? chaplain, appointed by the Bishop. 2. A native colonia? chaplain, appointed by the Bishop. 3. The Treasurer of he Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. "Name.-College of St. Thomas, the Apostle of India.

" Visitor .- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese,

" Officers. - A Principal ; four Honorary Fellows; # Native Tutor (in Holy Orders).

Native Tator (in Hory Orders), "Associated Lecturers.-Day members of the Church of England, for Lectures in Medicine, History, Science, &c. <sup>6</sup> Objects - J. Theological and General Education of Students in preparation for Holy Orders, and, 2 The training of Native Categorists and Schoolmasters for the service of the Church in the Diocese of Columbo.

"Endowments — A proposed grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2000/. Exhibitions for lative Students of the annual value of 10% are anticipated. 150% invested in Ceylon will endow one in perpetuity The Heber fund, about 400%, at present inve cutta and unemployed, to be transferred to the College The Bishop. -Site of nine acres, with buildings up as

it, purchased for the purpose by the Bishop for 2000. "From the Bishop's income, during present episcopates

2001. per annum. "Two Exhibitions of 101. each, 201. per annum.

"The Bishop's library, "The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan 2004." The Standing Committee gave notice of their intention? to propose at the General Meeting on the 6th of November, that 20001, be then voted towards the Collegiate Institution! for Colombo.

The Rev. H. H. Von Dadelszen, who is now in England, requested a grant of Books and Maps, &c., for the use of a school of native half-cast and European girls, which he ntends to establish at Kandy on his return to Ceylon. Books, &c. to the value of 51, the amount requested,

ere granted, Application having been made, in behalf of the Kandy District Committee, for a gratintous supply of Books and Tracts for use and distribution by that branch of the Society, a grant was made to the value of 20%; Mr. Vor Dadelszen being requested to make a selection to that amount.

The Rev. E. Mooyaart, Secretary to the Committee at Trincomalee, forwarded a satisfactory Report of that

Committee's proceedings. A Lending Library to the value of 5!, was granted for Ratnapoora, Ceylon, on the application of the Ven. Arche-

fervent prayer for forgiveness and help; and then, the paricular point upon which she had fixed for that day's inquiry was dwelt upon more minutely. It was vanity—a fault which Madeline saw in herself, although those who knew her best would have hesitated to acknowledge that she had it. She was vain of her personal appearance, and she began her self-imposed task by examining in what details this defect showed itself. Too much time, she knew, was spent in dressing: that was one sign; she was too particular

ments; she always observed carefully what other perso wore, and how it was put on; she was not pleased wh wore, and now it was put on; she was not pleased when others were called pretty: that approached to envy; but the groundwork was vanity. These things were indeed in themselves slight; but they were indications of a temper of mind to be guarded against, and Madeline had learned to look, not at her outward conduct only, but at her heart .--When the offence was thus thoroughly perceived and acknowledged, the next step of importance was to see it in its true light—in its real deformity; to view it as it must be viewed by God. Madelaine was vain of her appearance

dread to those who most loved her, with the worm spread under her, and the worm covering her. Where would then e room for vanity? "She thought once more :- there was a world, sinless and

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fallen into distress, partly in consequence of illness ocea-sioned by a coup-de-soleil during his service in the capacity of catechist in India, under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and that he is now in England endeavourson of one of the late Missionaries of this Society, had

ing to qualify himself for the situation of a schoolmaster, it was agreed that 102 be granted in aid of this object. Mr. Richard Clark undertook to superintend the appropriation of this sum. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town,

dated Cape Town, June 18, 1849, acknowledging the grants of books which have lately been sent for several places in his diocese, and requesting aid towards the erection of a church at George. The Secretaries stated that 100/ had been voted in be-

His Lordship added :-"I am almost ashamed, while thanking the Society for so many acts of bounty, to bring before them any fresh applications. But I trust you will allow me to ask for a grant for the church now building at Rodnebosch. I feel much interest in this church, because it is the first attempt to erect a really correct ecclesiastical building in this dio-cese. If the Society could grant 150/, to this church, it would not 1 feel assurted he thrown away. May I ask cese. If the Society could grant 1507, to this enditien, to would not, I feel assured, be thrown away. May I ask also for a few more sets of books for churches or schoolrooms? Our congregations are happily so increasing, that those which the Society furnished to me before I left England are exhausted."

was agreed to grant 150% towards the church at Rodnebosch, and twelve sets of books for the performance of Divine Service in churches and school-rooms in the diocese of Cape Town.

The Rev. E. Judge, of Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, having sent an application for a lending library, and enclosed 5*l*. for a request for a grant in addition, a further supply to the value of 5*l*. was granted.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	M. Ser.	E. Ser.
St. Paul's	{Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, Rev. R. Mitchell, A. B., Assis.Min. } Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent.	11 *	3½ o'c 4 " 61 "
St George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumben {Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. } R. W. Stennett, M. A., Assis, Min. }	11 " 11 "	7 " 6 <u>1</u> "

tion of St. James's Church meet at the Chu + In this Church the seats are all free and unapprop

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; second Sunday. Church of the Holy Trinity; third Sundry, Trinity Church, King Street; and ast Sunday, St. George's Church.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

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8	" 17,		{ <sup>M</sup> <sub>E</sub>		48	John I Tim.	6.
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	etry-The	irst Page. Death of the Righte-	Poetry- History Ecclesia	of the C	for	an Infan era.	nt.

Our Monthly Review. CAN A CHURCHMAN BE AN ANNEXATIONIST?

It having appeared, by letters from the Rev. Dr. Mill, and the Rev. H. H. Norris, that Mr. Christian. D. Horst, bis Prayer Book, before he can consistently embark in a conrse of agitation which is uncompromisingly denounced both by the voice of Revelation and by

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of a sermon preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, 21st October, entitled, "The Duty of Loyalty." This discourse is exceedingly well timed, and is calculated to be of extensive utility. The Rev. author, with equal truth and eloquence, demonstrates that loyaity to the Sovereign is a scriptural duty which no Chrishalf of the church at George in July last, and that they had apprized the Bishop of this grant. His Lordship added :-

confirmed by every holy and religious sanction, is only binding so long as it is agreeable to, or subserves, worldly interest, convenience, or caprice. After giving a lucid abstract of the teaching of

Holy Scripture, in reference to the question at issue, the Archdeacan proceeds to remark :---

"It is in conformity with such precepts and examples, -influenced by the custom of all ages, and moved, espe-cially, by the express declaration of the will and com-mands of God,--that our Church has introduced into her admirable ritual, repeated prayers for those that are in authority. She adheres faithfully to the principle, that the duties of good subjects and of good Christians are entially and inseparably connected 1 and that unfaith-ness to human laws and disaffection to earthly rulers, uniformly betokens a spirit which is opposed to the obli-gations and restraints of religion, and unwilling to pay the homage that is due to the majesty of God himself."

The concluding portion of this able and faithful caveat against the infidel insubordination of our latitudinarian age, is so well expressed, that we need make no apology for giving it entire :--

"It is a fact, as has been well remarked, worthy of "It is a fact, as has been well remarked, worthy of being carefully considered and remembered, that when our Lord Jesus Christ wished to make men understand the nature of his dominion, he invariably drew His im-agery, not from any *republican* dignity,—such as the Roman polity, in its tribunes and consuls, in some degree afforded,—but exclusively from the *kingly* office. Thus, the whole accounts of grade is graded to be *kingly* office. the whole economy of grace is styled the kingdom of heaven. The happiness of the blessed, in a future world, is represented by a marriage-supper which a king made for his son; and the ministers of the Gospel are designated as the servants of a king sent forth to invite men to the supper. The act of pardoning a sinner, is the king forgiving a servant who owes him a vast sum of money. The final sentence is pronounced by the king seated upon his throne of glory; and the reward bestowed upon his people,—however much that may be now despised,—is, that they, too, shall be kings and priests. No doubt there was a meaning in all this; and that our Lord selected that symbol from things human which most perfectly re-

resented things divine. It has also been well argued that this condition of goernment monarchy, has a practical effect—a moral and eligious influence—on those who are the subjects of it: it serves to propagate in them a sentiment of humility, and stays the human mind from the extravagant wanderngs and never-ceasing cravings of an unbridled ambition A monarchy presents to every man one station to which he cannot attain. The mind, once convinced of this, goes on insensibly to generalize the conviction, and quietly to come to the same conclusion with respect to ther stations, and thus is led to contentment with that state of life in which God has placed us. In this way, every individual, from the peer to the peasant, becomes imbibed with that feeling of restraint upon ambition : each communicates it again to those within his sphere ; perfect tranquility, to a superior whose equal they never hope and never aspire to be. This habit of mind, formed with respect to the Sovereign, operates with respect to all the intervening steps, in some degree also. Men, in this and so, all learn to look up, without envy or emulation, in way, are trained to regard superiors, not quite so far re-moved, with different feelings ; and thus there is fostered a sentiment of reverence and submission, which though not amounting to direct Christian humility or the fear of God, is a much better preparation for the sanctifying operations of the Gospel than the unchecked exercise of

surely, then, my brethren, we should be thankful for Il this. We should thank God that He has been pleased all this. to ordain it as our lot to live under that form of govern-

## The Church.

Bishopric of Souls. In the following clear and hervous manner does the learned Prelate define the position which he assumes what his Church expected of him,—and he would be likely to and illustrates :---

"Two systems in the process of religious education or in-

totion have existed : One may be called the system of excitement :

"One may be called the system of excitement: "The other, the system of training. "The former supposes the baptised individual to be inca-pable of religious or spiritual action, until he is, at some period of life, early or late, awakened, impressed and chang-ed by the Holy Spirit; with a view to whose action upon him it is necessary that human means should be used to arrest, disturb and excite his mind on the subject of his sal-ration. Drive this period has is in sin and anothy. At this

arrest, disturb and excite his mind on the subject of his sal-vation. Prior to this period he is in sin and apathy. At this period he is converted. Before this period he is incapable of any religious action acceptable to God. Prayer cannot be made: or if made, is an abomination. Praise is hyportisy. Attempted obedience is utter failure or unacceptable. The Deity is an object of discourd or unacceptable. Attempted obedience is utter failure or unacceptable. The Deity is an object of distegard or aversion, and moral holi-ness is repudiated. Spiritually he is asleep, and must be awakened. He is in apathy, and must be aroused. He is dead, and must be quickened. Hence, for his religious pre-paration, he must needs submit to a system of excitements. "The latter-the system of training composes the indiparation, he must needs submit to a system of excitments. "The latter—the system of training—supposes the indi-vidual to be capable of religious exercises from the earliest period of intelligence, not by nature, but in virtue of im-parted grace pledged by covenant to him; by means of which, as he is empowered for moral action, so mora action is required, and may be acceptably rendered by him. Hence he is to be taught religious duties which he is to perform: he is to be swaved by religious motives to which he is accessiis to be taught religious acctrine which he is to believe? he is to be swayed by religious motives to which he is accessi-ble; he is to be led to moral obedience which he can techer he is to share in christian ordinances which are profitable to him. He is to be TRAINED in knowledge, holiness, virtues, graces, spiritual duties, doctrines, ordinances, and in al of faith, holiness and grace, that may attest his conformity to the will of God, and secure th ough Christ, as its meriDri-

ous origin, his everlasting salvation. "To develope, to explain, to apply and to guard this lat-ter system, as the true and best system for the clergy to jur-sue for themselves and in their Parishes, and the lait/ in their individual and domestic relations, will constitute the design of the Charae" esign of the Charge."

We regret that our limits forbid us from transferring at present more of this excellent Charge to our columns. It is our intention, however, to avail ourselves hereafter of its "gracefully spoken trutls; and in the meantime we cordially commend it to the attention of all who hold with us, that educaion, divorced from religion, is not a blessing, but a cirse.

### THE CONVENTION.

This important association brought their session to a close yesterday forenoon, having been engaged in deliberation since Thursday last. In another portion of our paper will be found a detailed account of the proceedings, to which we refer our readers.

As might have been anticipated, Annexation found no favour at the hands of a body professing to be actuated by a spirit of loyalty to the British Crewn. The Independent is evidently much discomposed at this result; and in order to counteract, if possble, its effect, takes upon him to assert, that "the real sentiments of the influential and leading men anong the Delegates are in favour of Annexation," \* but they prudently abstain from avowing them." Surely the cause advocated by the Independent must be hopeless indeed, when to bolster it up he is constrained to resort to the unworthy expedient of branding "influential and leading" gentlemen as hypocrites and equivocators.

