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Original Poetry.

EPIGRAMMA.

AD PUELLAM INTER OPTIMAS OPTIMAM. Μαργαριτης. Margaritta unde nomen inter Anglicos.

Nomina quo manant tibi derivata, lapillo Quam mire similis dissimilisque nites. Arridet similis nativa luce lapillus, Candidulæ sidus præsidinmque togæ;

Hoc lepos ingenii: hoc dulces imitantur ocelli Ceu duplex inter lilia frontis, Eos. Ille triumphales, auro pretiosus, amicat Crines, aut niveo pollice grandis inest: Fibula votorum, nectis pulcherrima pulchras; Annulus es, necnon parvula stella tuis.

Ille sub ingenuo splendescit pectore gaza; Arrides omni gaza decusque sinû. Ille trahit quascunque volet sibi cera, figuras; Te signas ipsam quod sibi quisque volet. Dissimilis vèro nondum nitet ille, priusquam Eplicait pumex ingeniosa vias; Arrisit vestras simplex elegantia cunas

Non arti debes pumicibusve decus. Illi vena riget: tibi verna mollior aura Ingenuâ sparsit Gratia mente rosas. Difficilem vero, vix illum possidet unus Vel tantum aspicimus Divitis inter opes; Tu nitidum promis vultum ceu sole benigno Divitibus gratum pauperibusque simul.

Quidquid ames statui, sedes aptissima fiam Virgo; te pallæ sidere, palla vocer. Annulus es? pollex ego: gaudes crine tiara? Crinis ego: fieres fibula, cestus ego. J. M. S.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. No. VI.

HOW TO TEST FAITH.

THE CONSTANT FRIEND.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF RELIGION. To pray to God continually; To learn to know him rightfully; To honour God in Trinity; The Trinity in Unity; The Father in his majesty; The Son in his humanity; The Holy Ghost's benignity; Three persons one in Deity; To serve him alway holily;
To praise him alway worthily;
To love him alway steadfastly;
To dread him alway fearfully; To ask him mercy heartily; To trust him alway faithfully; To obey him alway willingly; To abide him alway patiently; To thank him alway thankfully; To live here alway virtuously; To use thy neighbour honestly; To look for death still presently; To help the poor in misery;
To hope for Heaven's felicity;
To have faith, hope, and charity;
To count this life but vanity— Be points of Christianity.

Thomas Tusser. WORLDLY CARE. I went one day to Mrs. G-'s, just after she had lost all her fortune. I could not be surprised to find her in tears; but she said,—"I suppose you think I again upon the subject as long as she lived. Why, is understood. That which is seen hath a bodily now, this is just as it should be. Suppose a man was form; but that which is understood hath a spiritual Ing to York to take possession of a large estate, and fruit.—Augustine. his chaise should break down a mile before he got to the city, which obliged him to walk the rest of the way; what a fool we should think him, if we saw him wringing his hands, and blubbering out all the remaining mile, "My chaise is broken! my chaise is broken ! - Rev. John Newton.

THE BEACON STAR OF BETHLEHEM. Beautiful star! How fit an emblem of Him whom t came to proclaim! Heavenly in its birth, unmingled with the pollutions of this rebellious world, and ar removed from an unholy touch—pursuing in calm ajesty its appointed course, looking down on the darkness of earth, and giving light sufficient for the safe guidance of those who placed their observation upon it. Most lively, yet how faintly, does it shadow orth, the glory of Him who is Lord of all the heavenly asts; and who on quitting the bright companies of the sky, to dwell for a while among the sons of dust, continued perfectly holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners..... Thus blending earth and ven, did our incarnate Jehovah appear among men, and patiently follow his assigned path of woe and sufing, fulfilling the law which our guilt had violated every part, and dispelling the darkness of every bul that looks by faith to him. The wise men who cheld that star, knew not whence it came, nor whether it went, yet they clearly beheld it, and stood to question its origin. The people of their country OAY, at his Office o. 5, King Street, t.

SANCTIFIED SORROW.

The little bee gathereth the sweetest honey out of the most bitter blooms and flowers: even so men of

CHARITABLE JUDGING.

Candour will always allow much for inexperience. I have been thirty years forming my own views, and in the course of this time some of my hills have been sinking, and some of my valleys have risen. But how unreasonable would it be to expect all this should take place in another person, and that in the course of a year or two.-Rev. John Newton.

> A MOMENT. At every motion of our breath, Life trembles on the brink of death, A taper's flame that upward turns, While downward to the dust it burns.

moment usher'd us to birth,

Heirs of the commonwealth of earth; Moment by moment, years are past. And one ere long will be our last. 'Twixt that, long-fled, which gave us light, And that which soon shall end in night, There is a point no eye can see, Yet on it hangs eternity.

This is that moment,—who can tell Whether it leads to heaven or hell? This is that moment, as we choose, Th' immortal soul we save or lose

Time present is our only lot; Oh God, henceforth our hearts incline To seek no other love than thine, -James Montgomery.

THE GOSPEL ADAPTED TO THE POOR. Of how much beauty we should strip the Gospel, if we stripped the world of poverty. It is one of the prime and distinguishing features of the character of Sudden extremity is a notable trial of faith. The Deity, as revealed to us in the Scripture, that the poor pray faithful, more quickly than any casualty, can lift up man, just as well as the rich man, is the object of His his har. his heart to his stay in Heaven: whereas the worldling stands amazed and distraught with the evil, be- the multiplicity of complex concernments, He bows cause he hath no refuge to fly unto. When, therefore, Himself down to the cry of the meanest outcast; so some sudden stitch girds me in the side, like to the that there is not a smile upon a poor man's cheek, messenger of death; or when the sword of my enemy, and there is not a tear in a poor man's eye, which in an unexpected assault, threatens my body;—I will passes any more unheeded by our God, than if the invenly-minded, I will rejoice in the truth of God's circuits of creation, shooting rapidly from one to anograce in me; knowing that one drachm of tried faith ther of those sparkling systems which crowd immenworth a whole pound of speculation; and that sity, and striving to scrutinize the ponderous mechanwhich once stood by me will never fail me. If deism of a universe, each department of which is full of
however is a most dangerous delusion. The effect this jected and heartless, herein I will acknowledge cause the harmonies of glorious order;—we allow that often however is a most dangerous delusion. The effect this of humiliation, and with all care and diligence seek to so sublime a research, it is difficult to bring down the produced by extempore prayer, is precisely the same, store myself against the danger following.—Bishop mind to the belief, that the affairs of an individual, and seemingly insignificant race, are watched over follows it: but the congregation during the extempore with as careful a solicitude as if that race were the prayer, are no more engaged in praying than its mem-Extremity distinguisheth friends. Worldly plea- sole tenant of infinite space, and this our globe as bers are in preaching while listening to and admiring sures, like physicians, give us over when once we lie much covered by the wings of the Omnipotent, as if it the sermon. Men in order to pray, must know before a-dying; -and yet the death-bed had most need of had no associates in wheeling round his throne. Yet the extempore man tells them, what they are to pray had to be transported over the most formidable mouncomforts. Christ Jesus standeth by his in the pangs of death,—and after death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment, not leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death at the bar of judgment at leaving the death leaving them either in their bed or in their grave.—

break up the race piecemeal,—we must take man by

The objection then it is obvious is not to the mode man, and woman by woman, and child by child,—we of prayer—the use of a known form of prayer, but to on the 8th of April the two Fannies, each with the is still more extraordinary, they submit to greater strange, when we parcel out our species into its sepaobtain what we desire, we may express our common of the navigation.

The Bible furnishes many proofs that in order to obtain what we desire, we may express our common of the navigation. mortifications to go to hell, than the sincerest Christian to greater rate units, and decide that not one of these units is wants by a common form of prayer. What is required difficult and dangerous, from its frequent and fearful overlooked by the Almighty; but that just as it is the of us in our devotions, public or private, is to draw near rapids. Lieut. Lynch solves the secret of the depressame hand which paints the enamel of a flower and to God with penitent hearts and a true and lively faith. guides the rolling of a planet, so it is the same guar- This the Churchman may do as well as others; as his tortous course of the Jordan, which, in a distance of dianship which regulates the rise and fall of empires, form of prayer is no hindrance to it. God delighteth sixty miles, winds through a course of two hundred

> -Rev. Henry Melville. "I AM THAT I AM."

Exodus iii. 14. "Tell them I AM," Jehovah said To Moses, while earth shook with dread; And, smitten to the heart, At once above, beneath, around, All nature, without voice or sound, Replied,—"Oh Lord! Thou ART."

C. Smart. REAL PRESENCE.

We know from whence the Lord Jesus Christ took his flesh, even of the Virgin Mary. He being an infant was fed with her milk, he was nourished, he grew, he came to mau's age, he suffered persecution of the Jews, he was hanged on the tree, he was buried, he rose again the third day :- And what time it pleased him he ascended into heaven, he lifted up his body thither, from whence he shall come to judge the quick m crying for my loss, but that is not the case: I am the cup, or that is within the cup, how is it his blood?

> THE DEAD IN CHRIST. BY THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP DOANE, OF NEW JERSEY. From the Appendix to the Second Edition of the Reverend Thoma Hartwell Horne's "Manual for the Afflicted."

Lift not thou the wailing voice:
Weep not; 'tis a Christian dieth;
Up, where blessed Saints rejoice,
Ransomed now the sperif dieth. lansomed now the spirit flieth; High in heaven's own light she dwelleth, Full the song of triumph swelleth, Freed from earth, and earthly failing, Lift for her no voice of wailing.

Pour not thou the bitter tear: Heaven its book of comfort opeth; Bids thee sorrow not, nor fear, Humbly here in faith relying,
Peacefully in Jesus dying,
Heavenly joy her eye is flushing,
Why should thine with tears be gushing?

They who die in Christ are blest : Ours then be no thought of grieving: Sweetly with their God they rest, All their toils and troubles leaving: So be ours the faith that saveth, Hope that every trial braveth, Love that to the end endureth, And, through Christ, the crown secureth.

God is smiting us as a people, because as a people we have sinned. When I think of the scourge which ice "falsely so called," and they might have spent the quarter from whence it comes. From the burning vain, questioning, the time afforded to observe the climate of India it has passed over the mountains of But not so ; -- in all things they afford us a most Asia and the frosts of Russia: opposuit natura Alpemque bolt not so; -- in all things they arrord us a most respectful to the stopped till has reached neverque: but it would not be stopped till has reached neverque: officially lesson, and here we see the value of simple all, as opposed to those "vain babblings" which as opposed to those "vain babblings" which whenever the pride of man begins to exercise of the search of the manner in the many of the manner in which it was no longer given. The most raise of the search of the manner in which thin as opposed to those "vain babblings" which about the country, which is bound by every tie to spread about the country of the voice of heathen India

heaven, and to lift us high above the cavils and dis- at her hands the souls of these neglected heathens? I would advoate, of which so many (even good and and to run a level thence via Jerusalem to the Medi- And if anything, the latter in this view was a more putes which the Apostle points to as the mark of being "not spiritual, but carnal."—Charlotte Elizabeth. Wander in darkness, when we might have brough them preventing a proper and wise distinction being made. They tound the summit of the west bank evil condition than the former, even as the Apostle preventing a proper and wise distinction being made. to the light? -Rev. E. Burton, D.D.

SIN PAINFUL TO A BELIEVER. Every true believer can witness, that departing from wisdom and understanding, receive much utility and God is departing from peace. A serious Christian fruit of the present sorrow and affliction. - Bishop once asked a great backslider, whether he really had found more satisfaction in indulgence of his lusts, and the full swing of carnal pleasure, than he before had done in the profession of the Gospel, and in the hours he had formerly spent for God. He honestly anhe was not even untormented, but when in a state of the most intoxicated dissipation. It pleased God to restore him again, but not without such bitterness of soul as all the mad and foolish pleasures he had pursued, were but a poor compensation to him. They who leave "the Fountain of living waters, hew out unto themselves broken cisterns that can hold no water," or water only that can destroy them .- Ambrose

THE PRAYER-BOOK AND EXTEMPORE PRAYER. (From the Church Times.)

It is sometimes said of Church people, that they say their prayers but do not pray, alluding to their use of a prescribed form of prayer. Now it is not right to quarrel with our neighbours, because as we suppose this subject in sober seriousness and with a christian

many who frequent the sanctuary. They look at the as better, eave it to more able pens. When I have words as they are to be found in the Prayer-book, while

forth to seek his daily bread. Now, who perceives change of language, while what we pray for is the same.

not that, by removing the poor altogether from amongst Our Saviour Himself did not disapprove of forms of prayet, as He Himself prescribed a form and said, The difference of level between the two seas is over a us, we should greatly obscure this amazing exhibition? 'When ye pray say,"-and moreover that prayer, commentators tell us, is taken out of the Jewish Lithat trespass against us."

by His example recommended the use of prescribed forms, would require extempore prayer, of those whose imperfections and ignorance, might induce a fear that if left to themselves, they might pray amiss. X.

REVERENCE FOR THE HOUSE OF GOD. (From the Churchman.)

Holy Temple?"-For such must we regard every Lieut. Lynch, "saw a large, rounded turret-shaped and the dead; there he is now sitting on the right His service. Taking the authority of Holy Scripture | solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime; one hand of God. How then is the bread his body, and for our guide, we find every thing under the express mass of chrystalization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of command and instruction of God Himself, to His ser- it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed with much difficulty now weeping to think I should feel so much uneasiness These things, brethren, are therefore called Sacraon this account." After that I never heard her speak ments, because one thing is seen in them, and another So sacred was the place considered, none dared approach it irreverently! The Holy Shechinah beamed their place of departure, and brought back their boats Moses to put his shoes from off his feet, because the the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the place whereon he stood was holy ground, is that being Dead Sea was but seven hundred dollars. still—" The King of Glory—Immortal, Invisible!" change in God! Because "He took upon Him the elicited by the exploration; form of a servant, and condescended to our low estate" "The bottom of the northern half of this sea is al-But He also burst the gates of hell, and opened the chrystals. "everlasting doors," and entered the "King of Glory." The southern half of the sea is as shallow as the Great Head of the Church, as their High Priest, to our footsteps were coated with chrystalization. plead that atoning sacrifice, and offer the fragrance of "The opposite shores of the peninsula and the west His Holy name on their behalf! It is this Being coast present evident marks of disruption. whose infinite love has thus adapted the God Headwere, of old, greatly famed for astronomy, and for is now devastating the land, I am forcibly reminded of the Holy Unity—to our feeble and clouded capacities! the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for -Who is with His people when they come to worship, we have seen them-but cannot detect any living and justly claims the homage due His presence!

to Almighty (od, it must be stimulated by the living principle, the varm affections of the heart, as its basis.