MR. KRAUSZ'S CONCERT ON TUESDAY EVENING. It will have been observed that the distin

RELIGIOUS TRAINING. Our best thanks are due to the Right Rev.the Bishop of Western New York, for bis kindness in transmitting to us a copy of a Charge delivered by him at the opening of the Convention, in Trinity Church, Geneva. It is devoted exclusively to the all-important subject of religious training; and so fully is the topic discussed, and so practical are the views brought forward, that the document deserves a place beside such works as The Pastoral Care and The Bishopric of Souls. work single-handed in his parish, his exertions will be to

> act accordingly. We were deeply grieved to find the Rector of the parish the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, suffering from a severe domestic affliction, and mourning the loss of a son, just snatched away in the flower of his age, and at a period of life when the In the hower of his age, and at a period of the when the fondest wishes of his parents concerning him were about to be realized. He is said to have been a pious and amiable youth, and was preparing for the sacred office of the ministry. Our sincere sympathies were also shared with another of our Reverend Brethren, whom we found here mourning over the method descence of a bether who was uncorporatedly cut he sudden decease of a brother, who was unexpectedly cut off in the prime of life, leaving a widow and large family to

please thee to connor and reneve tach according to tach several necessities, giving them patience under their suffer-ings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions." It is thus that our beautiful Liturgy adapts itself to all

The Rev. Mark Burnham preached the Visitation Sermon a seasonable and judicious discourse, and just what we might have expected from so sound and able a divine. The Archdeacon then delivered his *Charge* to the assembled clergy and churchwardens, and the service being over, the brethren shook hands, and immediately separated for their respective

We drove back to St. Thomas, at a pretty brisk pace, over the plank road, and were very much pleased with the fine appearance of the country, and the well-cultivated farms which everywhere met our view. Soon after our arrival at Mr. Burnhain's, we sat down to an excellent dinner, the enjoyment of which was not a little increased by our having-fasted nearly twelve hours, having taken no refreshment since we breakfasted, at a very early hour in the morning, and having travelled to and from London, a distance of thight for a silver and the second se

thirty-four miles. Friday, Sept. 21 .- The weather is still delightful, but the Friday, Sept. 21.—The weather is sufficiently, but the fact of this being the autumnal equniox makes us apprehen-sive of an approaching change. Having a day to spare, we spent it in writing letters, in reading, and walking about the village. Our firend Mr. Burnham is quite a book-worm, and possesses one of the best private libraries in the diocese. It contains many rare and valuable works in every department of ecclesiastical literature, and is a source of the purest en-istment in its worthy program.

overestastical interative, and is a source of the purest en-overest of the worthy possessor. How different are the views and feelings of the man who How different are the views and feelings of the man who makes himself conversant with the writings of our best di-vines, who drinks deep at the pure fountains of our standard theology, from him who, wrapped up in his own precon-ceived prejudices and opinions, becomes the representative of a party, until warped and biased by his own private judg-ment, he fails to see that he is out of harmony with the Church, or the consentient voice of antiquity? The mind of the one is essentially *Catholic*, and his greatest comfort is, that the views which he holds are in unison with the Church at whose altars he ministers; the mind of the other is unset-tled and uneasy, and never having become thoroughly ac-quainted with the great and distinctive principles of the Church, he must necessarily fail in carrying out her teaching in all its fulness and consistency. all its fulness and consistency.

In the evening we walked over to the church for the purpose of hearing the choir at their week-day practice. organ was full and efficient, and the performance was very creditable to all concerned. Mr. Burnham has also a very excellent organ in his drawing-room, which his daughter seems to take great delight in playing. Mr. McMurray, at Dundas, I observed, had also a very handsome one of a similar description. Where the expense can be afforded, there is certainly no more appropriate acquisition to a cler-gyman's establishment than an organ, for, besides its pecu-liar adaption to the cultivation of sacred music, it must be a e of delightful recreation and enjoyment to the whole

Mr. Grover having many relatives and friends in our part of the country, had many kind and anxious enquiries to make and being of a very cheerful disposition, and possessing great buoyancy of spirits, the evening passed away pleasantly and After prayers with the family, we retired to rest, in order

After players with the failing, we retired to rest, in order to be up early for the duties of the ensuing Sabbath. *Sunday, Sept* 23.—It rained heavily during the night, and the weather this morning, is still unsettled. The dark roll-ing clouds are passing rapidly over from the north, accom-panied by heavy and continued rain. However about the time of our departure for Wardsville it cleared off, and there is now some prospect of a dry day. The road was heavy after the rain; but we soon arrived at the village, and pro-ceeded to the little Church, which stands on the top of a hill and overlooks the whole neighbourhood. Here we met the Rev. J. Gunne, the Missionary, who although it was not his day for Wardsville, was yet desirous of meeting the

nis day for Wardsville, was yet desirous of meeting the Archdeacon. In consequence of the present appointment, the people would enjoy the advantage of an *extra service*, it not being the regular Sunday for service at this place. As the day began to clear up, the people by degrees as-sembled until at length the little church was quite filled, there being above a hundred persons present. The Arch-deacon preached, and I read the Prayers, and the 100th Psalm was well sung by the whole congregation. It was very gratifying to meet, in this obscure little place, so large very gratifying to meet, in this obscur hilds participation of the parti

off in the prime of the, leaving a whow and herge sub-lament their severe and irreparable loss. The service to-day, from these melancholy circumstances, was rendered singularly affecting and impressive, and I thought the Psalms for the day (the cii. and ciii.) were pecu-liarly appropriate to the soleron occasion; and I am sure, that in the "Prayer for all conditions of Men," the following titize increasing and heartily offered up-" We comthat in the "Prayer for all conditions of Men," the following petition was sincerely and heartily offered up—" We com-mend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are any ways afflicted or disfressed, in mind, body, or estate; that it may please thee to comfort and relieve them according to their several necessities, giving them patience under their suffer-ings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions." It is thus that our beautiful Liturgy adapts itself to all It is thus that our beautiful Liturgy adapts itself to all persons under all circumstances, and the poor heart-stricken mourner cannot join in its solemn petitions without finding something adapted to his own case, and feeling a load sorrow removed from his breast by its spiritual and heavenly consolations.

neat little Church. This afternoon we stopt for a few moments to water our orses, at a little Inn by the road side, about forty rods from ne spot where the great Indian warrior *Tecumseth* was kil-al. We arrived at Mrs. White's a little before four o'clock, led. We arrived at Mrs. while a fittle before four o clock, and received a most cordial and hearty welcome from the whole of the family. Our notice for service had been duly circulated; but the population in the neighbourhood being rather thin, many were not expected. At six o'clock we repaired to the school-house, where the Archdeacon also preached an excellent sermon, being an exposition of the parable of the good Samaritan. I again read the Prayers, and the congregation numbered about forty. As we expect-ed to have some leisure on the next day, we gave notice of another service at a little place about five miles off, called

Thamesville. Monday, Sept. 24,—A delightful morning,—the air clear and warm, after a smart frost last night. After breakfast we walked or rather clambered along the banks of the river for some distance. The Thames, which has been our travelling companion, with very few exceptions, since we left Woodstock, runs in the rear of Mrs. White's premises at a distance of a few yards from the house. There is a ferry a little below: the bridge being old and crazy, was swept away by the flood, and they are now obliged to substitute a scow, which, as manged here, seems a rather clumsy mode of conveyance, and we heard of several accidents hav-ing taken place at this spot. The old man, the owner of the ferry, spoke of shortly building a new bridge; but from what I could learn, the poor man is likely to be in his grave before such a work is accomplished. At the breaking up of the frost, the ice sometimes accumulates in large masses and chokes up the bed of the river, so that the water some-times rises to the height of many feet, and over flows its banks to a considerable distance. I observed, that almost invariably the banks of the Thames were overgrown with dwarf willows, which sometimes hang their drooping bran-ches quite into the water. The colour of the water itself, wherever I had an opportunity of observing it, was of a light away by the flood, and they are now obliged to substitut wherever I had an opportunity of observing it, was of a light or *yellowish* green, and appeared rather turbid; unless this is caused by the muddy channel through which it flows, I am unable satisfactorily to account for the circumstance.

unable satisfactorily to account for the circumstance. As we walked along in rather a contemplative mood, I thought of the far-famed Jordan, familiar to us from early childbood by so many hallowed associations; until fancy might almost imagine that we were directing our course along the margin of the sacred stream. And then, the beautiful description of Lamartine crossed our mind, where he speaks of the banks of "the murmuring Jordan as being invested with curtains of verdure which the Thames itself might envy." For among the trees which formed this rich covering of which he speaks, were "forests of willows of overing of which he speaks, were "forests of willows of

From such thoughts, however, my attention was soon alled off to admire some aged walnut trees of great magni-ude, which the axe of the early settler had considerately

### Colonial.

### BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

FIRST DAY. On Thursday last the 1st inst., this important body met at the City Hall which had been kindly granted to their use by the Mayor and Council.

use by the Mayor and Council. The Hon, Geo. Moffatt in the Chair.—After the preli-minary business of reading the circular by which the meeting had been convened, the new members were intro-duced to the President. J. W. Gamble, Esq., gave no-tice that he would to-morrow move that it be Benerated The state of the s Resolved,-That the condition of this Province calls

Resolved,—That the condition of this Province case loudly upon all lovers of peace and good government, speedily to adopt measure whereby the present excite-ment may be allayed, public tranquility restored, and ex-isting political differences merged in one paramount sen-timent—the good of our common country. Since the burning of the Parliament houses, disturbance has followed disturbance, and riot has succeded riot in quick succession on several occasions human blood has been shed, the law violated with impunity, while the Government, by their in-effectual attempts to repress these disorders, have been violated with impunity, while the Government, by their m-effectual attempts to repress these disorders, have been brought into contempt. Exciting and irritating political questions, involving the dismemberment of this Colony from the Empire, are openly advocated, engendering discontent, discord, and flerce political animosities. Rancorous feel-ings are separating neighbour from neighbour, to the hindrance and neglect of business, the interruption of in-dustry, the loss of confidence, and the destruction of cre. dit. The public mind is becoming vitated by these excesses, a spirit of insubordination to the laws is maniexcesses, a spirit of insubordination to the laws is mani-fested, which if allowed to prevail, threatens to burst asunder the bonds of society, and lead to the most deplo-rable consequences—anarchy, confusion, and civil strife.

Resolved,-That in order to assuage the present exitement and discontent, to prevent collision between fellow subjects, to promote union among all, and to de-termine the great political questions now agitating the public mind, in accordance with public opinion, it is ne-cessary that the feelings, sentiments, and opinions of the people should be faithfully represented in the Legislative Assembly at its next Session; which can only be attained by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in the dissolu-tion of the present Parliament and the summoning of a

new one. Resolved,—That while the three remedial measures. Protection, Retrenchment and Union, held forth by the British American League, are manifestly those best cal-culated to effect the desired change, and restore prosperi-ty to our drooping interests, it is equally apparent that those measures cannot be carried into successful opera-tion, the necessary reforms accomplished, and a just, wise, and cheap system of Government established, wihout important alterations in our constitution, requiring Resolved,-That while the three remedial me important alterations in our constitution, req joint and concerted action with our sister Pro-To this end it is expedient to obtain the authority of the Legislature, for holding a General Convention of Delegates, for the purpose of considering and preparing, i concert with delegates from those Provinces, a new con stitution, to be afterwards submitted for ratification the people of Canada, and of such of the other Colonies as may decide upon acting in unison with them, prepara-tory to its being brought under the consideration of the Metropolitan Government.