"It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury, "that the distance from the top to the bottom of the Dead Sea,

The last dispensation, the Gospel scheme however hower must ccompany his genial rays, to effect the the height of Jerusalem above it." rence, as secognizing the presence of Almighty God in five.' was lacking. The causes we cannot here consider. If these fw hints should open the way hereafter to What is said, is undoubtedly true in regard to very examine he subject further, we may do so-or perhaps

PLAIN-DEALER.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA.

On their arrival at their destination their troubles mounted with true sailor skill and perseverence, and penny,

and leads the most unknown individual, when he goeth not in variety or novelty of phrases; requires not a miles. Within this distance Lieut. Lynch and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids, besides many others of less descent.

thousand feet The water of the Jordan was sweet to within a few turgies; our Saviour, said Dr. Porter, added nothing hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea of His own save these words, "As we forgive them, were devoid of smell, but bitter, salt, and nauseous.— Upon entering it, the boats were encountered by a extempore prayer, and can it be imagined that He who water, were encountering the sledge hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waters of an angry sea."

The party proceeded daily with their explorations, making topographical sketches as they went, until they reached the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited

"In passing the mountain of Uzdom, (Sodom,) we What constitutes a proper worship of God "in His unexpectedly and much to our astonishment," says Church to be that is set apart and duly consecrated to column, facing towards S.E., which proved to be of

from off the Mercy-seat, and man felt the presence of in as complete order as they received them at New his God !- and was the "Holy of Holies" where there York. They were all in fine health. This is a spewas visible manifestation rendered more so because it cimen of the skill, system, and discipline of the Amewas visible? Is not the same Divine Power spiritually rican Navy. No nation in the world has such a serpresent with His Church now? and when not, may vice. The time is coming, when it will give proofs we not suppose such presence withdrawn because of our of that fact palatable to the most dull understanding. unhallowed approach? That Being who commanded Thanks to the good management of Lieut. Lynch,

From the letters of Lieut. Lynch, quoted by Lieut. Though our dispensation is changed, I can conceive no Maury, we transcribe the following interesting facts

because His ineffable love was thus manifested—and most an entire plain. Its meridianal lines at a short He was scourged and spit upon by the concentrated distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The malice of hell, personated in man; we must remember deepest soundings thus far 188 fathoms, (1128 feet.) "it was their hour and the power of darkness." It Near the shore, the bottom is generally an incrustation was thus our Divine Redeemer "trod the wine press of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many alone."-Thus in agony He purchased our salvation! rectangular chrystals-mostly cubes-of pure salt.-"consenting unto death even the death of the cross." At one time Stellwager's lead brought up nothing but

Having overcome the power of darkness, He ascended northern one is deep, and for about one fourth of its on High, and took His seat at the right hand of God, entire length the depth does not exceed three fathoms, "till His foes shall be made His footstool." It is this (18 feet.) Its southern bed has presented no chrys-Divine Saviour who has thus opened a way of access tals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt, to the Heavenly Throne above-Who stands, the and when we landed at Uzdom, in the space of an hour

"There are unquestionably birds and insects upon

the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for we have seen them—but cannot detect any living thing within it; although the salt streams flowing into thing within it; although the salt streams flowing into John Williams, D. D.)

St. rau [Gal. II. 14.] the blessing in Advance, it was given by the promise made to Abraham, not by the Law given by Moses." "Again, although the Holy Ghost was given under the New. In the present of the salt streams flowing into John Williams, D. D.) I have been led to these remarks by observation of it contain salt fish. I feel sure that the results of this

swered he had not; and that so far from being happy, channels to the soul, convey that stimulating power, forms two submerged plains, an elevated and a deor as I would ay, that nutriment required by the soul. pressed one. The first, its southern parts, of slimy crushing weight of legal bondage, into the glorious li-When our blased Lord (who "knew what was in mud covered by a shallow bay; the last its northern berty of the sons of God; it cries as with the Lord's man") taught His disciples, in what manner was it? and largest portion, of mud and incrustations and own voice "Roll off the stone;" that is as Augustine By choosing smiliar objects, as adapted to illustrate, rectangular chrystals of salt—at a great depth with a explains it, "Take away the law, and proclaim grace." and thereby onvey to their minds the proper instruc- narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with Yet even here, there may be death through sin and tion. These examples of His teaching, afford many the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the disobedience. And this is the fourth death of hu-

that mind. I would suppose then our worship, or our plain at the bottom of the Dead Sea will not fail to "resurrection of damnation." love, as menfested in worship, to include reverence, remind the sacred historian of the 'slime pits' in the In spite then of grace, and light, and strength, and unity, and order, as requisite to true devotion. Reve- vale, where were joined in battle 'four kings with all the manifold mercies, gifts, and calls of God, hu-

"Heaven' first law," existing through all the works letters, believing that the interest of the subject will the Law of nature: to disobedience to the guidance of of God. Without these, I cannot conceive we have a excuse us in the eyes of our readers for abstracting so the written Law; to sinning against the Gospel's light true idea f what worship is constituted. My mind much space from politics. Lieut. Lynch's report will and ghostly strength; and humanity thus dies a fourhas often een painfully impressed with the thought, be eagerly awaited by the public. We wish the gal- fold death. they are uncharitable in thus judging. Let us discuss that many times, and in many places, this knowledge lant and accomplished officer a speedy and safe return

THE WORKINGS OF POPERY.

gone to the House of God, and observed some to enter behind him about £100,000 and a family of ten chil- spiritual death that is incurred by simply under the the clergyman is uttering them, and they may repeat with no aparent idea (though I judge not the heart) dren. About seventeen years before his death, two Gospel Law. Let us look at the former cases first, them after him, and yet not pray. This it must be of any dierence between it and the house of a friend; of his daughers had been received into the Ursuline and then speak of ourselves. Doubtless there was a admitted is a grievous fault; men ought to pray, as or, peradenture, one used for any public purpose- Convent at Black Rock, and as he was a Romanist resurrection even under the Law of Nature, and the well as to say their prayers. But then the individual when notnee was bent-no head bowed-when seats and a liberal one, he paid with each of them £1000, written Law, of the souls of those who through faithr who thus reproaches the Prayer-book man, ought to were takn boldly upright, and the Minister of Christ being £200 more than the sum usually demanded from obtained a good report, and looked to the recompense know that a man may listen to a prayer, and a prayer officiatig between God and his people, performs his any lady in their condition of life. With this payment of reward. But it was not a resurrection wrought by too in all respects most suitable to himself and yet not part of he Holy service—when he declares "the Lord it was conceived that all claims on the father or his virtue of either law, or by the individual for himself. is in Hs Holy Temple"-or the hymn of praise as- family were forever closed, and by the vow of poverty It was done, when it was done, by the alone power of Perhaps the extempore worshipper would act wisely cends o the Holy Three in One—that seat is kept!— the nuns became spiritually incapacitated from enjoy- Christ. Yet the instances in which it was done, were if he "inwardly digested" the objections which the The lead not bowed "to own that Christ is God"— ing any greater portion of this world's good. The fa- marked by an inferiority of gifts, such that the Lord Prayer-book man urges to his favourite mode of worThe fead not bowed to own that the fead not bowed to own the fead ship, to wit, that it puts it out of the power of the con- (or fear of Romish usage), the face averted from the draft of a will in which he referred to the fact of his the least in the kingdom of heaven was greater than gregation to pray. They may listen to the prayer of the minister, admire or condemn it, but this, and all ach a time or place!! This is no "fancy sketch"— his death his sons had several interviews with their within that new and glorious kingdom God has that the people can do, when listening to extempore and now what is the effect upon ourselves, or those sisters, whose natural feeling of affection for their faseriously note how I am affected: so the suddenest dividual were a monarch upon his throne, and thouevil, as it shall not unlooked-for, shall not go away sands crouched in vassalage before him. We allow utters the prayer, may have the usual effect of eloquence they discover a Church in "unity with itself?" Or crushing system of a monastic life, and they at once of our double death: the death of our birth guilt, and unthought of. If I find myself courageous and heathat when thought has busied itself in traversing the upon the animal feelings of the congregation, and may is it declared an imagination, or that which the Church admitted that "it was distinctly understood between the death of post-baptismal sin." cause them to shout and say amen, as members of the has lost!! Order sought for in military parades— them and their father, that the thousand pounds paid Can we doubt that there is for us a resurrection House of Commons cry hear, hear, for the like reason, odd societies—any where save in the House of God! by him on their respective admissions to the convent from the first? "Know ye not that so many as were property." At one of the interviews, however the death? Therefore we are buried with Him by Bapby her vows to do as her superiors ordered her." She added, however addressing her eldest brother,—"John, are regenerated," still, "there is no condemnation for began, and in their march to Lake Tiberias their boats

I give you every right and title that I have to my share them that believe and are baptised."

after thus yielding to the will of her spiritual superiors doubt it. 'she had no free will of her own," -that "her act was Resurrection, of which it may seem that we have been like the act of a dead person,"-and that the "opera- losing sight, but which have really kept constantly in tion of her vow was like the presentation of a pistol view comes very strongly in. For first, as the bodies by a highwayman." And one of the brothers relates of the three persons whom the Lord raised up, were in that, when he called at the convent gate on one occa- different stages of decay, so too are the souls of disosion during this unhappy period of slow torture, to see bedient Christians, in different stages of that downthe younger sister, he was told by the elder, "that ward progress, which ends in final dissolution. And she was unwell; that she had suffered much from the then moreover, as "our Redeemer raised the damsel censure of the bishop, and was undergoing punishment." in the house, the young man without the gate, and The brother adds, that when at last she was allowed to Lazarus in the tomb: so he still lies, dead in the come down, she had every appearance of having suffered both in body and in mind, and that she said, the gate whose sin has broken forth into the madness having "accidentally procured a book containing the of an open deed; he lies crushed under the mound of rules of her order, she had found therein that the pen- the tomb, who in the commission of sin, lies powerless alty awarded on the Continent for a serious crime was beneath the weight of habit." to be immured between two walls in a standing posture, Such in truth are the precise degrees of the spiritual parties had known to die from the punishment."

unrighteous deed which she was compelled to sign, in the examination of one's conscience to remember after long resisting the command of the abbesses, en- this, and to use it too, in settling and arranging the forced by corporeal punishment and mental torture, sad catalogue of one's offences; that woeful roll on was referred to the Bishop of the diocese. She ex- which the spirit's eye must gaze, till life, and with life, plained the case, the understanding with her father, the temptations too are ended. Secret sins, open offences, moral claims of her brothers, and her own desire to and habitual transgressions, these are the things from act as justice and equity seemed to demand. The which our souls must rise. And surely not with a Bishop glanced at a crucifix which stood near them; more awful emphasis could the great voice of Christ "Madam," he replied, "you must observe your vow of have sounded in the ears of Jairus's daughter, of the obedience." "It will, of course, be for a court of Widow's son, or even of Lazarus himself, than it must equity to decide," spiritedly rejoined the lady, "how sound in those of a soul conscious of its sins, to which far any deed executed by me in such circumstances it eries, I say unto thee arise; come thou forth from can be valid." The wily Bishop lost for moment his thy tomb of sin. It is the symbol of the trumpet of self-possession. "If these be your ideas, Madam," the final resurrection: "Blessed and holy is he that he exclaimed, "let me tell you, I have lawyers in my hath part in the first resurrection, over such the sefamily as well as yours, and this is too good a thing cond death hath no power." not to look after." In time, the Bishop did consult the lawyers of his family. The case was carried ulti- this chapter. They are full of thoughtfulness, and mately to the House of Lords. The case had been many are the suggestions that they give to Holy Medecided against the convent, but unfortunately, not ditation. upon the merits, but on a technicality. It seems that the elder sister, appalled by the array of physical and moral force to be found in the nunnery, where she is a but that he who had been four days dead might quit prisoner for life, dreading either present discipline or eternal perdition, adhered to her assignment, and the in their own names alone, joined her as a plaintiff in the case. It is against the laws of equity to present to the court two claimants of different rights against the same defendants. Miss M'Carthy might have sued in her own right, or the superiors might have sued the soul which lies dead within cannot rise. Well too in their own. But the House of Lords, on the motion did she rise and walk, for the soul raised from sin, of the Lord Chancellor, dismissed the Bill, on the ought not only to rise from the filth of its crimes, but ground that both rights could not be tried in the same process. It remains to be seen whether the convent will dare to come forward alone; but meanwhile the lesson is as instructive, as if a decision on the merits had been pronounced.

birit exists in our day: men "heap to themselves our martyr Bishops cry to us from their untimely the requisites of a holy and reverent worship. By and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, tried out. In the former humanity was left without of Christ; the Spirit deserted the letter, as the soul leaves the requisites of a holy and reverent worship. By and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, and fringed with luxuriances, while its waters are sweet, and fringed with luxuriances the soul leaves the requisites of a holy and the letter, as the soul leaves the requisites of a holy and the letter became truly dead," and the letter became truly dead," and the letter became truly dead, and the letter became truly dea the chers having itching ears,"—but let it be our prayer be kept humble, remembering that our Star—the of Jacob—shines to raise our view from earth to

We are all aure that to render an acceptable offering and very nearly on a level with the Mediterranean, better to be without either light or love, than to have

But in looking at this point, is there not danger of should measure the height of its banks, the elevation supplies them both. It gives as the Law gave, only others being po little considered? It is like gazing of the Mediterranean, and the difference of level be- in clearer and higher forms, and enforced by more at the sun, and deeming his presence all that is neces- tween the bottom of the two seas, and that the depth awful sanctions, rules and laws of guidance. But it sary to gladde the face of nature, while the refreshing of the Dead Sea should also be an exact multiple of gives what the law gave not, inward strengthening, and spiritual power. And thus it completes both Natural desired object So in our worship of the Holy God
—outward things, operating through the senses, as

Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Religion and the written Law. It is itself indeed a Lieut. Lynch, "is that the bottom of the Dead Sea resurrection: for it raises up the religion of Nature valuable hins for our guide, as showing the constitu-tion of the nind, and the necessary requirements of "The slimy coze," says Lieut. Maury, "upon that occurs, there will be no other resurrection than the

manity persists in spiritually dying by the act of sin. His "house of peager?" Unity, as necessary to the Church (the body of Christ) as one—" Order as Instructive article, with its extracts from Lieut. Lynch's one. The birth guilt passes on to transgression of

But is there not in all these cases a spiritual resurrection? For let us remember that the second and third do not apply to us. We live not under the natural Law nor yet the Law of Moses: and therefore There died in 1843 a merchant in Cork, leaving we are concerned only with the birth guilt, and the

were the only sums they were to receive out of his baptised into Jesus Christ, were baptised into His younger sister, on being informed that her father had tism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from left no will, significantly remarked that, "in that case the dead by the glory of the Father, even so, we also she was sure the convent would set up a claim to a should walk in newness of life." Here then is our share for herself and her sister, and she was bound first resurrection. A resurrection in which although

of the assets, to divide among my four younger bro- Do we hope that this first resurrection will be the thers; and blame yourself if the convent ever get a only one that we shall need? Alas I few, if any, are the instances in which baptismal innocence is thus But convents even in the nineteenth century have preserved. Few, if any, are the cases in which the seman, and woman by woman, and child by child,—we of prayer, but to Hypocrites.

If Satan ever laughs, it must be at hypocrites,—

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If Satan ever lau fearful means, both moral and physical, of enforcing cond spiritual death is not incurred, by lapses into they are the greatest dupes he has; they serve him better than others and receive no wages. Nay, what is still more after the greatest dupes he has; they serve him allotments, his own mercies:—and then only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and to pray in reality, but which neither extempore prayer, allotments, his own mercies:—and then nor a prescribed and known form of worship can give. Same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Saviour allotments, his own trials, his own mercies:—and then nor a prescribed and known form of worship can give. Same. The Bible furnishes many proofs that in order to lose the sepulchreform which the Lord if we dare to close the sepulchreform which the Lord if we dare to close the sepulchreform which the Lord if we dare to close the sepulchreform which the Lord in the pressure either of moral or physical and known form of worship can give. Same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Saviour allotments, his own mercies:—and then only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is beautiful and only do we reach the climax of what is a climatic and interview, the more enduring spirit of the younger if we dare to close the sepulchre from which the Lord sister also sunk under the application of bodily punish- hath bidden the stone be rolled off. It is no easy ment and spiritual threats, and she too, executed a deed thing indeed, to rise from that dread spiritual death. assigning the legal rights, which she could not enjoy, The pardon of these sins must be sought in deep reto the convent. The eldest sister states that subdued pentance, in shamefaced confession, in shuddering and broken-spirited as she was, she signed the deed abandonment and in holy discipline. Yet pardon and "with the greatest pain," having "cried all night long," resurrection may be had, and we may not dare to

in opposition to that of her deceased parent; that And here the spiritual teaching of these miracles of

and fed on bread and water,—and that in some cases death of sin. Not as if there could be no subdivision The younger sister, who has since repudiated the great classes. And it would seem to be a great help

Two quotations from the venerable Bede shall close

"The Lord raises the damsel lying in the inner chamber with a very easy cry, saying, 'damsel arise;' the prison of the tomb, He groaned in spirit, He was troubled, He shed tears. In proportion then as the uperiors of the convent, not daring to go into court death of the soul presses the more heavily, so much the more ardently must the fervour of the penitent press forward. The crowd also is cast out before the damsel is raised; for if a crowd of worldly thoughts be not cast out first from the hidden parts of the heart also to make advances in good works; and soon it is

> * Bishop Bull's Harmonia Apostolica Chap. xi. Sec. 6. I cannot forbear to add as confirmatory of the view laid down, some passages from this Chapter. "The Holy Ghost was given under the Law, but not from the Law-and hence is called by St. Paul [Gal. iii. 14.] 'the blessing of Abraham,' not of

cases in advance. F. PLEES.

raised from the dead Lazarus, who had been four days one family, one warm-hearted, simple-minded, deeplyin the grave. But the deeper the death of the soul, loving brotherhood. so much the more intense should be the fervour of Men testify their grief at the loss of this unity, by voice. But here also we must observe that a public no part of our design to discuss in this place the prinraised from the tomb was known to many nations!"

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g Date.		v.			1 US 21000	UII	za Lesson
A	Oct.	15.		M, E,	Ezek.	14, 18,	Lu.1v.39 Gal. 1.
M		16	Latimer and Ridley burnt	E.	"	8,	Luke 2. Gal. 2.
T	**	17		M,	. "	9. 10,	Luke 3. Gal. 3.
w	**	18.	ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST. {	M, E,	Ecclus.	51,	Luke 4. Gal. 4.
T	"	19,		M. E.			Luke 5. Gal. 5.
F	**	20.		M,	"	13. 14.	Luke 6. Gal. 6.
S	**	21.	English of the series		**	15.	Luke 7. Ephes. 1.
A	45	22	and the state of t	M, E.	Ezek.	20.	Luke 8. Ephes. 2

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 12, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two Collections, -out of the Four provided for, -shall be made annually in aid of the Fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese, the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice, that the next Collection for this special purpose, the fund for the extension of Missions, is fixed for Sunday the 15th October next, being the Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE CHURCH.

that there are many—in communion with the Anglican ties of government, political peculiarities, or any sort Branch of the Church Catholic, who take the same of national prejudices and distinctions. There can be one-sided and deceptive view of the unity of the Middle no doubt that this high tone of affectionate sympathy Ages, which is expressed in the writings of the mis- prevails-if we may be allowed so to speak-"with guided Mr. Frederick W. Faber, published by him demonstration of the spirit and power." How is the before his apostacy to the country of the country of England enamoured are they of the cordial hospitality of the and the Church in the United States? We regard monastic refectory, that they forget—in a sort of ro- and entertain each other as brethren. To borrow an mantic excitement—to ask themselves whether the illustration from the familiar marvel of ancient story services of the Convent-chapel supplied a provision Church feeling is the treasure cast into the chasm equally ample and nourishing for the wants of the between monarchy and republicanism, and—so far as admire is the warmhearted welcome which the way- closed. faring man, in those days, never failed to receive when If the love of the brotherhood be not in the Church, we call to mind that the only Inns, then, were Religious Houses; and that, in these cloistered retreats, ought to blame ourselves in a great measure for this to confess that we think if it were so now, there would disperse the gathering storm. be more of happiness, and less of distress and sorrow in the world than there is. The spirit of these friendly customs was, doubtless, that of Christian brotherhood; but they were not Scripture unity. That must be founded upon, and identified with the TRUTH. What pertinence, then, is there in Mr. Faber's lament-the tone of which (to our ears) unity which we have lost !"

not to the conventual rules and the monastic fraternity appointment;—and we can affirm without hesitation, of the Middle Ages; neither is it to the use of an universal Liturgy in a language, of which all, but a contemporaries, which we have reason to know express very few were totally ignorant; it is not to this kind of the feelings generally prevalent in this city. uniformity and agreement that we must refer for a pattern of the "Brotherhood of the Church." It is to a previous age that we must go back.

Horne, with the warmth and earnestness of one who 27th ult. On the motion of Judge Burnet, it was is engaged upon a favourite topic-" there was a time, resolved to pay Bishop Onderdonk \$2,500, until the and it is pleasing to look back to it, when a Christian, further orders of the Convention. We have not time furnished with proper credentials from his bishop, to notice any of the other proceedings. might travel through the world, from east to west, and from north to south, and be received into communion with his brethren in any part of the globe then known." That was a time when the sublime prayer of Jesus Christ for the unity of his disciples seemed to bemore than in our contentious days-not only recorded in the written Gospel, but graven on the hearts of his professing followers. Offences arose, it is true; enough to testify to man's hardness of heart; but not enough to vex and rend the Church of Christ. It was a bappy, blessed time whilst it lasted, though the wrath of man-be it said with sadness!-did not suffer it to last long. The perfectness of this concord was grievously marred many years before the outbreak of the Arian heresy provoked the convening of the Council of Nice, and its temporery triumph was consummated in the exile of Athanasius. Those bright and pleasant years to which we allude exhibit to us Institute, on Monday first. We understand that many the period of the Church's nearest approximation to interesting articles have already been received by the unsullied purity; and-though divisions were from the beginning—the faithful were numerous, and the sects were small; the Catholic Creed was supreme, whilst the symbols of error were comparatively power-Christendom was one. It was not the falsely-called "unity" of Romish centralization,-the swallowing-up admission, and the diversified attractions of the exhiof everything by one avaricious, domineering power,for each bishop was independent. It was not, on the other hand, the expediency-compact of parties widely differing in their views; for bishops, priests, and people, all agreed in thinking the same thing. It was the

* One can scarcely fail to notice the corespondence as well grees of sin, as between the same degrees, and the different lengths of the periods intervening between their deaths and re-Thus the sins of the young innocent girl must be maiuly those of the heart; in the young man they will have broken forth in overt acts; in the mature person, they will have settled strongly into habits.

"Now the maid arose straightway, because when Spirit. The dwelling-place of the Most High was by the secret thought of sin are conscious of bringing whose affections all centred in one point,—the TRUTH. death to themselves. The Lord signifying that such The traveller, though he visited far distant lands, still He brings to life again, raises the daughter of the felt himself tenderly embraced by the arms of his synagogue. But others by committing the very evil spiritual mother; and found in every place his own in which they delight, carry their dead as it were church, priest, altar, and home. In every region without the gates, and to shew that He raises these, where the Gospel had taken root, his Bishop's com-He raised the widow's son without the gates. But mendatory letter was an unfailing passport; more some also by habits of sin bury themselves as it were, than this he needed not, to find in every brother's and become corrupt; and to raise these also the grace house companionship, refreshment, comfort, and rest. of the Saviour is not wanting; to intimate which He Before the Lord's altar there was but one people,

penitence. Hence He raises with a gentle voice the the anxiety which they evince to devise a substitute maid* who lay dead in the room, the youth who was for it. It is a strong yearning after the revival of this carried out He strengthens with many words, but to kindly intercourse and communion, which has led to raise him who had been dead four days, He groaned in the establishment or promoted the continuance of His spirit, He poured forth tears and cried with a loud many of our friendly and benevolent associations. It is calamity needs a public remedy. Slight offences seek ciples of Free-Masonry and Odd-Fellowship; but it to be blotted out by a secret penitence. The maid is quite certain that the Church speaks quite as dislying in the house riscs again with a few witnesses.— tinctly as they do—to say the very least—about the The youth without the house is raised in the presence duty of brethren dwelling together in unity, and of man of a great crowd who accompanied him. Lazarus helping his fellow-man. And the Church has this supreme, yea infinite advantage over every merely human society, that she is Christ's instrument, and bears Christ's commission, for bringing our divided and contentious world to peace and good-will. If manand generally would hear the message of the Church, and had drunk deep of her charitable spirit, we should need no other association, of course. The most holy and the most venerable of all associations—the divine association of God's elect-would then do all the work of love in God's own way, and heal the Marah of bitterness and selfishness in mens' hearts, with the sweetening cross of Christ. It will be objected that the influence of the Church is partial. True: but though it be partial, yet-if the Church be, as she is, God's instrument; her influence may be partial, but it would be impiety to say that it is unequal to the work of general reconciliation. Churchmen have doubted whether they would be doing a good thing in joining a promiscuous association for purposes which the Church herself has in view. We do not take upon ourselves to resolve this doubt; let every man labour to keep his conscience clear as to this matter in the sight of God. But this we say: that no sincere Churchman can doubt for a moment that he is pursuing the true happiness and concord of men, by strenu-First Page.

Original Poetry — Epigramma. The Common-Place Book. The Prayer-Book and extempore Prayer.

Reverence for the House of God. Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea.

The borders of Canaan.

"It is too late."

The workings of Popery. The Spiritual Resurrection. Fourth Page.

Poetry.—Oh what a world this might be.

Megacles or the candidate for Fame The borders of Canaan.

"It is too late."

The workings of Popery. The Spiritual Resurrection. Fourth Page.

Poetry.—Oh what a world this fully maintaining this association at least; whether we take part or not in the support and advancement of any other.

The world-be it confessed with sorrow-is far very far indeed, from primitive unity. But is the brotherhood of the Church-even in its present crippled condition-no more than a mere theory, or-as some would have it-a dream? We may move hither and thither over many a remote tract on the surface of this broad earth, and yet find ourselves within reach of the Church's ministrations, and by the side of our brethren in Christ. Not only has the Church, of late years, been signally blessed with spiritual vigour and prosperity, but there is a continual increase in the number of those earnest, unworldly Church people, who think that the brotherhood of the Church—the being baptized by one spirit into one body-is a most sacred bond of union which ought to There may be a few persons-we do not believe subsist, and to be cherished, without regard to varie-We can feel and admit that there is much to reciprocal kindness is concerned—the great gulph is

he applied for admission at the Convent-gate. When now, the same absorbing, conspicuous and sublime the weary traveller obtained—almost without asking The lamp of the Jewish sanctuary was to be supplied —all that he needed—shelter, food, repose; we do with oil taken from the olive—the emblem of gentlenot feel ourselves moved, certainly, to say much for ness and peace. May we lay this parable to heart, modern usages in this respect. That the traveller, when controversial heat is likely to be inflamed into whithersoever he went, was always sure to find a home, the acerbity of faction, and when the miserable Shibthis is a picture which must give pleasure even to an boleth of party spirit rises to our lips. One kind austere and censorious mind. We are not ashamed thought on THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE CHURCH may

> " Hi motus atque hæc certamina tanta Pulveris exigui jactu composta quiescunt."