Mr. Gowan also gave notice of the following resolu-1. Resolved-That these Colonies cannot continue in

their present Political or Commercial state. 2. Resolved—That the evils by which they are oppres ed have had their origin in the withdrawal of Prot by the Mother Country; and in the various and impro-vident administration of their affairs, by the local Govern-

3. Resolved-That by Great Britain returning to her former Protective policy, of "Ships, Colonies and Com-merce;" or by causing to be opened to the trade and commerce; or by causing to be opened to the trade and course and especially of the United States of America, upon terms of a fair and honourable reciprocity; united to the reduction of the expenses of the civil Government to the lowest scale consistent with the effective the public lowest scale, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, and a vigorous bound the efficiency of the public service, and a vigorous, honest, and impartial Adminis-tration of the Government, untrammeled by the ties of faction, Peace and Prosperity may yet be restored to the

country; 4. Resolved-That if the interests of the British people will not admit of Protection to Colonial products in her mar-ket, and if she will not, or cannot, open the markets of For reign countries, and especially of the United States of America, for the admission of Colonial products and manufactures on terms of reciprocity; then will it become the daty of Colonists, to create at home, or to seek abroad, a market or markets for the products of their own industry; and thus, by following the example of the Mother Country, seek the welare of their own people, irrespective of British interests of

British influences. 5. Resolved—That a Committee of five members be now chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of Resolution Reso chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, based upon the foregoing Resolu-tions; and that a Deputation of two Gentlemen be chosen to proceed to England, to lay the final Appeal, for Justice to British America at the foot of the Throne. 6. Resolved—That pending the decision of England, our fellow Colonists of all classes be earnestly extracted to ab-6. Resourced—Inal pending the decision of Directed to an fellow Colonists of all classes be earnesity entreated to an stain from subscribing declarations, calling for a severance of the political relations which bind us to the Mother concertry—that they be respectfully invited to abide in patient the result—that if driven to a dissolution of the ties, hither of the sevent. held sacred, the responsibility, the onus and the odum of the act, may rest with England, not with Canada; and in posterity may judge our conduct, as that of suffering and in sulted people, who had exhausted every honourable means to ward off a separation, which they could not contemplate without sorrow, and could not could not contemplate without sorrow, and could not sanction except as a last Resolved-That whether Protection or Reciprocity that conceded or withheld, it is essential to the cont of the Country, and to its future good Government, in Constitution should be framed, in unison with the wisher the People, and suited to the growing greatness and in gence of the Country; and that as much diversity of opi exists, and must continue to exist upon a subject so impose exists, and must continue to exist upon a subject so impose distinction of party, should be legalized by Act of Parliament, distinction of party, should be legalized by Act of Parliament, to draft a Constitution for the Province, to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for its concurrence and adoption. 8. Resolved—That the best thanks of the Convention the respectively. Successful to the Hon. Charles Symposis and to the respectfully present to the Hon. Charles Symons and to Hon. John Robertson, of New Brunswick, for the zeal a patriotism they manifested in minited for patriotism they manifested in visiting Canada, and talent and discretion which marked their conduct their recent conference with the Committee of gen named by this Convention, during its late session at Kingsto These proposals having been submitted, and ordered to printed for the use of Delegates, and a Finance Commit appointed, the Convention adjourned till Friday, to meet ten o'clock.

opened to the more especial city—one or of to the continu Great Britain "That a Un mutual mutually adv the concession ers of self-go lege of makin mercial and in diture of the ci essential to th "That depu and 'New B at Halifax at men from the purpose of arm mit for public Your Comm meet again a re met by Edward's Isla

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not a single Churchman should be guilty of the sin of

infamous document. To such we would put the

that for two reasons.

interposed an insuperable barrier to such a step. As resistance to the powers that be, and to which is attached the stern penalty of damnation. The Church to reject the one, is virtually to reject the other.

to reject the one, is virtually to reject the other. But, in the second place, even supposing that the Scriptures had been less explicit on the subject than they are, we contend that no Annexationist could heartily and ex animo join in the devotions which the Church commands her children to make use of.

loved Sovereign of one of her brightest territorial gems, with what decency he could respond to the petition, that God would grant her in "wealth long" Joy. nor hope, but provokes the start of agony and the The "dinner of herbs" in quiet and peace, in the fear

petition, that God would grant her in "wealth long to reign?" The Annexationist may reply that Canada does not add to the revenues of the mother country, and that in a pecuniary point of view Great Britain would be a gainer by our ceasing to form part and portion of the Empire. Without pausing to refute this flimsy Manchester-manufactured sophism, we may simply observe, that when England is tired of the connexion, she may, if so inclined, propose a change. We can-not, without deadly sin, take the initiative in any movement having such an object in view. movement having such an object in view.

supplicate that God would "vanquish and overcome and the "issues of life" must be broken up, before we can all her enemics." Can the Annexationist make this part with our loyal fealty and unalterable vows. all her enemies." Can the Annexationist make this petition his own? Surely the "amen would stick in his throat," unless by some insensate obliquity he could honestly pray for the counteraction of his own schemes and machinations. Vainly would the "moral force" incendiary plead

that he cherishes no hostility towards our Sovereign Lady, and that consequently he could honestly offer up an orison for the vanquishment of her adversaries. If the French fitted out an expedition, the object

of which was the conquest of Ireland, and its junction to their Republic, could they by any logical quibble maintain that they were not enemies to our beloved Queer. ?

From such invaders the Annexationists differ merely in the class of weapons which they employ. Going upon the blasphemous Whig assumption, that the people are the source of political power, and that the popular voice is the voice of God, they do their utmost, by insidious suggestions and alluring promises, so to excite and arouse this mighty idol of Liberalism, that separation must follow as a matter of human necessity.

can it lessen the sin of the perpetrators of the vio- plaining that two of his children had been turned out lence that the weapons which they used were com- of their seats in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by posed of paper instead of steel? No Christian will "one of the collectors, and probably churchwarden," presume to contend that such a distinction will be on the afternoon of last Sunday. We know nothing admitted as valid at the dread assizes of the last day ! of the circumstance to which the writer refers; but

man who may have been seduced to join the Annex- very important fact, viz., that the congregation of ation confederacy, to withdraw at once from his unprincipled associates. Let him leave such tortuous noons, but on the evenings of Sunday. If the children doings as the Montreal manifesto advocates, to sym- were desired to shift their position on the occasion in pathisers with the blood-stained hypocrites of the question, it must have been by a member of St. Covenant and the Commonwealth, who sold and mur- James's congregation, who are permitted the tempodered their ill-fated monarch, Charles I. The Regi- rary use of the Church, and of course can make their cide and the Annexationist occupy common ground, own arrangements, and follow what course they please and with neither can the Anglican Catholic have any during the hours of their services.

Though convinced that the treasonable attempt to seduce the people of this Province from their alle-giance has proved a signal failure, we are anxious that giance has proved a signal failure, we are anxious that not a single Churchman should be guilty of the sin of bidding 'God-speed' to the ill-advised movement. With sorrow we perceive that some of our commu-nity, led astray by the political sorceries of the Mon-treal Manifesto, have appended their names to that

Without hesitation, we assert that he cannot; and hat for two reasons. In the first place, God in His most Holy Word has

fathers' graves and perchance of our kindred's hopes, be thus torn from the heart and blotted from the memory, we lately demonstrated, the course pursued by the philo-republicans plainly comes under the category of with our loyal and national associations, shall we give up the one fresh spot of greenness and beauty amidst the wilderness of sordid speculations and cold calculating inholds forth the Bible as a rule of life; and therefore, to reject the one, is virtually to reject the other.

hey are, we contend that no Annexationist could eartily and *ex animo* join in the devotious which the church commands her children to make use of. We would ask the man who, keeping without the indiana strange land; their harps unstrung, or swept

We would ask the man who, keeping "whilout range of the gallows, does his utmost to rob our be-in mournfal cadence beside the lonely waters : their once "merry" land a dream of memory which wakes no joy, nor hope, but provokes the start of agony and the

In praying for the Queen, the Liturgy enjoins us to

We have but one word for the reckless and godless cry

tions and the craft of this new shape of infidelity, we cling to the Book wherein it is written, "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that Beverly, on behalf of the Bishop's Student's Fund. are given to change.

We would respectfully suggest to our brethren in the sacred ministry the propriety of their following the example thus set them by the Archdeacon of

York. The same authority which enjoins men to to "honour the King." We cannot conceive how a

If Canada be wrenched from the sway of Victoria, lant letter from a certain captious individual, com-Most earnestly, then, do we implore every Church- be his statement true or false, he has omitted one

Hungarian vocalist and linguist, Mr. Krausz, whose extraordinary talents have inspired so much enthusiasm in England, and Europe generally, and throughout the United States, has kindly proposed to give a Concert in this city, on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at the New City Hall, in aid of the Organ Fund of the Free Church of the Holy Trinity. Incited, nity, led astray by the pointer action and the point action and the point action of the preceduate of the preceduate of the perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other action of the perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other action of the perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, be action of the perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps, be action of the perhaps, be action of untamous document. To such we would put the question with which we have headed this article,— "*Can a Churchman be an Aunexationist 3*" Without hesitation, we assert that he cannot : and devoting a portion of the fruits of his abilities to chawe believe, on Christian principles, that no man who does so is ultimately a loser. We remember observing not long since, in the New Orleans Pieayune, the munificent donation of five hundred dollars, the proceeds of a concert given, by the "Herr," for the benefit of persons suffering from the effects of the calamitous crevasse in that city. We sincerely hope that the authorities of the Free Church of the Holy Trinity, who are anxious to do what they can to secure to the public the possession of the noble instrument lately erected within their Church, will reap as liberally from Mr. Krausz's generous proposal in that behalf. It will be observed that the Concert takes place at the New City Hall, and not elsewhere, -as originally announced.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Mis-sionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and

1	r reviously autounced in No. 150	2	0
1	Amherst Island, per Rev. John Rothwell,	0	
1	Kemptville, per Rev. H. McAlpin,	0	16
2	St. John's Church, Louth, £0 17 6		
	St. James's Church, Louth, 1 2 6		
	ner Rev. G. M. Armstrong,	2	1

... £292 0 31 155 Collections amounting to ...

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. Toronto, Nov. 7th, 1849.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the receipt of £5 I5s. on the 29th of August last, from the Rev. F. Evans, for collections made on account of the Mission Fund. Also from the Rev. M. Boomer, £3 12s. 0jd., a collecon made at tion for the same fund; and 18s. 6d., a collection

NOTES OF A VISITATION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHUEA-CONRY OF YORK, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1849. (Continued.)

London appears to be a thriving town, well situated in a "fear God," commands them with equal distinctness to "honour the King." We cannot conceive how a principle of the Gran and the stand flourishing country, and owes its rapid increase, it is said, to the presence of the military. It is well laid out, and contains some good and substantial buildings : many of the

> expected to see a large congregation, but what was our onishment and disappointment at seeing but *three persons* of the laity of London present on this very important occasion. Surely the people could not have been aware that it was most desirable that they should be present to hear the suggestions of the Archdeacon, for the better management of parochial affairs, and thereby learn their duty in co-ope-

without troubling themselves further about them. But, surely, this is not the way to build up our Church, or to in-crease its efficiency and usefulness. If the minister has to

When employed in the domestic circle for the p family. pose of assisting in prayer and praise, the melody of its strains sinks deep into the heart, and the little family be-comes—what every family ought to be—an emblem of the Church triumphant. St. Thomas appears to be a thriving village, and presents

St. Thomas appears to be a infiving vitage, and piesenes a neat and compact appearance as you approach it from the main road. It is prettily situated on an elevated ridge, with deep declivities or ravines on either side, that in rear of the church being like a large basin, or crater, extending to some distance outside the town. St. Thomas is seveniteen miles south of London and nine miles north of Port Stalley, to which latter place the plank road from London extends in a line. There this circumstance it is likely that Port which latter place the plank road from London exclusion a direct line. From this circumstance it is likely that Port Stanley will become a place of some importance, as being the port at which much of the produce of the surrounding country must necessarily be shipped.

Saturday, Sept. 22 .- We left our kind friends, Mr. an Mrs. Burnham, this morning, having been treated during our stay with the utmost kindness and hospitality. After pleasant drive we arrived at the village of Delaware, and called at the residence of the Rev. R. Flood, who resides upon a farm of his own, about a mile from the village.

When we came to the toll-gate at the bridge, an old wo an came out and demanded who we were, and having been told thas we were clergymen, she appeared still dissatisfied and was proceeding to catechise us in rather a loquacious and inquisitive manner, and because we did not choose to and inquisitive framer, and because we do not choose to answer her various enquiries, she flew into a passion, and commenced scolding us in no very measured terms. We afterwards understood that the poor creature is crazy, and that this is her common practice: but surely such a person is very unfit to hold such an office, not should she be per-mitted thus to annoy and detain travellers on their journey. We regretted not being able to visit the *Muncey Village* but heard from Mr. Flood, that the state of his Indian Mis-sions was in the highest degree satisfactory; and that many sions was in the highest degree satisfactory; and that many of the native youth are giving pleasing evidence that they are living under the influence of that holy religion in whose precepts they have been instructed. Mr. Flood, has, I be-lieve, four different tribes of Indians under his charge; and very few among them are now to be found in their natural state of darkness and paganism. The utmost patience, gentleness, and firmness are required in the Indian Mis-sionary; for there appears in the native Indian, an innate indolence which causes him to shrink from exertion, logather indolence which causes him to shrink from exertion, together with such a want of decision, and self government, and self control, as renders him in a great degree the slave of his passions, and the victim of the first temptation that may asis upon him; but the moment that is removed, he appears the creature of impulse, and is wholly at the mercy of the the creature of impusse, and is wholly at the intercey of the artful and designing. This was experienced by the early Jesuit Missionaries in this country, than whom no men could be more zealous, self-denying, and devoted; and what has been the result of their labours? Many of them were martyrs in the cause of the religion which they taught, and what missions now remain to testify to their devotedness Was the fault in their system, or in themselves, or in the dis position of their converts. To what ever cause the failur is to be attributed, we must, I think, admit that all their exertions have ended in almost total failure; for the few tri-fling exceptions that now exist can scarcely alter the gene-ral result. And what, comparatively, have we as yet done for the natives of this continent? Our Missionaries are not deface natives of this continent? Our Missionaries are not de-ficient in talents, in zeal, and devotedness, and yet how small, comparatively speaking, has been the fuil of their labours? It is scarcely too much to say, that the work of conversion, i, e., lasting and durable conversion, among the native Indians will be a work of very slow and difficult ac-complishment. And in the mean time, it is greatly to be sixes quoted at 106 a 106<sub>2</sub>.

feared, that from the operation of various causes, the bers will be gradually melting away, until at no distant period they will become quite extinct. After having partaken of some refreshment, we left Mr.

whole council of God, can be justified in refraining from enforcing the latter of these propositions when circumstances demand his doing so. CHURCH OF THE HOLX TRINITY. The Globe of Tuesday contains a silly and petu-lant letter from a certain captious individual, com-plaining that two of his children had been turned out of their seats in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by to proceed to Wardsville for the service. As we had already performed a long day's journey, and it was getting cold and dark, we gladly accepted the hospitality so kindly offered; and it is needless to say that our host and hostess made us feel quite at home, and seemed to derive the utmost pleasure The repast at supper was subin making us comfortable. stantial and excellent; and as we had not dined, we were enabled to do ample justice to the good things set before us. A goodly number of youthful faces, too, seemed to add to the

work. But, unhappily, our people too frequently keep aloof, and beent themselves from our public meetings, just as if the bjects ander consideration in no wise concerned them, and us they leave to the clergy the consideration of the constant of But, unhappily, our people too frequently keep aloot, and ent themselves from our public meetings, just as if the jects ander consideration in no wise concerned them, and is they leave to the clergy the consideration of such mat-s as may be conducive to the interests of the Church,

And under the shade of one vener the place, I amused myself in gathering up the nuts, which the late tempest had shaken to the ground. I found also a plant abounding in this neighbourhood, containing within its ing in this neighbourhood, containing within its large pods a soft and silky substance, much res wild cotton. nbling the AMICUS ..

### Arrival of the Hibernia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Nov. 6.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, after a rough passage, and reached this port this morning. The news generally is rather important. TRELAND.

The advices from this country are as gloomy as ever. The Anti-Rent conspiracy is extending through the land. A conflict took place on the 13th at Kellerhy, King's Co., in which three policemen were killed, and several others wounded. The excitement arose out of the dismissal of Lord Roden from the Magistracy, and seems likely to lead to very serious results. A treaty between Austria and Prussia on the 10th, pro-

vides that Austria and Prussia should assume the admin-istration of the Central Power of the Germanic confederation until 1st May, 1850, unless this power be transferred definitely before that period. Paris, Oct. 18.

It is announced to day, that under the advices of rea-sonable men the chief of the majority of the National Assembly have come to an understanding with the Ministry on the Roman question. While writing, the Ministry is probably laying before

the Assembly a statement of its policy, to which the majority will give assent. A satisfactory sensation has been felt here amongst all parties except the Red Republicans and Legitimists, by the announcement that the basis of an alliance between England and France, on the Turkish question, was agreed to on Tuesday.

ROME. The French are making great efforts to cause moderate opinions to prevail in the Papal councils. A report still prevails that Rome was to be guarded by Spanish and Neapolitan troops. It was to be gnarded by Spanish and Neapolitan troops. It was supposed that the Pope was to return, but the Court opposes such a step until the French troops shall have retired. All the members of the late Roman Assembly have left Rome in consequence.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The despotic Haynau continues h is barbarities ; 13 Hungarian Generals had been murdered, under the guise of Court Martial. Count Bathynawy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances that will for ever be a curse on the Austrian name.

### MARKETS.

Breadstuffs without much change and quiet. Wheat quoted at 4s 6d @ 5s 9d. Western Canal Flour 19s @ quoted at 4s 6d @ 5s 9d. Western Canal Flour 19s @ 21s; Ohio 25s; Indian Corn steady at 28s 6d @ 29s 6d. for white, and 27s @ 28s. for yellow. Cotton excited pri-ces  $\frac{1}{2}$  @  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher. The sales of Beef are a fair average for the week, and prices very firm. Pork has been in moderate demand at previous prices. Hams sold more freely. Lard less buoyant, prices favouring the buyek.— Search price ince mean and the previous favouring the buyek.— Scotch pig iron has advanced 1s per ton.

From the manufacturing districts, more satisfactory accounts have been received. Public securities depressed. Money Market unchanged; Consols closed at 924. A limited demand for American securities; United States

### From our English Files.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—A correspondent of the John Bull states that eight out of ten of the Bishops who were educated at Oxford have had the good taste (to say the least of it) to acknowledgr the hand of the Almighty in the present visitation of cholera in this country, by ap-pointing in their several dioceses a day for public prayer and humiliation; whilst only six out of the eighteen dig-nitaries who received their education at Cambride have nitaries who received their education at Cambrige have done likewise.

IRISH POTATO CROP .- The great majority of the accounts of the potato crop are exceedingly unfavourable. The blight appears to be spreading every day.

FIRE INSURANCE - The following is the amount of uties paid into the Exchequer during the last four years, by the Fire Insurance Companies in England :- 1845, by the Fire Insurance Companies in England :-1845, £972,038 ; 1846, £986,444 ; 1847, £1,003,383 , and 1849, £1,006,573. The total amount of Irish duties for the year 1848 was £51,282. THE Box Jones.--Young Jones, the old visitor of Buckingham Palace, is at present in Newgate, under sen-tence of ten years' transportation for robbery. He has assumed the name of John Frost. Bucking has been and of the preference previously enjoyed thus depriving them of the preference previously enjoyed the British market without securing any equivilent

The unfortunate gentleman is in a very precarious con-

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. George Moffatt, President of the Convention, took the chair, pur-stant to adjournment. suant to adjournment.

UNION OF THE B. N. A. PROVINCES. Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, brought up the following re-

Report of progress of " Committee of Conference " on Union of the British American Provinces. In obedience to the resolution passed by the Convention

of the "British American League," when in Session av Kingston in July last, the Committee of Conference, then and there appointed, have to report as follows:

That considerable delay was experienced in preparing and publishing the information it was deemed necessary to lay before the Colonists of the Lower Provinces, owing to untoward and accidental circumstances.

That there being no associations, known to your Con mittee, organized in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, a communication was made to upro-minent and influential "parties in Halifax, requesting them to co-operate with more than Halifax, requesting to co-operate with your Committee by disseminate through Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Net foundland, the printed proceedings of the Convention accompanied by Circulars written for the purpose of in viting the action of those Provinces on a proposition for a Union of all the Colorian

a Union of all the Colonies. That your Committee communicated similarly to the "Colonial Association of New Brunswick," which Society at the Society of the responded by appointing the Hon. Chas. Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, to the Conference. These gentler men were not, however, authorized to act definitely, only to ascertain the views and opinions of the "British American I. men were not, however, authorized to act definite/filiable only to ascertain the views and opinions of the "British American League," and report thereon on their return. That the following members of your Committee met the Hon. Chas. Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson in conference in Montreal, on the 13th and 14th inst., viz Messrs. J. W. Gamble, George Crawford, O. R. Gowan, H. C. Montgomerie, and Thomas Wilson. That the following is a copy of the minute then and there made, as expressing the opinion of this Conference.

there made, as expressing the opinion of this Conference arrived at after close and thoughful discussion of the ques-

W. Gamble of Canada. "In the course of conversation and discussion it was

REVIVAL OF REPEAL.—Conciliation Hall, is to be again re-opened, under the auspices of Mr. John O'Connell. Mr. Monkhouse, a gentleman formerly in the Royal Navy, and residing at Cheswick, has been shot by his son The unfortunate gentleman is in a very measurious conposition without the prospect of immediate rain, and it is the duty of the Imperial Government either-to restore to the Colonies a preference in the British a kets over foreign countries or second, to cause it kets over foreign countries-or second, to cause t

ters as may be conducive to the interests of the Church,

Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese :-The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity August, 19, 1849, £286 6 21 St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan, per Chw. 0 10 0

States of America for the admission of Colonial products and more especially the United States, upon terms of recipro-city—one or other of which is considered indispensable to the continuance of our present political connection with Great Britain.
"That a Union of the British American Provinces, on mutually advantageous and finally arranged terms; with the concession from the mother country of enlarged powiers.
Beneficial for the admission of Colonial products and manufactures, we shall of necessity be driven by a and manufactures, we shall of necessity be driven by a noninuation of the present policy of the Mother Country to seek the welfare of our own people irrespectively of her interests, or her influences."
The next amendment which was put and rejected, was moved by Mr. Benjamin, and seconded by Mr. Miller, as follows, viz.

ers of self-government, (including the unrestricted privi-lege of making laws to regulate aud protect their com-mercial and industrial interests, and to reduce the expen-dimension of the second dependence of the second diture of the civil Government to an adequate scale) appears the duty, but the inevitable necessity, of Colonists to

"Sesential to the prosperity of the Provinces. "That deputations from the 'British American League'

Chairman Council Conference. Toronto, Oct. 31, 1849.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF ISSUE AND JOINT STOCK BANK. Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, gave notice that he would move

the following Resolutions :--Resolved.-That having due regard to the public interests the promotion of industry, and the stability of the value of property, it is essential to establish in this Colony a "Provincial Bank of issue," to give to the country a ciring medium, and that such circulating medium should

not be convertible into specie, on demand. Resolved,—That to bring into free and fructifying use, the dispersed anemployed capital throughout the Province and give profitable activity to manufactures and agricul-ture, it is necessary to establish a general banking law, stanting power to parties to incorporate themselves for banking purposes, under such restrictions only, as may be "cessary to guard the public from imposition, loss, and

injury. Resolved, - That regarding the good of the people as the *Thesolved*, — That regarding the good of the people as the foundation of all Government, this Convention considers the mode of constituting that of this Colony as most ob-jectionable, unjust and injurious, and that to effect the necessary change to enable a salutary power commanding the confidence and respect of the people, the members of the Legislative Council and the Governor General should be cleared

J. W. Gamble, Esq., Vaughan, then moved the first of J. W. Gamble, Esq., Vaugnan, then hower notice the his series of Resolutions, of which he had given notice the previous day, and was seconded by Mr. Mackinnon, of Bytown. A long discussion followed, arising out of suc-cessive amendments proposed, which were severally re-Jested by the Convention. They were merely for the purpose of modifying or expunging some expressions in the Resolution. The day was occupied in this way, until half-past 1 o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Convention again assembled, and the President having resumed the Chair, Mr. Gowan took the floor, and addressed the Convention at great of England's free trade system, with the prosperous, lively, and encouraging condition of the United States, under the influence of the Protective policy pursued in that country, as well as the equally flourishing condition of Canada before the adoption of the Free Trade policy. He moved the first of the Resolutions of which he had given notice Yesterday, as an amendment to the one submitted by Mr. Gamble. The discussion on this subject was protracted, util past 6 o'clock when the Convention again adjourned for an hour. On re-assembling at 7 o'clock, Mr. Gamble withdrew his original Resolution, and introduced the following, which was seconded by Mr. Gowan and carried Unanimousla

Resolved-That the condition of this Province calls speedily to adopt measures whereby the present excite-ment may be allayed, public tranquility restored, and ex-isting political differences merged in one paramount seniment-the good of our common country. For some has succeeded riot in quick succession : on several occa-sions, human blood has been shed, the law violated with impunity, while the Government, by their ineffectual attempts to repress these disorders, have been brought into Contempt. Exciting and irritating political questions, involving the dismemberment of this Colony from the Empire are openly advocated. Rancorous feelings are separating neighbour from neighbour, to the hindrance and neglect of business, the interruption of industry, the

"That deputations from the 'British American League' and 'New Brunswick Colonial Association' should meet at Halifax at as early a day as possible, with such gentle-men from the other Provinces as may attend, for the purpose of arranging a definite scheme of Union to sub-mit for public approval." Tour Committee then adjourned, upon a proposition to meet again at Halifax in the hope that they would be there met by representatives from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, for the further con-sideration of the proposed Union of the Provinces. THOMAS WILSON, Chairman Council Conference.

the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the power of imposing as we please, imposts upon British or Foreign goods, entering our markets." These amendments were both discussed, and lost upon a vote : and the original resolutions offered by Mr. Wilson, as given above, were carried by overwhelming majorities, Mr. Miller gave notice that he would move that it be resolved—That it is a matter of regret to this Convention, that the subject of a separation of this Colony from the Mother Countify, and of Annexation to the United States of America, has been openly advocated by a portion of the press, and of the imbabitants of this Province; and this Convention unhesitatingly records its entire disapprothis Convention unhesitatingly records its entire disappro-bation of this course, and calls upon all well wishers of their country to discountenance it by every means in their nower.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday. FOURTH DAY .- MONDAY.