PROFESSORSHIP OF LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Our readers would observe in our last publication seemeth to sound like the premonitory whisperings of the recantation which he has made—"This is the and British Canadian, upon the recent appointment to this important Professorship. Our mind from the very No! it is not to this most defective "unity;" it is first—was made up in regard to the equity of the that we entirely concur in the observations of our two

NEW YORK DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Diocese of New York, "There was a time"-says the excellent Bishop assembled in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday the

> THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION. In another column will be found the copy of an Address by the Orangemen of British North America to her Majesty the Queen, together with the gracious acknowledgment of the same. From the latter document it will be seen, that the constitutional loyalty of this important body, is better appreciated by the have thus much of the effect of open seats; the dis-Sovereign and her advisers, than it is by the Legislative authorities of this Colony.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. It will be seen from an Advertisement in another column, that the exhibition of specimens of art, -new inventions-and samples of manufactures by Mechanics &c., of Canada, takes place in the Hall of the nmittee, and that there is every prospect that the exhibition will be creditable to our city, and conducive to the advancement of art and science in the Province. Sincerely do we trust that the Institute less in their influence, and limited in their acceptation. will receive a large accession of funds from this source; and considering the extremely moderate terms of bition, we cannot question that such will be the case.

SICKNESS IN THE HURON DISTRICT.

We are concerned to learn that this hitherto healthy District of Western Canada, has lately been visited with Ague and Dysentery. Nine, chiefly children, of England burying ground in Stratford. In the same awaken the tones of another, by the sympathy of eyeplace on the 30th ult., Mr. Hulett, a Congregational and ear, and our worship would be exhibited to those just left out them figures, the book would have taken!" Minister, died of the Dysentery after a fortnight's illness, and there are scarcely any in the town that have was intended to be heard, and seen, and joined in. It to whom the "figures" are distasteful. Research and Ditton,

CORRESPONDENCE NOTES OF AN EXCURSION IN THE UNITE) STATES. (Addressed to the Editor.)

New York, September 1st, 1848. My DEAR FRIEND, - I am still here. I find so many things to interest me, that I almost fear I shall weary ou with the multiplicity of my notes and comments. my last I spoke somewhat of Trinity Church. I now proceed to Grace Church. This s a splendid fice of white marble, situated on Broidway, some distance west of Trinity. In its interior it is a little too shewy and kaleidoscopic in its colours, and you regret to see the excessive upholstery-work of the seats and the names of their owners engraven onsilver plates on the pew-doors. Still there are fine joints about building. The rose-windows are stricing. The tracery of the other windows is flamboyant, richly worked in stone. The little tabernacled piches both within and without the church, have becoming figures within them of our Lord and His Apostles. Even the Bishop of Norwich, you will have observed of late, approves of statuary in churches. The organ presents sort of miniature Carbodral fagado, not of a dark ood colour, as is usual, but white, through inte-stices in which the gilt pipes appear. The services are celebrated at fald-stools and letterns within thechancel. This Church with its Rectorial Residence attached, of good ecclesiastical character, corresponding with that of the sacred building itself, offers to the eye a fine picture of parochial completeness, such as one

would desire to see everywhere wherever there is a The proximity of the Priest's house to the church is attended with many advantages. It faciliates his obedience to the laws and rubrics which he ha bound himself to observe. For instance, he can always easily solemnize holy matrimony within the valls of the church, as the Church directs. And more important than all, it renders the restoration of the Daily Prayers, which the Church also commands him o use, matter of little difficulty. He has but to tansfer his family prayers from the parlour to the Hose of Prayer, and the thing is done. The massive iron railing in front of Grace Church and its rectory house, is very noble and durable-looking. I have been told that the congregation lately completely furnished for their rector the interior of the newly-erected parsonage, at an expense of £2500. His annual stipend, I have understood, raised wholly from the congregation,

There are several presbyterian places of worship built in very close imitation of our churches. I actually found myself within one, lately, without my being aware of the error, until I perceived the absence of the altar. The stained glass of the windows, and the rich, beautiful carving of the seats and screens, gave the interior quite a church-look. There is on one of the Squares, a wild, nondescript Norman structure, with two irregular and dissimilar towers, one high, and the other low, with very large transparent windows in them, enabling you to look through and through them: this, on inquiry, I found to be a place of worship of the Brownists, or Independents. At Brooklyn I have Christian symbol conspicuously upon it. The Ro- process of "organizing" in my next. manists have not as yet assumed much magnificence in the exteriors of their places of worship here. I do not recollect noticing one with a tower.

ernatural light and brightness upon the clergy officiating below, upon the sacred vessels, and other enrichments of the altar. The effect, amid the gloom of and has somewhat of the nature of a stage contrivance, and consequently seems discordant with the religion of our Lord. I reverence, as you know, the antient adornments of churches. I love the

" bright radiance and collateral light" of religiously conceived and religiously executed windows. I think, in one sense, they fulfil that beautiful prediction respecting the Church-" Behold, I will lay thy stones with fair colours, and thy foundations with sapphires; and I will make thy windows of But the ingenuity referred to is one which agates." shocks my sense of what is right. Indeed it reminds one of the contrivance of the clever Romish Bishop in Ireland, who, on several occasions, to the admiration of his beholders, produced the effect of a halo above his head, by so placing a tub of water that an image of the sun was reflected from its surface to the wall of the chancel, forming a quivering nimbus just above the episcopal chair.

The architect of the admirable Cathedral of Fredericton is settled lately in New York, and an advance in the science of strictly correct church architecture and are well acquainted with. It is earnestly to be hoped arrangement, is sanguinely looked forward to by the friends of the Church, under his direction. By the way, I do not observe in the churches here the great square-pews which are so common with us. Every one, it is to be hoped, knows now that pews are a modern usage, and usurpation of church-room. But square-pews with seats running all round are peculiarly novel, and productive of much loss of space and especial confusion. A congregation scattered about a we have as yet,—but this, of course, as a text-book in church in square-pews is a scene of disorder, looking but little like the well-compacted phalanx which every congregation of the Church of our Saviour ought to appear-little like a serried band marching Zionward, εὐσχημονως και κατα ταξιν,—their faces like their hearts all one away.

The pews here are, for the most part, long and narrow, containing only one seat, and this seat so situated that persons sitting on it, or kneeling from it, have always their faces up the church: hence the congregations when assembled have an orderly appearance, with none turning their backs to the officiating priest, while he is addressing them. These long narrow seats advantage, however, being, first, that each seat being Church Review (a Quarterly obtaining a high reputaprivate property, and only one or two perhaps out of tion here) by Dr. Jarvis, on the assumed supremacy a family present, the church too often exhibits an of the Bishop of Rome, in answer to a Dr. Kendrick empty look; and secondly, that the church only ac- a popular Romanist writer in these parts. This article you know already, is a near relative of our own Sheriff Church Society, so happily instituted under your Lordshippers present, let them be ever so few, naturally Jarvis. The "Introduction," which I just now recluster together, up towards the officiating minister. ferred to, contains, as you are aware, very elaborate Thus, even when there are not more worshippers present than would half fill the church, the object of the and laborious research. Here is a story which I was church is better answered, than it is when persons are told in reference to these tables:—A book-pedlar, dotted about, one here and another yonder; the object whose home was in the neighbourhood of the Doctor's of the church being that there should be common, united, social, family prayer, whenever the people meet together;—that the heart, and face, and voice of one production of so learned a man would go off well Christian should kindle up the heart, and face, and among his customers; but to the dismay of the poor voice of another Christian. By a principle of our nature this would be effected, were the worshippers of his wares-magazines and sixpenny pamphletsbrought close together, and, instead of concealing and and become too indolent, or too incapable, to investiburying themselves down low behind the panels of gate theological subjects beyond the veriest superpews, were they made to show themselves, and taught ficies, did not take to these books at all. Returning to use their prayer-books,—to speak out in the res- to the learned author, after some weeks of travel, he ponses, and prayers, and amens, with audible and loud swings off his pack from his wearied shoulders, and voices, the warmth of one soul would then soon kindle lays the unsold parcel upon the Doctor's table, adding warmth in another soul—the tones of one lip would as he points to it with a degree of vexation and impa-

necessary that it should be niled with neavenry bread, that is made partaker of the Divine Word, and of the described now much of the traditions of our teachers," say they, "away with much sickness in this part of the country, onsiderably one pulse of life, which throbbed in one pulse of life, whic the Rev. Mr. Hickie's Mission, about two nonths since, pews, and from the scattered, isolated, irregular way pews, and from the scattered, isolated, irregular way when the Bishop was around in his second Confirmain which the people are allowed to sit and kneel. They have a work to do which is unacceptable to the the death of the soul. For there are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts by the general sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness and the sacred unison of hearts are some, who only the quiet stillness are some hundred and five, notwithstanding, presented themselves, and became participators of the holy rite.—

Common prayer is thus, even in the courts of the age, but which the age, not the less, requires, and must submit to, if it would improve.

Lord's House—even in the midst of thee, O Jerusa—
lem!—metamorphosed into separate, private prayer;

It is, however, one cheering sign of the present each worshipper, buried and hidden in the recesses of times, that books of deep divinity, and books that aim a pew, (making the church, during the time of prayer, to restore a relish for a deep divinity, circulate so look even more empty than it is,) thinking only of largely as they do. Palmer's "Treatise on the Church himself, centred wholly in himself. This is, indeed, fitting devotion for the closet or the bed-side, but not the publishers. Both volumes of "Manning's Serfor the open church. There, it is manifest, the noble, mons" (reprints), have had a large sale. Also all embracing Liturgy and Litany were never intended "Trench's Notes on the Parables," a New York edito be reduced, as in too many instances they are re- tion. "Hawkstone" has already gone through five duced, to a monotonous dialogue between the clergy- American editions. The "Anglo-Catholic Library," man, and that popular representative, called in modern and "Library of the Fathers," are subscribed to pretty language, a clerk.

I have often recommended as an improvement in the case of a large, square-pew, the running of a seat English divinity. Stanford & Swords are the great with a back across its centre: you thus retain as Church publishers—the Rivingtons of New York; much room as before, and have the additional advan- their shelves and counters groan with the best Engtage of all sitting, and kneeling, and standing one way, lish books. (A register, I may here add, of the clergy bolizing unity and one-mindedness, -and also you always have your face towards the officiating clergyman, which, I think, is only seemly.

At the Church of the Annunciation, I have heard the Bishop of Ohio preach. I was pleased to observe that although it was only an ordinary evening service, he wore his rochet and chimere. Within the chancel rail, however, in the sedilia, I noticed the strange mixture of a clergyman in his surplice sitting side by side with or a dergyman in his surplice sitting side by side with any ecclesiastical or academical vestment on at all over it. This Bishop has lately been instrumental in the formation of a new society called the "Evangelical Knowledge Society," somewhat resembling the late "Evangelical Alliance Society," of London, only to be confined, I believe, to the Church. This new society of the Bishop of Ohio, if it continues to exist, is likely I fear to be a fruitful source of discord and schism in the United States' Church. Its object, in effect, is to mbine in a party or visible society those who hold the Bishop's sentiments. Plans of this sort, have, as every body knows, in past ages of the Church's history, been prolific of wide-spread evil. Take, for instance, opery, or the enforcing, nolens volens, upon all Catholic Churches, the usages and dogmas of the one particular Roman Church, i. e., the Church in Italy :cannot we trace to this, nearly all the schisms and disunions that at this moment exist among Christians in the world? In like manner it will be well hereafter, if painful differences, and discords, and strifes in the United States' Church be not traceable up to the institution of this society, The Church of the United States, like its mother Church in Great Britain, is, by its articles and terms of communion, a comprehensive Church, never drawing the line between brother and brother, which the Bishop of Ohio has attempted to draw. She would bless rather than curse. She would unite rather than divide. She would embrace rather han repel, -committing the separation of the tares rom the wheat to Him that judgeth rightcously. For the peace of the Church, I sincerely pray, and, on relection, I think most people will join me in the prayer, that the designs of this novel society may be frustrated

and brought to nought. At the Chapel of the University of New Yorkwhich is arranged with a mountainous central pulpit, and nothing else, but pews, it being intended as a preaching-room for Presbyterian purposes,-I heard Dr. Tyng, the rector of St. George's Church, -who is organizing an additional congregation to occupy shortly noticed a Socinian meeting-house, with the sacred a new church erecting not far off. I will explain the

I regret that I have not yet been able to reach, on the present occasion, the Chapel of the Theological Institution: but the Daily Service continues to be so-I have observed in some churches here a concealed lemnized there, with strict conformity to order. The Holy Table, for the purpose of throwing a sort of stitution, and bears there, as, to my certain knowledge tinguished character in these States, an enviable reputation. "Your paper,"-thus I again and again have a chancel, must be doubtless striking; but I question the propriety of such an arrangement. It is too studied, judgment is truly valuable,—"Your paper is one which we always look for, and read."

"The Church of the Holy Communion" is one which is generally and deservedly visited by strangers coming here. It is a model of good order in the solemnizing of the Divine offices. The seats are all free. The prayers are read in the chancel. The font is near the south door. The organ is in the north transept on the floor of the church (there being no galleries), where also the choir are placed, thus stationed in a natural position at the head of the congregation, the musical portion of whose worship they lead, At the back of the altar is a rich tabernacled reredos, in a recess of which rests a large open Bible. This church is not very large. It was erected at the sole charge of a widow-lady in memory of her husband. Its cost was £8750. The Holy Communion is administered in this church every Sunday. Here I had the privilege of hearing the celebrated Dr. S. F. Jarvis preach a solid, nutricious sermon. His learned "Introduction to Church History," which was re-published in England soon after its publication here, you that his valuable life may be spared to continue the work "according to that beginning." What an honour will it be to the Church of the United States, if it shall be the source after all, whence shall issue that which has now been for so long a time a desideratum among protestant theologians, viz., a History of the Church, written by a Churchman, in a Church Spirit.