The Chairman having taken the chair, at 10, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and the preliminary business arranged, a committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Gamble, Mack, Forsyth, Rowlands, and O'Brien, was appointed, to inquire and report what amendments to the Constitution of the League, and appointments to the Central Committee, become necessary, in conse the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first question for consideration was the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, on the subject of the Legislative Council. The greatest importance was attached to this matter, and it engaged the attention of the Convention the whole of the day.

The question was brought forward by the following Resolution :-

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Forsyth, That it be resolved, that regarding the good of the people as the object of all Government, and recent events having proved to this Convention that the present mode of constitu-ting the Legislative Council is dangerous to its indepen stitu-

dence; and contemplating a union of the British American Provinces, it is the opinion of this Convention that this branch of the Government should be elected. Moved as an amendment, by Mr. Murney, and seconded by Captain Young, of Hiller, that it is inexpendent the commercial policy pursued by Great Britain, and con-trasted the backward and impoverished condition of the British American Colonies, under the blighting influence of England's free trade system, with the prosperous, lively, and construction of the United States under the ded by Captain Young, of Hillier, that it is inexpedient United States, and of its determination to agitate those questions already before the public, which, in the opinion of this Convention, will ameliorate our condition without

Moved as a further amendment by Mr. Benjamin, and seconded by Mr. Archd. J. McDonnell. That it is the opinion of the Convention that it is most essential to provide for the Independence of the Upper House or Legis-

vide for the independence of the Upper House or Legis-lative Council, and to guard against any possibility of an infringement of its privileges by the other branches of the Legislature, as well as to avoid the system of packing the Legislative Council by partizan appointments, which has a direct tendency to deprive that branch of the Legis-lature of that independence which the Constitutional Act contemplated it should enjoy, and that in order to remedy the defect in that hold as at present constituted it is adthe defect in that body as at present constituted, it is ad-visable that the number of its members should be limited to, and constantly maintained at, half the number of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Murney's amendment was lost. Mr. Benjamin's amendment was carried by a vote of

35 to 32, giving only a majority of three against applying the principle of election to the Legislative Council. Adjourned at 6 P. M.

### FIFTH DAY .- TUESDAY.

The Convention met with closed doors this morning, and was occupied for some time in discussing the course ried. The public mind is becoming vitiated by these excesses, a spirit of insubordination to the laws is manifested, which if allowed to prevail, threatens to burst asunder the bonds of society, and lead to the most deplorable consequences and other causes, it is the opinion of this convention that these Colonies cannot continue in their present political or commercial state.
To be adopted in regard to various notices of motion.
When the doors were thrown open, a communication was read by the Secretary, from the Glasgow Reciprocity Society, which appeared some time since in the public papers. It was ordered, that the communication be placed on the minutes of the Convention.
Mr. Dixon moved, seconded by Mr. Alkman, as follows:
That whereas, after mature deliberation and discussion, that the communication are placed on the minutes of the Secretary. of confidence, and the destruction of credit. The to be adopted in regard to various notices of motion. That whereas, after mature deliberation and discussion, commercial state. Mr. Gamble then moved the second of the series of Resolutions, of which he had given notice on the previous day, which was seconded by Mr. Wilson of Quebee. It met with opposition from several delegates, who conceived it to be premature, and, after a lengthened discussion, it was withdrawn for the present—Mr. Gamble expressing his intention of bringing it forward on a future occasion. The second of the series of Resolutions, submitted by Mr. Gamble, was moved, and after considerable discussion withdrawn for the present at the remedies best calculated to restore prosperity to their drooping interests are, a Union of the British North American Provinces, protection to native industry, and a rigid economy in the administration of their several governments; and that in order to secure these great blossings with the least nossible delay, it is highly necesblessings, with the least possible delay, it is highly neces-sary to call the attention of the people of Canada to the principles upon which it would be beneficial and safe to unite and consolidate the several interests of the said Provinces

## The Church.

opened to them the markets of foreign countries, and States of America for the admission of Colonial products port-to be submitted to the Central Society, and to this port-to be submitted to the Central Society, and to this or any future convention of the League, as also to the public-containing such information and suggestions as may be thought useful. Mr. J. Duggan moved, seconded by Mr. Darby, a reso-lution accounting a Painting Compilian

lution appointing a Printing Committee, which was put and carried.

The Convention then adjourned. [Owing to the late hour at which we received the report of the proceedings of Wednesday, it is out of our power to publish them this week. They shall appear, however, in

our next.] HERR SCHALLEHN'S CONCERT .- We are

happy to say that this Concert which took place on the evening of Friday last was attended by a highly respectable and numerous audience. It was our intention to have given a detailed notice of the performance, but the have given a detailed house of the performance, length to which the Convention report has extended ren-ders this impossible. We can only say that Messrs. Clark, Strathy, Humphreys, and Schallen, really merited the applause which greeted their efforts, and that a gene-ral wish was expressed that the winter might be enlevened by many such delightful re-unions.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .--- We regret to learn that an accident attended with the loss of human life occurred on board the ill-fated steamer *Comet*, on her last trip up from Montreal, The casuality occured on Sunday morning at a very early hour; by some accident, the cause of which it was difficult to ascertain, a large quantity of steam escaped from the boiler, scalding two men to death, and a third in a very serious manner. The name of one of the finen killed is Matthew Nolan, and he was one of the firemen of the boat ; the names of the other was one of the internet of the boar internation in the other two injured we have been unable to learn. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Düggan on one of the bodies shortly after the arrival of the boat in this city, on Sunday morning, and a verdict recorded in accordance with the facts. It is but right to state that no blame whatever at tack of the other state that no blame whatever at taches to the officers of the Comet, who were all at their respective posts at the time this melancholy accident took place.-Globe

FARMERS' BANK .- At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held at the News Room on Friday evening, Nov. 2, it was

Resolved,-That in view of the alarming amount of the Notes of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company, now circulating in this city and throughout the Province at large; that as the names of Stockholders have not been published to the country; and that as the ostensible proprietors are be-lieved to reside in Buffalo; and as the most respectable onfidence in the Bank, and their intention to refuse in future its notes; the members of this Board, concurring in the resolution adopted by the merchants of Buffaló, hereby termine not to receive or countenance the circulation the said Notes.

That the foregoing Resolution be signed by the President on behalf of this Board, and that it be published in all the City newspapers. G. P. RIDOUT, President of the Toronto Board of Trade.

The City Council agreed, on the 5th inst., to allow the use of the City Hall for non-political purposes, until a public room is erected in the City, —the parties to pay

The City Council agreed, on the 5th Hist., to allow the use of the City Hall for non-political purposes, until a public room is erected in the City,—the parties to pay all expenses. Post OFFICE.—The reformation in the Provincial Post Office Department has long been looked for by the Province, and it is a boon that will be fully and universally appreciated. We are happy to state, upon the authority of the Montreal Gazette, that this great and glorious reformation has been so far matured, that it needs only an Order in Council to bring it into immediate and full effect 1 That that "Order" will at once be given and published, we have no doubt—ccon-sequently a reduced and uniform rate of postage will be immediately established. That the parties concerned in this wholesome reformation deserve every credit, we cheerfully acknowledge, and willingly accord to them out thist of novies. *Wailton Consette* cheerfully acknowledge, and willingly accord to them our tribute of praise.—Hamilton Gazette.

**FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.**—Having visited this exhibition, we have much pleasure in recommending it to the public patronage. The paintings though no very fine, conveys a pretty good impression of the scene which they depict, and the mechanical effects are avoid ingly well managed.

### Home District.

THIRD RIDING ELECTION.—At a meeting of Delegates of the townships comprising the East Riding of York, at Thompson's Tavern, in Pickering, on Wed-nesday, Oct. 31st, John Thom, Esq., of Scarborongh, we chosen Chairman, and Mr. Samuel Hall, of Whitby, Se-cretary, when it was moved by Abraham Farewell, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Samuel Dearborn,— "That the meeting proceed to the appointment of person to represent this Riding in Parliament." Car-ried.

EXCHANGE. London ..... 13 @ New York... 21 @ Toronto on London 0 per cent. New York on London .... 1101 @ 1101 "

### CITY HALL.

HERR KRAUSZ'S CONCERT.

OR the benefit of the ORGAN FUND of the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, will take place at the CITY HALL at Tuesday evening. For particulars see hand bills. Toronto, November 7th, 1849. 15-lin

ANNEXATION! Annexation !! Annexation !!!

LEATHER! LEATHER! New York, Philadelphia and French.

EATHER of all kinds suitable for the Trade HOG SKINS-SKIRTINGS-FAIR BRIDLE-TOP-BAND-HOSE, &c., &c.

Hides-10,000 Hips, &c., &c.

For Sale by JAMES BEATY. No. 120, King Street East.

Toronto, November 7th, 1849.

THOMAS WHEELER.

Watch Maker, Engraver, &c., No. 10, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES of all descriptions

cleaned and repaired in the best manner. Engraving in all its branches neatly executed. Arms, Crests, yphers, Devices. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting and Professional ards, and Eook Plates, engraved to order, upon the shortest notice. Company and Lodge Scals executed in the shortest indice. Ind designsfurnished for selection, if required. Notary Public Scals engraved, either with or without Crests, and forwarded to Gentlemen living in distant parts of the Province, upon reference to any respectable person in the City, or upon receiving a remittance through the Post Office.

Coats of Armis found and emblazoned.

Reference, for ability and intgrity, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP of Toronto. Toronto November 7th, 1849. 15-3m GOVERNESS.

A

YOUNG LADY recently from England, is

desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a gentlemans faulty, in Toronto, where the children are young. Unexceptionable reference given.

# Apply to A. B., at this Office. Toronto, Nov. 7, 1849.

EDUCATION: HE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment, from TORONTO to IICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, d not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own

Church and Parlour ORGANS of any dimensions, from One stop of pipes to Sixty if required. Having workmen from the leading establishments of London, which enables them to Manufacture every part of the Instrument, they flatter themselves they will be able to produce Instruments equally good, and much cheaper than can be imported.

imported. The PIANO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches, all kinds of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired. N.B.—All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends need not fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned.

15-tf.

## Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches : and as his prices will be found low, his work well exe-cuted, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES 14-tf ways on har Rutgers Street. Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. DR. G. W. HALSEY,-

HALEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS.

EVANS & HAMILTON'S

### THIRTY LIVES SAVED :

Is the Spot, No. 59, King Street,

89

No example on record furmishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholera than the following from Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Steambart Swifsture, while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly respectable and humane man.

Lewisville, July 1st, 1849 DR. G. W HALSEY,-

Dear Sir,—The ravages of the Cholera in every part of our country impels me as a duty I owe to humanity, to make known what your Forest Pills and Wine have done in this dreadful disorder on board of my vessel. On the 10th of June while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as master of the Steamer Swifture, the Cholera broke out on hoard of the Steamer Swifture, the Cholera broke out on hoard with great severity. On the first appearance of it three per-sons were attacked; being no physician present I gave them such medicines from my medicine cheest as I thought best. Two out of the three however Cied. On the following day seven more was taken, and great alarm prevailed smooig the passengers. I was then informed that a quantity of your medicines were on board the Steamer, belonging to one of the passengers, Mr. J M Prime, of new Orleans. With a deter-mination to do all in my Fover to say the lives of my chlow mination to do all in my power to save the lives of my follow beings, I lost no time in procuring of Mr. Prime two dozen boyes of the Pills, and as many bottles of the forest Wire. To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pills, and as soon as they began to operate well, two table spoonsful of the Wine, repeating the dose of Wine five or six times during twenty-four hours. This, to the surprise and joy of all on board, proved effectual, and they all recovered. More new cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reach ed to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wine always in the first stages of the disease, and in every case they every case they proved completely successful. Out of the thirty three cases which occurred during the passage, but two were lost, and those two died before your medicinese were known to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated with your Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only me them, all of whom recovered, and enjoyed good health during the remainder of the passage'

From my own experience. I am satisfied that not one person out of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages.

## Yours, &c., JOHN WILSON, Commander of the Steamer Swiftsure. TO THE LADIES.

To THE LADIES. Is thomas & son. King Street, Toronto? Toronto, September 26th, 1849: CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES. Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. Towssen, corner of Bay and Rich-September 5, 1849. I OHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Boor South of King Street). Church Street, (One Boor South of King Street). of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Hasley's Forest. Wine supply the place of all cosmeticks. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which' coursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres that virge toward the surface of the skin, causing all unbealthy pimples and blotches to disappear, imparting a vivid rosy col-our to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes.

THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY.

In coroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many testimonials. The following is from a lady of the most respectable standing in society, sent to us by her own brother. r iding i

strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health I ever wstnessed. JOHN S. MAXWELL.

What my brother has said of me above is literally true.

For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the discases for which it is recommended: curing many cases after the skill of the best physici-ans was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mistures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while the possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words " Dr. Wis-tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila., blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent for Toronto.

On Tuesday, the 30th October, at St George's Church, Guelph, by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Edward E, W. Hurd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law to Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Saunders Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the District

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. S. Harper, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Davy, Esquire, Bath to Henry Kelso, Esq., of Belleville. At Brantford, by the Rev. A. B. Usher, on the 311st ult., John Ferrie, Esq., of this city, to Emily, youngest daughter of R. R. Bown, Esq. of Brantford. On the 2nd inst. by the Vanarehle Architecton Stuart

On the 2nd inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart,

Frederick Oliver, Eso, Bandmaster XXth Regt., to Helen

On the 2nd inst., at Barriefield, near Kingston, in the

On the 2nd inst., at Barrieheld, near Kingston, in the 67th year of her age, after'a long and severe illness, which' she endured with christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Marks, the beloved wife of J. B. Marks, Esquire. At Grimsby, on Sunday night, the 29th ultimo, Mary Olivia, the beloved wife of Mr. Walter Summer, and second daughter of the late Lieut, Colonel' Henry Nelles, aced 29 years

At Kingston, Nov. 2nd, the Rev. Adam Dood, Burwell,

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Novober 7th :---

H. C. Hogg, Esq., rem. vol. 12, per J. Drake, Esq.; L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq.; Ven. Archd. Bethune; Mrs. Gen. Murray, rem, per Rev. C. L. Ingles; B. Weller, Esq., rem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from St. Catharines in our next?

DIED.

MARRIED.

of Wellington.

Gornal.

aged 29 years.

vols. 12 13; A. F. Plees, rem.

aged 59.

MARY T. MAXWELL.

NEW YORK, JULY 7TH, 1849.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TORONTO

E. & H. are now receiving a large Stock of

Toronto, September 19th, 1849.

Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

Toronto, 12th Sept. 1849.

Toronto, 12th Sept. 1849.

Church Organ for Sale.

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a hand-

some case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes-10 feet high, 64 feet wide. 4 feet deep-stops as follows:--Stop Diapason, Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciano, Flute, Fifteenth, with pedal to take off the Chorus Stops. Price £150, on time with interest.

To the Clergy.

A stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London;

All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church pelety's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

Britannia Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL-£1,000,000 St'g.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" on "Lives"

Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" against

FRANCIS H. HEWARD.

Ageni. 7 lm

CAPITAL\_£250,000.

' Fire " in and about Toronto, on the most favour?

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build

every information can be obtained on applying to FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Manager

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-

LEWIS MOFFAT, THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's.

Apply to the undersigned,

### EVANS & HAMILTON'S

FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Consisting of Fine and Heavy Over Coats, Frocks, Sack and Shooting Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, of every material and style-all cut and made (from new goods), by first-rate Workmen at the Subscribers' Store in Montreal-and having purchased all for Cash, they can and will sell chemore than any other House in Canada West.

IF Intending purchasers will please be careful and remember that

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, No. 39, KING STREET OPPOSITE MESSRS. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co.

ithdrawn. The Convention then adjourned till the following morning,

### THIRD DAY.

THIRD DAY. The Convention met on Saturday morning, pursuant to adjournment. The Hon. George Moffatt, President, having taken the chair, several new members were intro-duced. Mr. Gamble then moved the third of his series of resolutions, seconded by Mr. John Young, of Hamilton. An amendment was moved by Mr. Dixon, of London, seconded by Mr. O'Brien, to strike out the latter part of the preslution and substitute other matter in its place. the resolution, and substitute other matter in its place. Considerable discussion followed, and on a vote being taken, the amendment was carried. The amended Reso-lution adopted by the Convention, is as follows, viz : *Resolved*, —" That while the three remedial measures, Protection, Retrenchment and Union, held forth by the British American Lacona atom mention bet callow

British American League, are manifestly those best calcu-lated to effect the desired change, and restore prosperity to our drooping interests, it is equally apparent that those measures cannot be carried into successful operation, the necessary reforms accomplished, and just, wise, and cheap system of government established, without important alterations in our Constitution, requiring joint and con-certed action with our sister provinces. To this end it is expedient for this Convention to lay down the principles of a Constitution for the said Union, and submit it to the people of Canada, and the other British Provinces, and through their representatives to the Imperial Government for confirmation." British American League, are manifestly those best calcu-

tions, which produced considerable discussion. A few of the Delegates were in favour of postponing the considera-tion of them till Monday, but a motion made by Mr. O'Brien, to that effect, was lost. Amendments were also offered by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Benjamin, both of which were lost. The two following resolutions were then adop-ted, viz :

Moved by Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, seconded by Mr.

John Duggan, and Resolved —" That, whether protection or reciprocity thall be conceded or withheld, it is essential to the wel-function of the second destination of the seco of this colony and its future good government, that onstitution should be framed, in unison with the wishes of the people, and suited to the growing importance and and intelligence of the country, and that such Constitution should embrace a union of the British American Provin-Des ces, on mutually advantageous and fairly arranged terms, with the concession from the mother country of enlarged rs of self-government.'

Moved by Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, seconded by Mr. Gowan, and

Resolved,-That under the altered commercial policy of Great Britain, by which the differential duties in favor of Colonial produce have been largely repealed, and the gricultural and Commercial interests of British depen-tencies subjected to the severest competition in her markets, with foreign rivals independent in their Legislative action, it is obviously mjust to perpetuate the Imperial power to interfere with the proceedings of the Colonial Government, welfare.

It is therefore Resolved-That the principles best adapted

It is therefore Resolved—That the principles best adapted for securing this object are— First, The full enjoyment and exercise, by each Pro-vince, of all the social, religious and political freedom guaranteed to us by our present institutions, or as they may hereafter be amended, to promote our social comfort and happiness, by affording us the perfect control of all that is strictly hered in our concentration our that is strictly local in our Government, including our roads and canals (with the exception of the great through-fares open to the United Provinces) together with our Civil Jurisprudence and industrial pursuits.

Second, By establishing a perfect equality in inter-Provincial rights—in the participation of equal trading and commercial privileges—the free and full use (upon terms of strict equality) of rivers, canals, and roads, together with an equal distribution of the public burthen and miblic rescence in proportion to the correspondence of

The Report from the Committee of Conference, with the delegates from New Brunswick, on the question of Union, was then formally brought under the consideration of the Convention, and having been referred to a Com-mittee of the whole, it was adopted and reported, and the report agreed to. [This report is given above, at length, in the proceedings of the second day.] Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, then submitted several resolu-tions, which produced considerable discussion. A few of a national character, and preserve our industrial pursuits

Mr. R. McDonald seconded the motion. Moved in amendment, by Dr. Hamilton, seconded by

Mr. G. Duggan, that this resolution be not adopted, but that the following be substituted:— That it is wholly expedient to discuss the question of An-nexation at this Convention, the loyalty of whose members cannot be questioned, and amongst whom as a body, there is found no individual to advecate any such observious is found no individual to advocate any such obnoxious

Several gentlemen spoke warmly in favour of the ori-ginal motion. The amendment, on being put, found but four or five supporters; the original resolution was put,

and carried unnaimously. Mr. R. R. Smiley moved a resolution respecting Postal arrangements, which was lost. Mr. Vankoughnet moved, seconded by Mr. Deedes-

The spirit on which these resolutions were regarded by the Convention, will be realized, by perusing the amendation and rejected.
The first amendment which was pat and rejected.
The first amendment which as parent and religious principles attained by those high moral and religious principles formbined with that spirit of integrity and freedom which attains of the world, it is also our duty both to create at home, and to seek abroad a market for the products of our market and if the supposed interests of Great Britain to the bighest station among the markets and first amendation, or cannot, open the market and if the supposed interests of Great Britain will not admit of protection to Colonial products in the view that, using the same and all other possible means for obtaining information, they may prepare a reist and all other possible markets of Foreign countries, and especially of the United

Moved by A. Farewell. Esq.,-"That Peter Perry, Esq., be called upon to represent this Riding in Parliament." The above motion was not seconded.

Moved by Eward Arkland, Esq, and seconded by Wm.

Moved by Eward Arkland, Esq, and seconded by Wm. Clark, Esq.,— "That the declaration of loyalty, called the Toronto Anti-Annexion Protest, be presented to Peter Perry, Esq. for signature, and in the event of his refusing to sign the same we hereby pledge ourselves to use our influence to prevent his return to Parliament." Carried. Moved by Mr. Jos. Maughan, and seconded by Mr. S.

Dearborn, "That, in the event of Mr. Perry's refusing to sign the declaration of loyalty referred to, William Clark, Esq., of Scarboro', be the candidate for this constituency, and this meeting pledges itself to use every lawful means to secure his return to Parliament, believing him to be a gentleman who will assist in carrying out the principles of the present administration, and that the Chairman and Secretary do sign a requisition on behalf of the conven-tion — Correct

tion .- Carried. It was then moved that the proceedings of this meeting

be furnished to the Globe for publication, with a request that the Examiner, Mirror, and News Letter do copy. We, the undersigned, this day called upon Peter Perry, Esq., and requested him to sign the declaration of Loyalty, called the Toronto Anti-Annexation Protest, which he refused to sign.

WM. F. MCMASTER. SAMUEL HALL. Montreal.

# We learn with much pleasure that the Rev. W. T. Leach, D. C. L., the respected Incumbent of St. George's Chapel, is recovering from his recent severe indisposition.— Our friends of the Church of England will be sorry to learn that the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, B.A., of Christ Church, and Chaplain to His Excellency the Governor General, will shortly remove to Toronto.— The Rev. gentleman has won the output of the principle the esteem and respect of the parishioners at large, who will always entertain a grateful sense of the exemplary manner in which, for a long period, he has discharged the important and ardnous duties of assistant clergymen in this parish.— Montreal Gazette.

We understand that circulars have been issued by the Provincial Secretary, to several Magistrates in Montreal and Quebec, whose names appear attached to the Annexation Address, requiring from them an explanation of that proceeding. We are also informed that instructions have been issued by all the Heads of Departments, that no trades-men shall be dealt with on the part of the Government, what no trades-may signed the obnoxious document.—Montreal Courier. been issued by all the Heads of Departments, that no trades-men shall be dealt with on the part of the Government, who have signed the obnoxious document.—*Montreal Courier*.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, &c.

table. Mr. Strachan of Goderich also laid on the table a sketch of a constitution for the United Provinces. Mr. Miller moved a resolution, of which he had given notice, as follows:— Resolved,—That it is a matter of regret to this Conven-tion, that the subject of a separation of this Colony from the mother country, and of annexation to the United States of America, has been openly advocated by a por-tion of the press, and inhabitants of this Province; and this Convention unhesitatingly records its entire disap-probation of this course, and calls upon all well-wishers of their country to discountenance it by every means in their prover their country to discountenance it by every means in their soon conquered the disease, and a complete cure was effected.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally;

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTÓ, Noveber 7, 1849. Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. ..... per 481bs .... 

 Ryc

 Flour, superfine (in Barrels)......

 Do, fine (in Bags)......

 Market Flour, (in Barrels).....

 Do. (in Bags)

 Oatmeal, per barrel....

 Beet per lb

 atoes, per bushel ..... ter, fresh es, per bushel, ..... , fresh, per lb...... salt, do..... e, per lb.....

Toronto, October 30th, 1849.

October, 30th, 1849.

Oct. 10, 1849.

TO THE EX-PUPILS OF U. C. COLLEGE.

TN a part of Western Canada, which is not second

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Memorial to be erected Source of the Pupils, Ex-Pupils and Masters, over the remains of the late SAJUEL ALDERDICE, for more than twenty years Porter of the College, will be received at Mr. RowsEL's. King Street, or may be forw ided to the Rev. H. SCADING, M. A., first Classical Master. 14.90

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience in Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation. She would In Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation. She would undertake to teach Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, with the first lessons in Music, or she would not object on as Companion. Apply to A. F. care of THOS. CHAM-, Esq., Toronto

14-3in

14-tf

### A SKETCH

OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN THE BRITISH NORTH

AMERICAN PROVINCES.

By Thomas Beamish Akins, Eq., Halifax, Nova Stotia, Printed by W. Cannabell, No. 3, Connor's Wharf; and sold by William Gossip, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Pamphlet was published with a riew to aid the Funds of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, and any Funds from the Sale will be devoted to that purpose that purpose. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese Toronto.-Price 2s. 6d.

October, 30th, 1849.

OYSTERS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of SHELL OYSTERS, also in Kegs and Cans. And will have on hand SALT WATER FISH as early as the weather will permit.

L, LEWIS, King-street near York-street. 11-3m

BOARDING.

### TUITION.

In all these distressing and prevalent cases, there is no question regarding the efficacy of this Medicine, an emi-nent Physician of this eity, writes as follows : THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, In-cumbent of Sr. PAUL'S CAURCH in this City, is desirous of undertaking the Education of a small number of Pupils, at his resi-dence in vertrille. Having regioned his comexion with The Church THE REV. J. G. D. MAACLEVALLY, III-cumbent of Sr. PACU'S CRURCH in this City, is desirous of undertaking the Education of a small number of Pupils, at his resi-dence in Yorkville. Having resigned his connexion with *The Church* newspaper, he is enabled to devote all his leisure time to this object. He intends, accordingly, to open a PRIVATE SCHOOL on the 15th of October next. This School will be conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort will be made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils will be diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice."

Terms per Quarter :

Hours of Instruction, 9, A.M., to 2, P.M., five days in the week.

VACATIONS.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Easter, a week a hitsuntide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional Holi It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the

His Lordship the Brishop of Tonowro has kindly consented to be visitor of the School. The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the City Hall, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality.

Poronto, Sept. 12, 1849. 7-4i

### Hats! Hats!! Furs! Furs!!

OHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, respectfully informs bis Friends and Customers, that he has removed to Shop lately occupied by Bryce, McMurrich & Co., and is now pared to exhibit his FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of e article New and Fashionable in HATS and FURS.

Buffalo Robes, Raecoon " Wolf Robes, Raecoon " Fur Boots, Foot Baskets, &c., &c. Bear Fur Coats,

### Buffalo Robes! Buffalo Robes!!

THE Subscriber has just received a large lot of Extra Prime, Prime, and Medium Buffaloes, direct from the son Bay, and offers them for sale, low by the Bale or Single JOHN SALT,

Hatter and Furrier, King Street, Toronto. October 16th, 1849. 12-6in

N.B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849. As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceed-ing from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case of my sister, Mary T, Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing it exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

### SCHOOL.

My sister, Mary T, Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing it no disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excellent qualities of your medicines.
My sister, from her youth, bad been in very delicate health, complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much worse. For six months previous to commencing with your medicines she had not been able to go out of the house. Her countenance was greatly emmériated, yeflow, and sickly. Her face and ueck was covered with disagreeable prisules, eyes very much sunken, and her cough increasing. In fine she bore every appearance of soon becouring an unhappy victim to consumption. At this time I procured for her some of your Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using according to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up the use of them. Her first symptoms of recovery was an uncommonly good appetite, her face finally became smooth, and her cough lift her altogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health Upper Canada College, Oct. 30th, 1849. 14-2in Our exchanges will *oblige* by giving the above one or two insertons. MISS SCOBIE begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, September 3rd, when she hopes, by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her Ports, to merit and retain the high patronage she has hitherto so liberally received. Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, August 16th, 1849.

JOSEPH HODGSON, No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description, Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c. Toronto, August 29th, 1849. • 5-6m

### Governess.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engage-ment, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family residing in the Country. The most respectable References can be given. Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper. 7-tf Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING

THE COURT HOUSE.

WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding accurate and the surrounding country, that they have commenced usiness in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to ustomers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and isposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share bablic rationage. disposing of rules and of Public patronage. TAILORING;

bearing a laber on the Work, which the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enveloped with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS. Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILL CHERRY. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. Por Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent for Torota. In all its branches, excented with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-ranteed. CLOTHING: A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style

omprising : COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths. TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, atinet, and Etoff. VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool,

HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK, WILL CONSIST OF EVERY ticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; article in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; consisting in part of Corross, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Giughams. DRESSES, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids, RIBBONS, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Plannels, Blankets, and Cotton yaro.

DUGLE S HIPEKION FLUID. This new article for the hair is less troublesome and more efficaef-ous than any other preparation We have not used it ourselves, but the person next to us has, which enables us to speak of its beautifying properties with some authority. The perfome is delicate and agree-able; and while it cleanses the skin from all impurities, without leav-ing any greasy feeling. Imparts to the bair that preniharly soft and silky appearance, which is its highest beauty. Compared with the "common wash," about which so much noise is made, this new article is as far superior as "Hyperion to Satyr." For Safe her BOREET LOVE Demonstre King Stread and ST No Second Price, A

REMOVAL.

HAYS BROTHERS

HAVE REMOVED to the NEW PREMISES

Preparing for Publication.

THE

CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

T will contain accurate Lists of the Clergy

A of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, besides a variety of important Ecclesiastical and General Information. The price will be FOUR PENCE, the number of pages from seventy to eighty—and it will be dene up in a neat and tasteful manner. A Elbergi allowance will be made to the trade, who are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible, to the Publisher

W. TOWNSEND,

DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

I intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest potice. Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets. N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.' September, 1849.

on their OLD STAND, 6 and 7, St. James's King Street, nearly opposite the Market. prouto, October 16th, 1849.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1819.

September 17, 1849.

THOMAS BURGESS. SAMES LEISHMAN.

of King that C nuar of Court House. Adjoining the Court House. ?0-Iy

A. F. PLEES, "Church" Office.

12-6in

Corner of King and Chuurch Streets,

60

### Poetry.

PRAYER FOR AN INFANT. BY M. P. TUPPER God! guard the babe, and cherish the young child,-And bless the boy, with nurture wise and mild;-And lead the lad, and yearn upon the youth, And make the man a man of trust and truth : Through life till death uphold him all his days, And then translate him to Thyself with praise.

# HISTORY OF THE CHOLERA.

valley of the Kur to Tiflis, which it reached and ravaged within a month. It also ran westward into ascend the Volga towards Moscow ; where, next month (September 14th, 1830), two or three cases were reported.

The Emperor of Russia now became alarmed. He strict quarantine at its gates, and enjoined a careful isolation of the sick. In spite of these measures the disease spread rapidly, attacking chiefly the squalid inhabitants of a low-lying triangular island, formed by two branches of the river, connected by a canal. Here in six weeks about 3,000 persons perished. In the height of the panic, while the town was strictly isolated, and the disease universally believed to be contagious, raise the spirits of his subjects, by showing himself ready to partake their danger. It is impossible not to admire the personal gallantry of such conduct. It does not, however, appear that the power of the Auhe boldly braved the perilous effects. The disease continued to ascend to the north-west, spreading from the Caspian to the Baltic at such a rate as would have infected all Europe in three months. Considerable apprehensions prevailed; but still, in our great cities, the dead were buried as usual amidst the living : still men were content to live surrounded by the offal of slaughterhouses, and then, as now, they continued to breathe the exhalations of black ditches, of open gullyholes, and of noisome tanks, brimming with accumulated ordure.

### The results of their stupidness soon appeared.

While the cholera was thus ascending the Volga to Moscow, and thence to Petersburg and the shores of the Baltic, it also spread down the river Don to the borders of the Black Sea, reaching Odessa and the mouth of the Danube soon after its outbreak in Mos-cow. The pestilence now made its way across the continent by several parallel streams. Along the valcontinent by several parallel streams. Along the val-ley of the Danube it spread to Vienna, which it reached in August, 1831. Along the shores of the Baltic it am most anxious to receive six or eight more zealous

oblige us to pass unnoticed.

eastern verge of Europe. The two southern peninsulas of Europe, isolated in a great measure by the Alps and the Pyrenees, enjoyed a further special Southern Africa, and to decide where we are to comm Alps and the Pyrenees, enjoyed a further special respite; nor was it till 20 years after its outbreak in Bengal that this terrible plague had fetched the com-pass of the habitable globe. In its westward pro-means which are required, and our mission work; for enter upon this work we must God helping we will. Our Church now rising int here will, I trust, do something towards supplying means which are required, and our dear mether Ch pass of the habitable globe. In its westward pro-gress, the disease was observed to have added to its who amidst all her trials and difficulties, isdaily exhit former terrors a new and most destructive feature— the consecutive fever; of which thousands perished not fail, I feel assured, to aid our feeble efforts, as sh after surviving the stage of collapse. After lingering in each country attacked for two or

three years after the date of its arrival, the cholera (Concluded from our last.) Next year, in 1830, during the heats of July, the smouldering pestilence broke out again in Persia; again crept along the western shore of the Caspian, infecting Saliany, at the mouth of the Kur, Astrachan, infecting Saliany, at the mouth of the Kur, Astrachan, a second invasion, or to meet it, if it should occur. at the mouth of the Volga, and many intermediate The track of cholera has been abundantly proved to at the mouth of the voiga, and many along the be that of typhus, both diseases attacking especially persons debilitated by overwork, insufficient diet, damp, crowded lodging, and close, mephitic air. Every Caucasia along the rivers Terek and Kuma. And where the squalid abodes of the poor and their miser-Caucasia along the rivers Terek and Kuma. And from Astrachan it ran, in 21 days, 400 miles up the Volga, to Saratoff; where it destroyed within a month 2,367 persons. From Saratoff it continued rapidly to ascend the Volga towards Moscow; where, next month Bermondsey, Shoredith, and Lambeth, still loaded with their stench the stagnant air; and every year with their stench the stagnant air; and every year 40,000 more corpses were added to the sodden mass of putrescence on which our metropolis stands. And what is true of London is true also of Moscow and Petersburg, of Berlin, Vienua, and Paris; of Lisbon, Madrid, and Rome. Everywhere apathy and indo-lence followed on the subsidence of nanic. threw a cordon sanitaire round Moscow, established a what is true of London is true also of Moscow and lence followed on the subsidence of panic.

mitting fiercer ravages than before. Many cities-as the Emperor Nicholas came himself to Moscow, to for instance, Petersburg and Berlin-were attacked for instance, Petersburg and Berlin—were attacked at the same season, and even in the same month, in 1847, as in 1830. The same streets—nay, the very same houses—that suffered most severely before, suffered most severely now; and towns which, like Birmingham, escaped in 1830, again enjoyed a similar tocrat was exerted to cleanse the Angean filth of which Birmingham, escaped in 1830, again enjoyed a similar immunity.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence. ENGLAND.

### SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall

The following letter has lately been received from the Bishop of Cape Town, and is every way worthy of pe-rusal, bearing so fully as it does on the present and prospective operations of the Church in this diocese :---

" Cape Town, June 20, 1849.

in August, 1831. Along the shores of the Baltic it crept from Petersburg, by way of Riga and Stettin, to Berlin, where it also appeared in 1831. An inter-mediate stream reached Warsaw and Cracow in the same year, and ravaged many towns of Poland. The Polish army are said to have taken the disease during a battle with the Russians, as the Turks had previously become infected during a conflict with the Persians. From these principal streams the infection was dif-fused along the roads and rivers throughout Austria, Hungary, and Germany, till, among other places, it hungary, and Germany, till, among ther places, it hungary, and fall ang the roads and rivers throu