Palmer's little book is the only thing of the kind that Palmer's little book is the only thing of the kind that the science of Theology is altogether too slight a sketch. How lamentable, when one reflects upon it, that our young clergy and other students, should have been so long dependent on Presbyterians for information on the history of the Church-on Mosneim, for instance, a Presbyterian; and now of late, in addition, on Neander, another Presbyterian: men who cannot be expected to have a clear view of the Church. So, for lack of a good history of the Continental Reformation, by a Churchman writing in a Church-spirit, how greedily people have been gulping down of late, Mr. Merle's book, with all its flimsiness and secta-

By the way, I read an article lately in the Hartford odates about one-half the number that its walls is full of matter, and very interesting. Dr. Jarvis, as house, undertook to dispose of a number of copies of the "Introduction," confidently persuaded that the

necessary that it should be filled with heavenly bread, hat is made worther of the Divine Ward and the Divine Ward and of the Divine Ward and of the Divine Ward

Appleton's Book Establishment is full of the richest visiting New York, is kept at Stanford & Swords', so that a clergyman can always learn whether there are any brethren of his diocese in town.) Then, there are Wiley and Putnam, each now having a separate establishment, and both connected with houses in London. There are, of course, many other admirable book-stores where you can while away hours. Indeed, as I have said of churches, so I may add of book-shops, a visit here is the next thing to a visit "home." Doyle's, in abounds with books suited to the tastes of "all deno-

minations." There is just now much excitement among the Irish of New York, on the subject of the threatened rebellion in Ireland. An Irish brigade is said to be organized for the invasion of Canada. I am afraid that there is a system of political swindling at work. Some knaves, I think, are making capital out of the childish excitability of the Irish, and are reaping a golden harvest from the patriotic fanaticism that distinguishes that curious people. Some cunning fellows have taken a leaf out of the book of Mr. O'Connell in this respect. The steamers come in, bringing certain intelligence of the capture of the "King of Munster," and of the vigour and power of the Government. Immediately anonymous letters are put out, and believed in preference, giving direct contradictions to this intelligence, and containing the most transparent and monstrous fabrications. This is to keep up the interest. And to impress people at a distance, the names of persons are paraded in print as chairmen and presidents of meetings, who were never at them. The young Emmett's name is thus permitted to be used ad captandum vulgus. Personally, I am told, he is indifferent to the movement, though his name appears among the contributors of money. The native-born Americans of Irish parentage, I am assured, are too shrewd to take much interest in these meetings. The shows to he the principal sympathizers.

The day appointed for the opening of the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of England. So striking and rapid is the change that the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Church of the mind cannot (while it contemplates the Ch persons are paraded in print as chairmen and presi-

rill hereafter be able to account satisfactorily to the onors, and to declare with a clear conscience that the same really reached Ireland. There is a person figuring away at these meetings as a brother of the convict Mitchell, in Bermuda,—probably as much his brother, as those two stout, fat, sleek, nondescript vagabonds, who cheated us out of our dollars in Toronto, some time back, were really "brothers of the Hospice de Saint Bernard," as they represented them-

selves to be.
You shall hear from me again shortly; but I fear I A. C. Yours always, weary you.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA: DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the follow-

ing:—
A thank offering, to be applied to the fund for the Widows' and Orphans', through the Rev. H. J. Grasett, one guinea—£1 5s. 9d.
For the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, £1 4d., as a thank offering from a Lady, on the recovery from a severe iliness, through the Rev. Charles Leycester Ingles.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

At a meeting held at Frank's Hotel, Woodstock, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1848, it was unanimously resolved, that John George VanSittart Esq., do take the chair, and Edmund Deedes, Esq., do act as

Mr. VanSittart, in taking the chair said, he believed he usual course was for the chairman to explain the ob the usual course was for the chairman to explain the object of the meeting—he would do so in a very few words. "The Lord Bishop of this Diocese, the ecclesiastical superior of our church, having visited our congregation for the purpose of performing a holy rite attached to his exalted office, a very natural wish has been expressed on the part of many to offer to his Lordship some testimony of recreat end gratifular, his eminent station and conof respect and gratitude—his eminent station and consistent course demand the one, while his ready attention to our peculiar wants, and untiring energy and able exerions throughout his Diocese may well claim the other;

Moved by George W. Whitehead, Esq., seconded by

Mr. Edward Elliot,

That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese having visited
Woodstock for the purpose of holding a confirmation, the
congregation of St. Paul's Church embrace the opportunity offered them to present his Lordship an address of
respect and congratulation. Which resolution was carried Moved by Edmund Deedes, Esq., seconded by D. G.

Miller, Esq.,
That the following address be read and adopted.
The address was then read, and the resolution carried.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO My Lord,—We, the congregation of St. Paul's Church at Woodstock, beg to address your Lordship on the occasion of this your pastoral visit, to perform those importa duties pertaining to your episcopal office, and to which-our Church is so much indebted for her prosperity.

The exertious which, under the blessing of Divine Pro-

vidence, your Lordship has made and directed, since your last visit to this congregation, have been the cause of much increase to the good and honour of our Church; and it is matter of unfeigned satisfaction to perceive that the

ment of great usefulness.

It is to this source, aided by your Lordship's ready and cordial concurrence that we feel ourselves indebted for the advantage of an assistant Minister in this widely ex-

And from the same source, under Providence, we con-

fidently hope for many more extended benefits to the Diocese over which your Lordship so ably presides.

That your Lordship may long be spared to fill the holy office that God has assigned you, and that you may retain unimpaired health and happiness until you receive a crown of glory, is the sincere wish and earnest prayer of your Lordship's your faithful and abadiant correction. of your Lordship's very faithful and obedient servants. Signed on behalf of a meeting of the congregation of

JOHN G. VANSITTART, Church-warden, EDMUND DEEDES, Secretary. Woodstock, 18th September, 1848.

Moved by Col. G. W. Whitehead, seconded by D. G.

Miller, Esq.,
That the said address be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on the part of this meeting representing the congregation of St. Paul's--and carried. Moved by Mr. M. W. Prnyn, seconded by Mr. Thomas

That the Chairman, J. G. VanSittart, Esq., Richard That the Chairman, J. G. vansittart, Esq., Elenard Foquett, Esq., Church warden, and Henry Finkle, Esq., form a Committee. with the Secretary, to present the address to his Lordship.

Who accordingly waited upon his Lordship at the hour he was pleased to appoint, and upon presenting the address, received the following very pleasing

REPLY: Woodstock, 18th Sept., 1848.

Gentlemen,—It is very pleasing to me to receive such a testimony of your kindness, on this my periodical visitation to your prosperous parish and rising city, for the purpose of confirming the youth of the congregation of St. Paul's Church.

We have indeed much reason to be thankful to

St. Paul's Church.

We have, indeed, much reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the edifying and interesting service of yesterday, when so goodly a band of young Christians came forward to profess their faith in Christ crucified, and to renew with willing hearts their baptismal engage-ments. It was a most beautiful spectacle to men and

angels.
While thankful for the kind and affectionate manner in which you remember my services I freely confess my shortcomings and daily feel the truth of that scripture, which is ever present in mind, "Who is able for these

things."

For the prosperous condition of this parish, and the increase of the Church in the neighbourhood, I consider myself principally indebted to your able and eloquent Rector, whose missionary exertions have been so great as to have, I fear, severely injured his health; but I trust that the help which your munificence has afforded him. that the help which your munificence has afforded him, will enable him by the Divine blessing to recruit his impaired constitution and restore it to its former vigour.

You do but justice to the Church Society in sanction

its labours by your grateful approbation; such testimony in its favour will encourage it to new efforts. Permit me to reciprocate your affectionate prayer, and to supplicate Almighty God that his grace may ever be with you, and seal your acceptance nnto eternal life.

(Signed) John Toronto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BRANTFORD COURIER." Sir,—Having been present a few weeks ago at the opening of a new Church in the village of Vienna in the Township of Bayham, I avail myself of the earliest op portunity granted me, and the readiest medium of giving publication to the interesting occurrence.

Although it may not be deemed matter for general gratu-laion when a Church has been built and opened for Divine Worship in some isolated and remote place, I am sure it ought to gladden the heart of every ardent follower of Christ, to know that the Gospel of the grace of God, has come not in word only, but in power, into places hitherto lying in darkness, and that Zion is lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes, by providing food for her

and strengthening her stakes, by providing food for her children in the wilderness.

To any person who has long known the value of the Christian Ministry, and of the ordinances and services of the Church, it will not be surprising that the opening of a neat edifice capable of seating 250 persons, and where Divine worship will be statedly held on the Lord's Day, should be hailed by the residents of Vienna and its vicinity as an event of the most gratifying and important

Only a few years ago, the bear, the wolf and the otter prowled with freedom along the banks and heights of the little stream, whose meandering course is now lined with houses of business, and graced at a short distance with a

shrewd to take much interest in these meetings. The immigrant Irish seem to be the principal sympathizers. Dr. Hughes, the Romanist Bishop here, has his name down for five hundred dollars, for the purchase of "carnal weapons" to be fleshed in the Saxon.

Large sums of money have been collected and paid in, and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen-orators will hereafter be able to account satisfactorily to the course suited to the occasion from the 60th Chapter Isaiah 1st verse; although the weather was so unpropitions, 70 persons were present, and it was pleasing to notice among these several heads of families whose respectable appearance would warrant the expectation that the Church is likely to maintain her position in this lone spot, and encroach on the domain of the great adversary, as the village is upon the territory of the wild

beasts of the forest.

In retiring from this wilderness scene and while the imagination dwells alternately upon the mandorings of the Big Otter stream; the heights and promotories which tower above it most picturesquely, one cannot but admire the resolution, zeal and perseverance of the handful of Churchmen who have built and completely pewed, painted, and furnished a Church in so creditable a style; and if a people who have achieved this excite our admiration, and it is hoped will call forth the emulation of others, who enjoy fourfold their advantages, may we not be permitted to speak favourably of their Pastor, whose judgement and Godly zeal—whose self-denial perseverance, faith and love for Christ's sake, have borne him through the heat and burden of the day, and now enabled him to rejoice in the fruit of his labour. He may feel—and no doubt he does feel—that he has fallen short of his duty, yet when he remembers that these indivifeel—and no doubt he does feel—that he has fallen show of his duty; yet when he remembers that three individuals formed his first congregation in Vienna, five years ago, and now a church is opened for Divine Worship, where 100 will statedly worship, he may well thank God and take courage. "Knowing that though Paul may plant and Apollos water, it is God alone that giveth the increase"—and that we have "this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of power may be of God, and not of man."

J. C. U.

Brantford, Oct. 4th, 1848.

Moore, River St. Clair.

A meeting, for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Branch of the Church Society in the township of Moore, was held on Thursday, the 28th of September last, at the residence of T. Sutherland, Esq., the Rev. G. Salter in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of the inthe chair. There was a numerous attendance of the inhabitants, and Rev'ds Messrs. Mach, Jamieson, Ritchie and Mockridge, kindly afforded the benefit of their cou tenance and advice on the occasion. All parties present appeared to enter heartily and cordially into the caust conceiving it their duty to support such an institution which, by God's blessing, may be the means of strength ening the Church. The backwardness of the members of the Church in contributions. ening the Church. The backwardness of the members the Church in contributing towards her support, arises for the most part not from unwillingness, but from being unacquainted with the means whereby their humble offerings may be made available for Church purposes. When such means are pointed out to them, and their duly plainly set before them, there is little fear of that duly plainly set before them, there is little fear of that dut, being unobserved. The subscriptions on this occasion being modeserved. The survey were liberal, and the Committee have every reason hope that when the objects of the Society are bell known, these subscriptions will be much increased. F. TALFOURD, Secretary

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, October 4.

The Hermann is below. She brings dates to the 20th. Flour fine quoted at 32s. to 34s. Corn 33s. to 36s. Wheat had improved 1s. to 2s. No change in cotton. Consols 90s to 86349. No further disturbance in Ireland. The unsettled distri

are becoming tranquil. Louis Napoleon would probably be elected to the French

The prospects were favourable for peace between De and Russia—and unfavourable for a settlement between Australia and Italy. The taking of Messina is confirmed. Large numbers of Neapolitan Troops were destroyed upon entering the city by springing of a mine.

The Hermann had one hundred and fifty passengers. encountered the Equinoctial gale from Northeast to North-blowing with great violence for thirty hours. She left Southampton at four P.M., on the 20th ult.

The Britannia from Boston arrived out on the 19th about midnight. No news political or financial of importance from England. Queen Victoria and Lord J. Russell are still

The English papers have copious details of the New Irish Rebellion, as it is termed. It would appear, however, that this movement has not attained the character of an organized Rebellion. A number of statements were current in London that engagements between the troops and rebels had taken place.

The disturbed districts between Tipperary and Waterfor were in a critical state—and considerable bodies of troops police were being marched to quell the revolt which existed.

The news from France represents that the elections were proceeding, M. Louis Napoleon had been returned from Mosella and he headed the poll at Paris, Raspail the socialist would also in all probability be elected Paris remains tranquil, although the Republicans appear have been more daring than ever, since the insurrection of June An outbreak is again expected by many persons. The majorit of the votes of the army were given in favour of Prince Louis

In Paris it was reported that a renewal of the Armistice had been agreed to, but it was scarcely thought that Austria would concede the terms required for a conclusion of the war, hence renewal of hostilities was expected to be inevitable,

The advices from Germany are of importance. At Frankfort

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D, Secretary.

rk, October 4.

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was sold to Prince Albert for £29. Mr. Luke Hansard has been dismissed from the office, a most lucrative one, of printer to the House of Commons, in consequence, according to his own statement, of his having made some strong personal reflections upon one of the members.

Tuesday's Gazette notifies the appointment of the Marquis of Breadalbane to be Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, in the room of Earl Spencer resigned.

From Spain nothing in the shape of news has been received beyond the fact of the Carlists having appeared in force in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon, to the amount of 8,000 or 9,000 men. Next week we shall doubtless hear again that they are exterminated or put down, or that they have surrendered to the Queen's troops and have taken an oath of loyalty.