fused along the roads and rivers throughout Austria, Hungary, and Germany, till, among other places, it reached Hamburg in the autumn of 1831. Reverting for a moment to the East, we find Egypt attacked in the same year (1831), the disease having been brought to Cairo by the pilgrims returning from Mecca, which had itself been infected by worshippers arrying from the tainted ports of Persia and India. Arriving from the tainted ports of Persia and India. At Mecca 20,000 of the pilgrims perished in four days and at Cairo the mortality was so terrible that even the physicians perished, and the hospitals were filled with shricking wretches dying without aid. Constanwith shrieking wretches dying without aid. Constan-tinople had already, two months earlier, been entered by a pestilential stream branching southward from that which we have already traced along the shores of the Black Sea and up the valley of the Danube. In its Black Sea and up the valley of the Dahube. In its westward progress through Europe to the point at which we left it (Hamburg), the pest dissiminated its virus to these and many other towns which our limits chool be commenced for the industrial education of the oblige us to pass unnoticed. It was early in October, 1831, that Hamburg was attacked. On the 26th of the same month the disease broke out at Sunderland, on our eastern coast, brought thither, it is supposed, by an infected vessel from Hamburg. At that time, strangely enough, France was still un-At that time, strangely enough, France was still un-infected, as also were the Spanish and Italian penin-sulas. Almost stmultaneously with its appear-infected in the Winterberg. I have lately appointed Mr, Newman, ohaplain of the cathedral church, rural dean of the Cape district. The ance at Sunderland, the disease broke out in Lon-don among the shipping in the Thames, though not don among the shipping in the I hames, though not one of the intervening towns had as yet taken the their first meeting is to be, the best mode of fulfilling the rements of the Church with respect to spot 1832) Edinburgh was attacked, and a few weeks later In this land we have many difficulties with regard to sponsors, which are not so deeply felt in a country alto-gether Christian. Doctrinal subjects are not to be dis-cussed at the decanal chapters. I auticipate that much good will arise in various ways from these meetings. The numbers that attend the daily prayers at the cathedral as might have been expected, by propagation of the disease from Germany along the Rhine, but obviously by a reverted stream from England. From these centres the epidemic spread through France, sometimes from town to town, sometimes apparently by leaps to distant town to town, sometimes apparently by terms and isolated points. The mortality in this country was much greater than in Britain, Paris alone losing up-much greater than in Britain, Paris alone losing upwards of 18,000 souls. Three months later (June, 1852) the pestilence appeared at Quebec. In the same month it broke out at New York, and spreading opened during my absence at St. Helena. It is held rapidly, ravaged nearly the whole American continent. ing We cannot accommodate very many; but our can-While the western stream of virus was thus rapidly completing the circuit of the globe, a reflex current travelling more slowly from Eugland in a south-eas-terly direction, attacked Lisbon and Madrid in 1833, spread during 1834 throughout the Peninsula, infect-ing the British garrison at Gibralter, penetrated in 1835 to Piedmont, Genoa, and Florence (which the Alps, it would seem, had previously protected), reach-ed Naples in 1836, and Rome in 1837. At Naples a rigorous quarantine proved utterly At Naples a rigorous quarantine proved utterly ineffectual. The city was surrounded with military cordons; the smitten were pitilessly torn from their beds, and isolated in a distant hospital; the physicians transport the subscription of the physicians is the physicians is the physicians of the physicians is the physicians i traversed the streets, covered from head to foot in not less than £500 has already been raised for two churches, "I enclose you an extract from a letter which I have recently received from the Government Resident in bnoxious quarantine regulations. Marseilles and Toulon, which had escaped strangely nough, when France was first overrun, were attacked by the retrograde current in 1835; and from those ports the disorder was carried to Algiers, which it upon the work of their conversion:ravaged in 1837, and whence it spread along the northern coast of Africa. In the same year (1837), Malta was attacked most severely, loosing in 12 to induce the several tribes to contribute towards the es-Malta was attacked most severely, loosing in 12 weeks 3,784 persons out of a population of 103,344. Here the disease seems to have become evanes-cent. From this rapid outline it will be seen that the cholera of 1817, in its course to England, had three periods of active progress, separated by two pauses. Two years it took to overrun India: two to passe Toronto, 1849 Two years it took to overrun India; two to pass through Persia to the Caspian Sea; and two to spread through Central Europe to Great Britain. During two years it paused in its career on the western boun-dary of Hindostan; during six it smouldered on the

"I purpose (D.V.) in the beginning of next year to so generously done from the day that I made my firs peal to her in behalf of a most important field for C tian enterprise, which until of late she had unaccount overlooked "

### IRELAND.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERIC Dr. Higgin, Bishop of Limerick, held his first visit of the clergy of this diocese, at the cathedral, on the stances of the church in connection with the state having drawn a distinction between religion, and the lence followed on the subsidence of panic. Of that apathy and that indolence Europe has just been suffering the consequences. The pestilence has pursued, with but little deviation, the track of its pre-decessor, travelling, however, more rapidly and com-mitting fareer ranges than before. Many office was and substitution that the law of lore was always be found the best casuist in all their deal with the people during the last three years, he called on the still to maintain the same disinterested position. He precated that mistaken zeal which led some person act quite irrespective of the feelings of their neighbor and stated his full conviction that the law of lore was always be found the best casuist in all their deal and intercourse with their fellow-men. He then qu an apposite passage from Bishop Jebb, formerly of that it was the non-compulsory opposed to the compu-system ; that it afforded to the members of the establ system; that it alloraded to the members of the establic church the unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures, w it left to others moral liberty of using them or not, as in the exercise of their free-will might think fit; th acted upon the very principle which had for so lo time been acted upon in the Dublin University, and having before them the rules and regulations of the i-tutions, the admirable books which had been compile the use of the schoole and the preserved the use of the schools, and the practical managemen clergy would do well to give the subject their mos onate consideration

"THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH."-On Thursday the Rev John Craig, vicar of Leamington, laid the stone of what is intended to form a range of build consisting of a "Poor Man's Church," in High-street connection with the national schools about to be rem. from their present situation in Court-street. In the a noon, Mr. Craig, being about to bring to a close all his w in connection with the enlargement of the parish ch entertained nearly 200 individuals to dinner at the T hall. The Company consisted principally of the work -Learnington Courier.

nificent painted windows, by the Bishop of the diocese, in memory of Mrs. Short. The Bishop of London did not hold an ordination on

£	Church.		
o pass which eld of nenec	W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, OARHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET,	MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.	PUB Bollers C
to life g the nurch,	TORONTO. March 27th, 1848. 35-tf	References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev- erend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.	Rollers, C The Map of Ditt Map of En Do. Eu
biting , will he has	HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman,	TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an- num. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov.30th, 1848.	Do. As Do. Afi Do. No Do. So
st ap. Chris- ntably	ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.	BOARD.	Do. Pa Ge Do. Ho Do.
ergy- iety's nal of an ac-	Jone, 1848. JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,	A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada Coliege, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto. January 24, 1849. 26	Do. Ho Do. Ho Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Jo
ск.—	LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. FRANCIS H. HEWARD.	W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.	Do. St. Do. En Do. Sc Do. Ire For Sal
tation 20th ed by	COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.	No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all	the Toronto
ssem- ship's cum-	OFFICE NEW MARKEIT BUILDINGS, TORONTO. July 25th, 1849. 52-tf.	kinds made and repaired to order. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61	For Sa
e, and e out- ined, , and , and nents. ergy, of the ngs of them ie de- ns to pours, vould	DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEXANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,	MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS. (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. 15	THE
alings uoted I this bject, ation. tional ceived nental ence;	Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. TORONTO. Jan. 24, 1849. 26 WILLIAMS & HOLMES, CITY CA'RRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 Yonge Street.	PEW NSt. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE. A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the CATHEDRAL taken in Exchange. Apply to THOS. D. HARRIS, Thorne's Buildings, Front Street. Toronto, June 21st, 1849.	Pub In Parts 4c The Fi BAPTIS MARRI, BURIAI
ulsory lished while s they thatit onga	Toronto, April 25, 1849. 39-6m <b>ROBERT MARTIN</b> , HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,	T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.	Baptisms, 3 quir Baptisms Marriages Burials
d that inst- ed for it, the it dis- weel,	Next Door to Mr s. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849. 39-tf OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS PROM LONDON,	CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.	Baptisms, 3 c For Sale THE
e first lings, eet, ii noved	KING STREET. TORONTO. WANTED,	-ALSO- Cooking and Fancy Stores, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Catlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 27	CA Preside
after vorks urch, 'own-	A SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by the Advertiser, who can keep Books either by single or double entry, and can give good City references. Apply to the Office of this paper. Toronto, October 24th, 1849. 13-tf	THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER	citors, Bu Dickinsor THIS LIV
men.	Circular.	Bie A Vie R ,	value or d ities or J
ander ty for nuni- f per of the office ented	THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of GROCERIES, HARDWAPE, AND DRY GOODS, for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with care in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, "a Wholesale only."	CAPTAIN BELL, WILL ply, during the Season, between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, twice a-week, as follows-leaving Kingston every <i>Tuesday</i> and <i>Friday</i> Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every <i>Wednesday</i> and <i>Saturday</i> Evening, after the arrival of the <i>Phasnix</i> from Grenville, affording to Western travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the <i>Caledonia Springs</i> . DOWNWARDS:	Endownee In addi panies, th investmen pound int Britain, t teeing As present p
id, be elmis mag-	WHITTEMORE. RUTHERFORD & Co. Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849. <b>WANTED</b> ,	Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M. "Kingston Mills 10 " "Upper Brewer's 1 P. M. "Jones' Falls 3 "	ANNUITII money in position o Assurers,
an in	The course of the second	" Isthmus 6 "	the Com

### MAPS FOR SCHOOLS, &C., BLISHED by the Society FOR PRO-ING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, well me of the World, 6. ft 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in.. to, in outline ..... Igland and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.. trope, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.. rica, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.. ting both its Ancient and Modern 0 12 ography, 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in... ly Land before Conquest ...... oly Land before Conquest ..... do. on a sheet...... oly Land Divided among the Tribes. on a sheet ..... on a sheet ..... on a sheet..... s mentioned in Old Testament... intries New Testam arneys of Israelites ..... Pauls Travels..... le at the Depository of the Church Society Diocese of Toronto, 5 King Street West. , 8th May.: 1849. PERIODICALS ale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZIN GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH. Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, 12mo, 2s. each ; In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. per vol. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE; Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each The Parish Choir; CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. ished by The Society for Promoting Church Music. d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already pu st Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 12s. REGISTER BOOKS. AGES Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 154 s, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol-res Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. , Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one rol, quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

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e at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

APITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. ent, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-urton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upo ves, and transact any business dependent upon the duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annu-Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

dition to the various advantages offered by other Com-the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the ent of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of com-aterest, much beyond that which can be obtained in the set of the premiums of the province of the pre-terest. o promise a most material reduction of cost; guarante guarances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smalle payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased its, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of nvested with them. They can also point to the local of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending s, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controul over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either wITH OF WITHOUT Partic

Assumbces can be checked entry a trib by pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Th

At that time, strangely enough, France was still uninfection. Four months afterwards (in Feburary, the disease appeared in Dublin. It spread gradually throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and destroyed about 30,000 persons. Calais and Paris were infected simultaneously in March, 1832; not, therefore,

While the western stream of virus was thus rapidly

to partake of the suspected bread, and to suspend the obnoxious quarantine regulations.

enough, when France was first overrun, were attacked by the retrograde current in 1835; and from those

are about proceeding to Sierra Leone, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented

the treasurer of the Colonial Bishopric Fund with a donation of 5001.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION .- A special general court of this charitable association was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Lord Bishop of London, St. James's square It was numeronsly attended by slergy-men from almost every portion of the united kingdom. At three o'clock the chair was taken by the Bishop of London, who is the president of the institution. The Rev. J. D. Glennie, M. A., the secretary, read the minutes Rev. J. D. Glennie, M. A., the secretary, read the minutes of the last proceedings of the society, and the report, which detailed the great success which followed their charitable exertions. This truly benevolent institution has for its object the clothing, maintenance, and education of poor orphan children belonging to clergymen of the Established Church of England, until such age as they are fit to be apprenticed to some becompatible Profession are fit to be apprenticed to some honourable profession, The relief which it has afforded to the otherwise destitute The relief which it has alteride to the other two distribu-of one of the most deserving classes of the community has been considerable. Some routine business was entered upon, and several resolutions regulating the internal work-ing of the society were proposed and adopted.. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meet-ing separated. ing separated.

### Advertisements.

### RATES.

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Toronto, May, 1848.

### Mrs. DACK,

FRENCH STAY MAKER, No. 58, King Street West. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

43-tf T. BILTON,

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Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto, Pablished by DAVID Boctor, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

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"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eves of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is ren-dered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

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August 25th, 1849.

THE PRINCIPAL

Upper Canada College,

N answer to enquiries which have been I made upon the subject, begs to announce that he will be ready (D. V.) after the Midsummer Vacation, to receive a limited number of Pupils, as Private Boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every attention will be paid.

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Aug. 8th, 1849. The Patriot and Colonist will please insert once in each week.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, } April 25, 1849. Reviews, Magazines, &c.

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Toronto, July 31st, 1849.

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TN Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by MR. PLEES, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West. Toronto, May 2, 1849.

Beckett's Landing 3 A. M. Burritt's Rapids 4 " Merrickville 7 " Smith's Falls 10 " 1 P. M. Oliver's Ferry Isthmus Jones' Falls "Upper Brewer's 9 " Kingston Mills 11 " And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, 5th June, 1849. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

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QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER,

AND HIS RESOLUTION,

Toronto

OF THE

Toronto, July 9, 1849.

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ber has just been issued.

May, 1848.

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"Kilmarnock 12 Midnight. "Merrickville 2 A.M. "Burrit's Rapids 5 " "Beckett's Landing 6 " Long Island 9 " And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.

Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M. Long Island 12 Midnight.

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Quebec ....... Welch and Davies... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...... ..... William Lapenotiere .... Dr. S. J. Stratford. Woodstock . Agent for Toronto,

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