The population of London within the tables of mortality, on the 6th of June, 1841, was 912.001 males, and 1,036,368 females—together, 1,648,369. The annual increase from 1831 to 1941, was 1,551 per cent. The Registrar-General estimates that the population of London first rose above two millions (2,011,496) in 1843; he estimates the present number at 2,172,386; and the prospective number for 1850, at 2,240,289. An attempt was recently made in Rome, to assassinate the

An attempt was recently made in Rome, to assassmate the Rev. Daniel Hearne, Roman Catholic priest, late of Manchester. Mr. Hearne had gone to Rome to memorialise the Pope, in reference to his (Mr. Hearne's) depositions from St. Patrick's Chapel, Manchester; but it does not appear that the attempt on the Rev. gentleman's life was at all connected with his visit to Rome. The news respecting the ratification of the Danish and Ger-

man armistice, was the signal for great activity on board the various ships in the Hull docks. About thirty vessels, having all the armistic armistic armistic and the signal the same liberated. all the appearance of being laid up for the winter, were liberated, to the great satisfaction of the owners, who, in many cases, have had the crews to keep idle for some months. The latter news will be transfer to the great satisfaction of the owners, who, in many cases, have had the crews to keep idle for some months. news will probably send them all into dock again. A great sensation has been created among the English popu-

lation of Naples by the assassination of an Engrish gentleman an artist, Mr. Robert Whitelock Nichol. After supping with a party at one of the cases, a dispute arose on the settlement of the bill, which was subsequently avenged by a base assault in the streets, as the party was going home, in which the unfortunate gentleman lost his life.

Colonial.

BROCK DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The was fine and the roads good; but the attendance was not near awaken the farmers of this District to a sense of the importance which flow from a good system of Agriculture, and the house Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Farm Produce, Utensils, &c., was held at Woodstock, on Thursday last. The weather awaken the farmers of this District to a sense of the importance arising from a good system of Agriculture, and the benefits which flow from an improved breed of farm stock. This portion of Canada is well adapted for Agricultural purposes, and we hope soon to see a noble spirit of emulation existing among our farmers, when each will vie with his neighbour, not only in cultivating his farm, but in competing for the first prize in each department, at every succeeding exhibition. The exhibition of horses on Thursday was not large, but the major part of those on the ground excited a good deal of attention. There were some noble animals among them, equal to any that we have some noble animals among them, equal to any that we have seen in Canada. The black cattle were rather inferior, with the exception of a large bull exhibited by Mr. Robertson. This sanimal was adjudged worthy of a prize at the Grand Provincial Show in Hamilton last fall. The Sheep were more worthy of attention than the Cattle; but here also there is great room for improvement. There were some very superior hogs on the ground, far exceeding both in appearance and breed, anything of the kind that was exhibited at the recent State Fair in Buffalo. We were surprised to see so small a number of farming implements. There seems to be very little attention paid to some noble animals among them, equal to any that we have seen in Canada. The black cattle were rather inferior, with animal was adjudged worthy of a prize at the Grand Provincial Show in Hamilton last fall. The Sheep were more worthy of attention than the Cattle; but here also there is great room for

lished his Report in the Brockville "Statesman," and at the Conclusion gives the length of the present Canals on the St.

Lawrence route, with the number of locks, and the income and
expendit. expenditure for the past year. It appears that the Canals between Kingston and Montreal are 43 miles in extent. The number of locks is 27. The gross amount of Income for the past year on the Edwardsburgh, Cornwall, and Beauharnois sections was £8.224; and the total expenditure £3.276. But Mr. Gowan estimates the net income for 1848 at £7000. In these calculations the Lachine canal is omitted. The income of the Canals goes but a very short way to meet the interest on the vast sums laid out in their construction.

ADDRESS OF THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH AMERICA, To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Certain persons, however, in this Province have thought fit to gitate the question, and to hold meetings for the purpose of assisting by "every means" in their power, those engaged in the traitorous proceedings at home, and having used the argument as strengthening their position, that the Orangemen of British America, not only sanction the steps taken, but were prepared to render them assistance and support; we should be doing injustice to ourselves, and the fifty thousand loyal men whose principles are based on the Constitution of 1688, and wrong to ciples are based upon the Constitution of 1688, and wrong to law, did we not at once come forward and contradict in the

most direct terms, this slanderous imputation.

Amidst all difficulties and discouragements, through great perils and great hazard, the Orangemen of Ireland have ever temained steadfast in their allegiance, and the same feeling which which actuated our fathers, will ever be our guide. We hold n divided allegiance—we admit but one principle—and from that principle nothing can cause us to swerve. We therefore tender to your Majesty, this the respectful assurance of our devoted attachment to your crown and person, with a full determination to resist with all our power, every attempt that may be made to impair the unity of the Empire; and should need be, to place at the diagonal at the disposal of your Majesty's representative in these Colonies the services of our whole body, who as one man, stand ready to vindicate the Majesty of the Law, the integrity of the constitution which tion which placed your Majesty's ancestors on the throne, and thus prove their estimate of the value of a Free Government, constitutionally and justly administered.

Our constant and heartfelt prayer is, that it may please the eat Dispenser of events, to grant to you our truly beloved deen, long life and happiness, and above all strength from on the mighty empire, which, sheltered by his own out-stretched arm, has stood firm amidst the shock of ages.

In the name and on behalf of the Orangemen of British

The advices from Germany are of importance. At Frankfort on the 16th of September, the motion for a rejection of the Armistice between Denmark and the German confederation was negatived by a majority of twenty-one, and thus the peace of the North of Europe was assured.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Stowe bed, on which her Majesty slept when on her visit to the Duke of Buckingham, was sold last week for eighty-six guineas.

The Earl of Clarendon will, it is said, be elevated next session to be Marquis of Hyde, and the Marquis of Lansdowne to be Duke of Wiltshire.

At Mr. Bevan's sheep sale, near Devizes, last week, a ram was sold to Prince Albert for £29.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.—Last week, Cornwall was visited by a large and commodious barge, from Montreal, having on board a complete mercantile establishment. The vessel is owned by a firm in the metropolis, who, during this extraordinary dull season, struck upon this method of selling stock. The barge contains a very good assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, with some books and stationery; and, we understand that the person in charge made sales to a consideration that the person in charge made sales to a consideration that the towns and villages along the river and lakes, until the cargo is disposed of. We doubt not that this experiment will be successful, and will not be surprised to hear of other enterprising merchants following in the same track.—Freeholder.

At the annual meeting of the Home District Building Society, held on the 4th inst., the following Directors were

tion and redemption money. We hope to publish full particulars in our next .- Patriot.

THE COMET SUNK .- The steamer Comet struck on a shoal near Chimney Island on her last trip down the river, and is ettempting to make a port in safety, sunk near the mouth of the Gallops Canal, where she now lies with two or three feet of water in her hold.—Argus.

A CURIOSITY.—We have been informed that in an

of Mrs. Tuton and her family from thier house in King Street, it was entered through the kitchen window and completely ransacked—a watch, two brooches, some silver articles, and ransacked—a watch, two brooches, some silver articles, and some things of minor importance taken away. The thieves entered the shop through the cellar, and took away some money out of the till. Strange to say, they left some silver spoons on the counter, which they had brought in from the body of the

EXECUTION.—Thomas Brennan was executed at Niagara on Wednesday last, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him, for the murder of Mary O'Corror. The culprit made a confession before leaving the gaol.

Meeting of Parliament .- The Official Gazette of

HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

implements. There seems to be very little attention paid to this department; but we hope to see a little more animation next year. We must congratulate the Brock District farmers on the quality and appearance of the Wheat exhibited. The samples were numerous, and the quality so uniformly good that the forecastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chilatoria.

place another extensive dairy numbering 50 cows, and owned by Mr. Harris; besides several less extensive. On reference to the list of prizes it will be seen that Mr. Raney was awarded mammoth one, that not having been entered for competition.—

British American.

When we consider the nature of such places as these, and the safely landed them, in this port, whence they were forwarded yesterday evening to Montreal. It is proper to add also that the Ann's passengers, on the morning of their abandonment, saw the Many prizes for the best cheese, which did not include the Hampton to the windward of them, from which vessel Captain Duguid had been hailed to look out for the Ann, which vessel, it appears, had made no perceptible increase of water during the night—a fact easily to be believed, since, had it been of the largest English towns, yet they was alout 12 o'clock of the 23rd.

When we consider the nature of such places as these, and the habits and condition of those who keep them and those who resort to them and condition of those who keep them and those who resort to them and condition of those who keep them and those who resort to them and condition of those who keep them and those who resort to them and condition of those who keep them and those who resort to them and condition of those who keep them and condition of tho cess Royal met with her, which was about 12 o'clock of the 23rd. To this statement we add no further comment, but the expression of a strong hope that such a representation of the facts

> to be exercised .- Quebec Chronicle. [We have since ascertained that the William, from Portsmouth, arrived to-day, brought up the 9 passengers in question, taken from the Hampton.]—Mercury.

A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Mr. Brodie's distilling and rectifying establishment, on the St. Gabriel Farm, near the Wellington Bridge. The To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Orangemen of British of the fire. We understand that the disaster originated in the Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Orangemen of British America, fully appreciating and greatly prizing the many blessings which we enjoy as subjects of your Majesty, and as inhabitants of this portion of the mighty Empire, over which distant from the Parent State, still feel a deep interest in its peace, happiness and prosperity, and bound to your Majesty's Throne, not more by duty, than by reverence, respect and love, deem this a fitting time, in unison with our brethren in Ireland to tender to your Majesty the renewed assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment.

We have long viewed with feelings of deep distress and horror, the attempts made by a faction in Ireland to cause a forceable disruption of the Union, which has so materially benefitted both countries, but we deemed that we best fulfilled our duties as loyal subjects by abstaining from introducing into this colony any agitation on matters on which no expression of our sentiments could exercise any control, placing every reliance on the determination often expressed by your Majesty's constitutional advisers, to resist to the utmost every attempt to repeal the union.

America, fully appreciating and greatly prizing the many blessings which we enjoy as subjects of your Majesty. And as a subject so your Majesty the renewed assurance of ord everage and attention on the part of persons employed about the premises, and the flames communicating to the spirits, and the flames communicating the spirits about the premise, and the flames communicating the spirits, and the flames communicating to the spirits. Several c

£5,000; we have not been able to ascertain whether any portion of the amount is insured or not.— Gazette.

There was a second alarm of fire, about 6, p.m.; it broke

sures that, it is understood, will be brought before the Legislature, during the approaching session will be one, by which, it is proposed to increase the numbers of the representatives of the people in the Provincial Parliament; an object that, provided it be effected upon just and fair principles, we believe, will meet with almost universal support. The existing House of Assem-bly, it is admitted on all hands, consists of comparatively so small a number as to give a corrupt ministry every facility in "chiselling" out an equally corrupt majority; and, although our Canadian system of paying our patriots has its disadvantages, we would much rather do this directly, by fixed moderate wages than indirectly, by the creation of useless offices, or the pros-

on attempt will be made to alter the proportions of the represen-tatives from each section of the Province as settled by the Act of Union. Of whatever number the House may consist, Upper and Lower Canada will have an equal voice. In the latter section of the United Province however, we trust, means will America.

Office of the Grand Lodge,
Toronto, June 1848.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen, to me loy land diright against the sunting to her Majesty their respectful assurance of attachment to her person and crown and their services in support of the Law and the integrity of the Constitution.

And I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, transmitted the Law and the integrity of the Constitution.

The Earl of Enniskillen, &c. &c. &c.

Florence Court, Fermanagh,

Defice of the Orangemen of British America.

America, Office of the Grand Lodge,
Toronto, June 1848.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen, to me for presentation, from the Orangemen of British America metals and the integrity of the Constitution.

And I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that they should be divided into districts, for electoral, as they are now circumstanced, and praying for such electoral divisions, stating how they are now circumstanced, and praying for such electoral divisions, as will prevent their being overwhelmed by their French Canadian neighbours. We are aware that in urging that has taken place since 1798; but beyond the conjecture that some of the leaders of the physical force repealers are at the head of the movement, it appears at present more of an agarcian than a political outbreak; whatever its origin, there is no doubt but that if it be not speedily repressed it will ally itself to the smouldering elements of political violence, and make a five place for the movement, it appears at present more of an agarcian than a political outbreak; whatever its origin, there is no doubt but that if it be not speedily repressed it will ally itself to the smouldering elements of political violence, and make a five place for the movement, it appears at present more of an agarcian than a political outbreak; whatever its origin, there is no doubt but that if it be ont speedily repressed it will ally itself to the smouldering elements of political violence, and make a ferce at be adopted to remedy a very great and crying evil, the conse-

Novel Experiment.—Last week, Cornwall was the rights of Settlers of British and American origin, we shall and garrisoned It seems that none of the attacks on the Piano-forte, Organ, and Theory of Music. of Lower Canada, the "war of races," than any attempt on the part of the Legislature to continue and extend it.—Montreal Herald.

SANATORY PRECAUTIONS .- It was stated by Lord Morpeth, in the House of Commons, during a debate on some amendments made in the Lords in the Health of Towns' Bill, that he had no wish to create unnecessary alarms in the public mind, but that he would be wanting in his duty as a representative of the people, did he attempt to conceal the fact that the Cholera was advancing just in the same direction that it did in 1832; that its former precursor, the Influenza, had already made its nar its former precure, the muchos, the same a great increase of the precure, which in many cases had a fatal termination. The Noble Lord also said, that it would have been most gratifying to his feelings were he able to state that the frightful visitation was approaching in a milder form than that under which we had already had experience of its mortal effects; but that was, unalready had experience of its mortal chieck, the defect of fortunately, not the case; and he read to the House extracts of letters from English Consular Agents in several different countries, which proved that the disease was as virulent as ever. In St. Petersburgh, out of 17,742 cases, there were but 4,618 cures -at Moscow, out of 9,754 cases, there were 4,309 deaths.-These facts were mentioned in order to counteract an opinion which had been expressed, that the disease was assuming a mild-er form than at its former visitation, and that it was not, there-

er form than at its former visitation, and that it was not, therefore, necessary to take so many precautions against it.

We believe there is almost a moral certainty that the Cholera will invade Canada during some part or other of the next year; we see no reason why we should flatter ourselves that we shall escape it. The people in England are not so silly; they evidently believe that it will appear in the country again, and they are very wisely preparing to meet it.

On this subject we have a suggestion or two to make.

It is possible that the march of the Cholera and the recollection of its former frightful visitation, for we believe we are right

ion of its former frightful visitation, for we believe we are right in stating that no town in the world suffered more from it, in proportion to its size, than did Montreal, may possibly induce the very sleepy, let-things-alone people who administer our affairs, to pass some kind of Health of Towns' Bill, during the next Session of the Provincial Legislature.

There are certain public nuisances which the health of the people requires to be suppressed, and that without reference to the approaching pestilence. They are bad at all times, and should not be suffered to exist in any well-regulated community. Among such nuisances, in a densely peopled town, are, slaugh-Among such nursances, in a densety peopled town, are, saugh-ter houses, tanneries, currieries, pigsties, low undrained grounds where stagnated water accumulates, heaps of fith on vacant spots, large deposits of manure in stable yards, and, in fact, every species of trade or manufacture which has a tendency to destroy e purity of the atmosphere.

A rigid surveillance should be at once established over lodg.

ing-houses. These places are the very dens of filth, a fertile and powerful cause of generatives and propagatives of epidemics and contagious disorders. What can be expected from places, which of themselves are not fit for human habitation; where there are four or five bedsteads closely packed together in on ill-ventilated room, with perhaps, two or three people sleeping in each? What can be expected but pestilence and death from miserable kennels where human beings are huddled together, eating, drinking, smoking, cooking, sleeping, without air, without ablution either of house, clothes, or person? We can tel Mr. Mayor Bourret and his Council, that there is a hydrophobic which is a thousand are ten thousand times more dangerous. Never in our recollection has it been the lot of any journalist to have to record such shameful conduct as has been perpetrated by one to whom had been entrusted, pur excellence, we have a right to suppose, the lives of 113 human beings; and one who, we are also justified in believing, specially hired himself to incur the last risk of his life in justly and fully performing the required of him by his employers.

Am. Mayor Bourtet and the which is a thousand, aye, ten thousand, times more dangeros to the health of human beings than that occasioned by the bie of a rabid dog we mean the terror of water, with a little sop added thereto, and that it is our belief that the greatest charty that could be evinced towards the whole of the very low classes would be to provide them with places to wash in, and then convert the country of the provide them with places to wash in, and then convert the country of the provide them with places to wash in, and then convert the provided that the provide them with places to wash in, and then convert the provided that the provided pel them to use them. Dirt is a sin against society, a crine, which should be punished as other crimes. With respect to lodging-houses, we know that it is very difficult to draw sline, and to say where police interference should begin, but it trikes us that the simplest and most equitable way would be torender every boarding and lodging-house liable to the inspection of a health officer. Sensible persons would never object to this, seeing, as they must, that such a measure is intended for the general good, and that all are treated alike, in order to word the samples were numerous, and the quality so uniformly good that the judges had great difficulty in deciding which was entitled the judges had great difficulty in deciding which was entitled the judges had great difficulty in deciding which was entitled to the first prize. In fact, we believe, they were under the accessity of measuring an equal quantity of each sample, and then adjudging the prize to that which weighed heaviest. After the business of the day had terminated, about one handred members of the society set down to an excellent dinner in Matson's Hotel. We cannot conclude our remarks without noticing the mammoth cheese exhibited by Mr. Hiram Raney, of Dereham, in this district. This cheese measures 34 inches from a dairy of 60 cows. This speaks volumes for the township, particularly when we consider that there is in the same place another extensive dairy numbering 50 cows, and owned by the first prize the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle. Thus was this mass of men, women, and chill—the forceastle of the managing the vessel—totally about of crime, violence, and depravity. In every Sanitary Report we have seen from towns in England, they are denounced as the foci of disease, and the Chief of Police knows them to be the them can be abandoned to their fate by one who, as captain, should have seen from towns in England, they are denounced as the foci of disease, and the Chief of Police knows them to be the them can be abandoned to their fate ced as the foci of disease within the district, and the media through which that disease is spread in the surrounding country.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

tained local Acts to the same end.

In these places powers have been obtained, by which the lo-cal authorities license all lodging houses, and can enforce their regulations for cleanliness and ventilation. No house can be opened for the reception of lodgers till the Superintendent of Police has visited and inspected it; and he alone has the power to regulate how many lodgers shall be received in it. It is further required, that the flooring, walls and ceilings shall be periodically cleaned and whitewashed, the blankets thoroughly scoured four times in the year, and if any one is taken ill, no matter with what disorder, information is immediately to be given to the Police.

what is required to meet the exigency of the case, is a general Act, applicable to all towns, and its main objects these: the enforcement of cleanliness in every place over which the jurisdiction of the authority can be extended, and such a structural arrangement as will best facilitate the passage of currents of air. Such regulations must be made, as will prevent any, even the smallest, accumulation of filth in public thoroughfares; a perfect system of house and street sewerage and drainage, and the instant removal of every kind of trade, manufacture or occupation which has a well-known tendency to deteriorate the purity of the atmosphere to a prescribed distance from inhabited dwel-

Let these things be done, and we need no very great appre-Let these things be done, and we need not very given a pine-hensions for the public health; we may be visited by the Cho-lera, or any other pestilential disease, but it will find compari-tively little matter to work upon; neglect them, and we shall afford but one more sad proof, among the many others which history records, of the folly that refuses to profit in time, by the warning voice of experience. - Morning Conrier.

THE NEW IRISH INSURRECTIONS .- The English The New Irish Insurrections.—The English newspapers arrived yesterday, as also those from New York, with ample details, so far as they were known when the steamer sailed, of the new Irish insurrection. If we are to believe a statement in the Kilkenny Moderator, there were reasons for expecting some outbreak for a few days before it actually occurred. Great alarm prevailed among all the peaceable and well affected people in that part of Tipperary in the neighbourhood of Carrick and Slievenamon. The lower order of peasants had every where refused to work, stating that they intended soon to enrich themselves without hard labour. Large meetings were of nightly occurrence, and messengers and letters had been despatched into the surrounding counties, giving notice to despatched into the surrounding counties, giving notice to several persons that they should be ready to join in the expected rising, when the signals were given on the hills. Some of these missives are said to have fallen into the hauds of the Government. What was most feared in the neighbourhood of Carrick, was a regular "black night," or massacre and plunder of all persons not in league with the insurgents. The following is a copy of one of the notices found posted on a gate in the parish

of Barrisoleigh :-"There are good and true men still living. Attention! men of Tipperary, will you ever have it said that you will let the noble and high-minded men of Ireland, who have sacrificed their lives, freedom and properties, to be either hung or transported? Now is your time! and now only, to redeem your country. Men of Tipperary, remember not to let one month pass you without being armed, and driving the steel to the hilt and that there is no use in being armed without being determined to use them. No longer, oh! no longer remain slaves or crouch to the hardened, cruel Sovereign of England. As millions kneel to ask and demand, and when I call again be

ready to strike the blow." Although, from the short time that had elapsed between the sailing of the steam packet and the occurrence of the outbreak, we have no very authentic details, we know enough to be aware that the extent of the insurrection far exceeds anything

the rights of settlers of British and American origin, we shall be accused of seeking to perpetuate the division of our people into races. We have no such desire, but we have to deal with existing facts. No one can possibly deny that this division exists, and that the present electoral divisions involve the gross injustice of practically depriving a large and intelligent portion of our population from being heard in the Legislature, solely as a consequence of their geographical position. Such a state of things must not, cannot longer be submitted to; and nothing can more directly and powerfully tend to perpetuate that curse of Lower Canada, the "war of races," than any attempt on the of Lower Canada, the "war of races," than any attempt on the military are roidly concentrating opposite the rebel encamption. military are raidly concentrating opposite the rebel encamp-ment, and thathe fears that there will be as the denoument to this mad and seaningless attempt, a terribly destructive over-sweeping of the country, and afterwards the establishment of martial law. At the close of his letter he says that the rebels' camps have boken up, and that they will not come to blows with the troop, but that the latter will not leave the neighbourthan before, and made terrible examples of the offenders. It strikes us that his is just the thing that is necessary, unless the three kingdom are to be forever kept in a state of alarm and

> bels would som end the business .- Montreal Courier. WHAT NEXT ?- The other day a female held forth WHAT NEXT.—The other day a temale held forth in a Toronto neeting house—the exhibition having been previously heralded by glaring posting bills. St. Paul prohibited women from thus quitting their legitimate sphere of duty, declaring thathey should not teach but keep silent in churches. This famous and reforming nineteenth century, however, will not submit to be hampered by such antiquated injunction. not submit to be hard a gainst civil and religious liberty, to use the fivourite catchword of the day. Had this poor creature no fiend honest and firm enough to prevent her from thus unsexing herself in so unseemly and unscriptural a man-ner? We tust that such revolting exhibitious will be few and far between n time to come, so far at least as Canada is con-cerned.—Sreetsville Review.

well as he present prosperity of this great nation, that it be triumpantly sustained."—Martin Van Buren.

"The present war with Mexico is unconstitutional in its origin, unjust in its character, and detestable in its objects."—

Charle F. Adams

Charle F. Adams

Thee two planks are so far a under that we imagine a person met take an uncomfortable straddle of it, who attempts to stand pon both.—Buffalo Express.

AGENT IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Ay Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Socity of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Ir. Rowsell, 73, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Banbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street,

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, O	ctobe	r 11	tn,	1940	1
fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	A	0	15	4	6
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flour, superfine (in Barrels)		0	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)		6	100	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	21	3	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	21	3	a	0	0
Datmeal, per barrel	-	21	a	0	38
Beet, per lb			a	20	0
Do. per 100 lbs	15	0 3	- 2000	0	31
Bacon per lb	0		a	0	35
Pork per lb	0	3	a	17	6
Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a		0
Veal, per lb	0	3	a	0	9 9 9
Mutton per lb	0	3	a	0	34
Lamb, per quarter	0	3	a	0	35
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2	3
Butter, tresh, per lb	0	75	a	0	
Do. salt, do	0	64	a	0	
Cheese, per lb	0	33	a	0	
Lard, per lb	0	3	a	0	
Apples, per barrel	2	6	a	5	
Eggs, per doz.,	0	7	a	0	
Turkeys, each	2	0	a	3	
Geese, do	1	3	a	2	0
Ducks, per pair	1	104	a	0	0
Fowls, Do	i	0	a	0	0
Straw, per ton	27	6	a	30	
Una do		0	a	63	
Hay, do.	10	0	a	11	
Bread, per loaf	0	51	a	0	
Bread, per toat	0	2	60		0

Society.

which contagious vapours are especially liable to attach themselvas. It is well known that the very bed on which a typhus patient has died is often without previous purification, slept on by new lodgers. Many cases of typhus in Canada have been traced to this source.

Parochial Meetings will be held in several of the parishes of this District, beginning with Tuesday, Oct. 17th, preparatory to making the collections on behalf of the above branch.

T. B. Filler, R. Secretary.

Thorold, Sept. 14th, 1848.

MOST respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall Importations, which are this season much more extensive and
varied, in the newest fabries and designs, than they have heretolore
had the pleasure of submitting to the public.

They have also to intimate that the opening of their Millinery
and Clonk Room will be on This raday the 19th instant, when
their display of gorgeous novelties, in Velvet, Plaid, &c., Cloaks and
Mantles, Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, &c., selected from the first
Paris and London Houses, will be unprecedented for splendour and
magnitude.

JOHN SALT, HATTER AND FURRIER.

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his FALL IMPOR-and American Styles. ALSO.

Manufactured Furs, and Fur Skins to manufacture o order.
BUFFALO and other ROBES of the first quality; Fur Coats;
fur Caps, and Gauntlets, &c. &c.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

AND HIS RESOLUTION. ON CARDS, in Packages of Twelve, price 2s. 5d. each package
The profits of sale to be applied to the benefit of St. George'
Church Sunday School, Toronto. For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER. WIG MAKER.

AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER. No. 24, King Street West, Toronto, urning thanks for past favours, most respectfully solicits innance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberall tended to him.

Persons residing in any part of Canada or the United States, by asuring the head according to the following directions, and sending attern of the hair, with a description of the article wanted, will be ured a perfect fit.

Directions in measuring for a Wig:



N. B .- In measuring please notice the dotted lines. Ladies Hair Work.—This elegant and ornamental branch ceeives his unremitting attention; and from his practical experience all the various branches, he is enabled to assure all who may favour im that they may rely upon having their orders executed in the outset and most fashionable stele. PERFUMERY; CLOTH, HAIR, NAIL, & TOOTH BRUSHES,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

NEXHIBITION of Specimens of Art, New Inventions A and Improvements, and Samples of Manufactures in general, by Mechanics, Artisans and others, resident in Canada, will be held in the Hall of the Institute, commencing on Monday, 16th of October, and be continued for two weeks.

The charge for admission (to persons not furnishing specimens) will be:—for Single Tickets, 7½d.; for the Scason, 1s.3d. Children half-price. Tickets to be had of any member of the Committee, or at the door.
Rooms open from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M. each day.

ments may be obtained at the Rooms. By Order,

MR. G. W. STRATHY HAS RESUMED HIS INSTRUCTIONS IN THE ABOVE. Terms:

King's College, Toronto.

Residence,-South corner of Bond and Shuter Streets.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1848.

THE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the University, Upper Canada College, and District Scholarships, will take place on OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, and 21. The requisite Certificates should be odged with the Registrar, on or before October 4th. The LECTURES are to be commenced on MONDAY, October 23rd. THURSDAY. October 26th, is appointed for Admission to Degrees HENRY BOYS, M.D., Registrar, K. C.

Toronto, October 4th, 1848.

TUITION.

A TUTOR is desirous of an engagement in a respectable SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT, PRIVATE FAMILY, &c., or, he would be glad to hear of an opening for a GRAMMAR SCHOOL. He is of strict Evangetical Principles in connexion with the Church of England; and, he has had Twenty-four Year's experience in Teaching the Classics, Mathematics, Commercial knowledge &c., in several superior Institutions.

Address (Post Paid,) J. J. "Church" Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1848.

Private Tuition.

Upper Canada College

Boarders. Optional Branches-(Extra.)

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the Public, that Studies will be Resumed on Mondax, Sept. 4th, when she hopes by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her pupils; to still ensure the high patronage she has ever so liberally received.

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified Teachers to preside over each.

Monshing Deslanders, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master.

Terms.

Terms.

uding Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with usic, £40 per annum.

Music, Staging, Drawing, Dancing and the Guitar, by the most proved Masters.
The highest references given.
Toronto, August 10, 1848.
7ram Toronto, August 10, 1848.

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

HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Marp, Finne, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorough Hass; having had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testimonials as to his ability, &c. Orders may be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which, as Mr. O. H. T. is in the City every day, will receive prompt attention. N. B.—Instruments Tuned.

EDUCATION.

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

men.

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

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

with a view to insure success. Terms per Quarter. £ 8. d For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-2 10 0

The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, BERSONAL RECOLLECTION ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylchury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto August 16th, 1848.

14a FLORAL BIOGRAPHY,

EDUCATION. TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving iuto his Family three or four by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other result. Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. Establishment for Young Ladies.

COBOURG. MRS, and the Misses DUNN, beg most respectfully to inform their friends, that Studies will be resumed after a short Vacation on Monday the 31st August.

They avail themselves of this opportunity, to offer sincere thanks or the kind and liberal patronage they have received during the hort time they have been in Cobourg. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev'd.

LETTER WRITING, ebourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. August 8th, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music French, and Drawing. A member of the Church will be preferred. Address (post-paid) care of T. D. Campbell, Esq., Brockville.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Engston to this City and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them.

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

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston, Cobourg. Trent.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

20, William Street.
Toronto, May, 1848.

RE-OPENING PHENIX FOUNDRY, CLATE C. ELLIOTA No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

Patent Head and Tail Blooks, &c. &c. &c. Steam Engines and Boilers for Griet and Saw Mills, constructed on an improved plan, at a moderate price.—the Flouring Mill capable of turning out at least, with each run of Stones, Fifty barrels of Flour per Day, consuming only a small quantity of wood.

Bark Mills, Sogar Kettles, Chaldrons, Pipe and Quarter Waggon Boxes, Dog Irons, Coal Grates, Fanning Mill Castings; Improved Norton, Yorkshire, and Lloyd's Ploughs, constantly on hand. In addition to the above, the subscriber would call particular attention to his very superior assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Air-tight, and Conl Stoves, Consisting in part of Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Buck's Patent Air-tight do. do. Nos. 3 and 5.

Hathaway's Improved do. do.

With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made of the very best materials. GEO. B. SPENCER. Toronto, 28th Sept., 1848.

TRACTS PUBLISHED BY

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

In Packets, Price, to Subscribers, 1s. 3d each. Packet No. 116.

73 Mann (Bp.) on the Church Catechism.
74 Mant (Bp.) on the Church Catechism.
80 Reflections on Confirmation.
81 Hale's Preparation for Confirmation.
87 Questions and Answers on Confirmation.
102 Scripture Catechism.
103 Short and Familiar Explanations of the Church Catechism confirmed by Scripture proofs.
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406 Simpson's (Rev. R.) Primer for the use of Sunday Schools.

299 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Lessons from the Teacher's Assistant, 6 parts.

300 Do. Questions on do.

ornamental Drawing 100 and Commental Drawing 100 and Commental Drawing 100 and Commental Drawing 100 and Commental Music 100 a

JUST RECEIVED.

THE DOUBLE WITNESS OF THE CHURCH; by the Rev. Wm. lugraham Kip, M.A., author of the Lenten Fast. "It may be as well, then, old and trite as the subject is, to say a few words on some of those features of the Church, which bear at once a DOUBLE WITNESS against Rome on the one hand or mere Protestant congregations on the other." Second edition revised. Appleton & Co., New York, 58, 73d.

Co., New York, 5s. 74d:

SERMONS UPON THE MINISTRY, WORSHIP, AND DOCtrines of the Frotestant Episcopal Church; by G. T., Chapman, D. D.,
late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, third edition, Chai les
Simpson, Boston, 6s.

MERCY TO BABES; a Plea for the Christian Baptism of Infants,
addressed to those who doubt and those who dany the validity of
that practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the
eternal sense of Holy Writ, and of the Domestic. Social, and Religions nature of man; by William Adams, S. T. P., Presbyter in the
diocese of Wisconsin— " Mercy is twice blessed,
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Stanford & Swords, New York. 3s. 13d. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Just Received. MARK WILTON, The Merchant's Clerk; Do. THE RECORDS of A GOOD MAN'S LIFE: do. 3 9 AMY HERBERT; Edited by Rev. W. Sewell, D D. Paper 2 10 GERTRUDE; MARGARET PERCIVAL, 2 vols. LANETON PARSONAGE, Part I. do. Part H. Charlotte Elizabeth's Works : PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS, 1 vol. PRINCIPALITIES AND POWERS " ENGLISH MARTYRS, THE WRONGS OF WOMAN, THE CHURCH VISIBLE IN ALL AGES," FALSEHOOD AND TRUTH ation. GLIMPSES OF THE PAST, "
22-tf PHILIP AND HIS GARDEN "

> DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS, " THE FORSAKEN HOME, THE LITTLE PIN-HEADERS, THE LACE RUNNERS, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE FLOWER OF INNOCENCE.

ALICE BENDEN, FEMALE MARTYRS,

THE SIMPLE FLOWER,

TALES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. The unparalleled and asionishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases fo, which it is recommended; curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and initators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Confrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues. LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE. LOOK WELL TO THE MAKES OF The genuite Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila." blown in the glass: each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M.D.

Be careful and get the genuine DR, WIS-AR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

BIRTH. In this city on Wednesday 27th ult., Mrs. Jos. Lee, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 9th September, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, by the Rev. H. Rowlatt, M. A., Captain T. White, 22nd Regiment, to Georgiana Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Moodie, late 104th Regiment.

On the 4th of Oct., at Woodstock, by the Rev. W. Bettridge. Edward Huggins Esq., of Old Manor in the Island of Nevis,

West Indies.

At Bel'e Vue, Halifax, on the 31st altimo, by the Rev. E. Evans, Edward H. Wilmot, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., to Sarah St. Clair, daughter of the Hon. W. A. Black, of Quebec. LETTERS received to Wednesday, October, 11th:-

Rev. Jno. Hickie, rem.; Josias Bray, Esq., add. subs.; M. P. Vidal, Esq., rem.; Chas. Brant, Esq.; The Lord Bishop of

ing Society, held on the 4th inst., the following Directors were elected:—
CITY DIRECTORS.—Messrs. James Beaty, Joseph Workman, Charles Stotesbury, N. R. Leonard, P. J. O'Neill, John Ritchey, H. Hunter, and J. W. Dempsey.
COUNTRY DIRECTORS.—Messrs. T. B. Phillips, Chinguacousy; Joseph Lynd, Whitchurch; R. H. Smith, Newmarket; Lint Johnson, Georgina; James H. Smith, Lloydtown; George Wright, Brampton; James Gould, Uxbridge; R. Moscrip, Oshawa; William Reid, Sharon; Amos Wright, Richmond Hill; Hugh N. Wilson, Sharon; Hugh Shaw, Cooksville.
At a meeting of the Directors, held the same day, Joseph Workman, Esq., was re-elected President, and James Beaty, Esq., Vice-President; R. Dempsey, Esq., Solicitor; and R. C. McMullen, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.
We understand that a very important alteration has been made in the By-Laws of this Society, viz.: to give to every shareholder who borrows, the full amount of his share, one hundred pounds;—the bonus to be divided into sixty monthly payments, and paid back regularly every month, with subscription and redemption money. We hope to publish tull particu-

orchard a few miles beyond Mill Creek, on the Macadamized Road, there are a number of apple trees in bloom—at the same time bearing fruit—fruit partially formed and blossoms.—Ib. ROBBERY .- On Saturday afternoon during the absence

will be sent to the Imperial Parliament as may lead to a more eareful selection of masters of emigrant vessels than seems now

removed out of the reach of the fire.

We understand that Mr. Brodie's loss will fall little short of

out in some stables near Beaver Hall Terrace, but was extinguished by the speedy arrival of the *Union*, and the supply of waterf rom Mr. Philips's tank, without extending further than where it originated. It is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some unclaked lime. *Transcript*. Proposed Electoral Reform .- Among the ma-

titution of the public services for mere party purposes.

We are not aware upon what principles the proposed Canadian Reform Bill will be based; but we take it for granted that

confusion. The proclamation of martial law, and the trial and execution by lrum-head court-martial of a few notorious re-

Two Planks of the Platform.—The composition of that patchwork bit of joinery, the Free Soil Platform, is a sore puzzle to a great many honest men, who are unable to find out what sort of timber was used in the building of it. The folowing cay be considered as a couple of the planks.

New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

200	TORONTO, O	ctobe	er 11	th,	1848		
	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	8	0	11	4	6	
•	Pall Wheat, per 60 los.	- 12	9	a	4	0	-
9	Spring do. do	1	0	a	1	3	
4	Oats, per oatos		0	a	1	104	-
61	Barley, per 48lbs	1	9	a	2	0	w
3	Peas	2	6	a	2	9	ad
	Rye		3	a	0	0	ev
	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)		0	a	0	0	
	Do. fine (in Bags)		6		0	0	T
	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	21	3	a	0	0	
Н	Do. (in Bags)		3	a	0	0	de
	Oatmeal, per barrel	1000	21	a	0	34	ov
	Beet, per lb		0	a	20	0	C
	Do. per 100 lbs	15	9	a	0	31	10
	Bacon per lb	0	3	a	0	34	100
	Pork per lb.		0	a	17	6	
	Do. per 100 lbs	15		***	0	4	In
	Veal, per lb	0	3	a	0	37	
	Mutton per lb	0	3	a	111000	38	150
	Lamb, per quarter	0	3	a	0	3	145
	Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2	9	ar
	Butter, tresh, per lb	0	74	a	0		183
•	Do. salt, do	0	64	a	0	71	100
٠	Cheese, per lb	0	33	a	0	44	-
	Lard, per lb	0	3	a	0	0	1
	Apples, per barrel	2	6	a	5	0	
	Rogs per doz.	0	7	a	0	0	
٠	Turkeys, each	2	0	a	3	0	100
	Geese, do	1	3	a	2	0	1
-	Ducks, per pair		104	a	0	0	18
·	Fowls, Do		0	a	0	0	1
9	Straw, per ton		6	a	30	0	10
e	Hay do.		0	a	63	0	300
6	Eliza Wood	10	0		11	2	1

BETLEY & KAY

nagnitude.

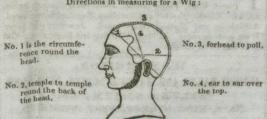
Gwing to the immense preparations required, there will be no isiness transacted in that Department on Monday, Tuesday and Vednesday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th.

Toronto, 14th October, 1848. NEW HATS.

King Street, Toronto.

King Street, Toronto, next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms October 10, 1848.

ALEXANDER SMITH.



WM. EDWARDS, Mechanics' Institute, Sept. 6th, 1848.

Hon. George S. Boulton & G. S. Daintry, Esq., SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., Colborne.

FARM FOR SALE. LOT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DIS-LATRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Land, well watered having a stream running the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twesty Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LAKE ERIE, and near to the RONDEAU. Apply to Mr. Champion, Church Office, Toronto.

Poetrn.

OH! WHAT A WORLD THIS MIGHT BE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. Oh! what a world this might be, If hearts were always kind; If, Friendship, none would slight thee, And Fortune proved less blind With Love's own voice to guide us-Unchanging e'er and fond-Oh! what a world this might be More blest than that of yore Come, learn, and 'twill requite ye,

Oh! what a world of beauty If man but did his duty, Then angel guests would brighten The threshold with their wings, The old forgotten springs. Oh! what a world of beauty A loving heart might plan-If man but did his duty,

To love each other more.

MEGACLES, OR THE CANDIDATE FOR FAME. (From "The King's Messengers," an Allegory, by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

admiration of his fellow-citizens instead of their pity along my wearisome and difficult way. and contempt. But while in every other respect, his

still from the dwellings of the King's Messengers. It was remarkable for the beauty and costliness of its each varied with the taste and resources of the indiviunder two great classes. Some were frail and unsubstantial, and intended to please the eye for one short summer, and then make way for others not less perishable than themselves; while some were built of firm and durable materials, in the hope that they might stand for centuries as memorials of their architects.-The one class were for the most part called villas of Pleasure; the other, towers of Fame.

It was to the erection of one of these latter that Megacles devoted his vast wealth. The whole energy of his mind was given to this single object, and its gradual accomplishment was watched by his fellowcitizens with the most eager interest. The raising of Metœcia. Wonderful stories were told of the depth age. of its foundations and the thickness of its walls .-Each of the vast stones seemed to have its own legend annexed to it, while the quarry from which they came and the names of the workmen, and every detail connected with the building, were carefully preserved in very briefly, for the King's Messengers had no share of Orleans, mother of the infant Prince, entered the in the work; and from this cause the whole narrative | Chamber of Deputies, leading him by the hand, that of the tower, which appeared so eventful to Megacles as the heir apparent, he might be proclaimed King of the present story.

prise his history. He did not keep aloof from his All eyes were fixed upon Odillon Barrot, as he rose subservient to this one object. If he visited the that the young Count of Paris, then and there present crowded streets, it was in order to select workmen of be proclaimed King in the room of his grandfather skill and strength. If he went into the market-place, Every sound was hushed. Men held their breath. it was to change his gold and jewels for blocks of It was as if the heart of an empire had ceased to beat. marble and granite. His perseverance was rewarded, The question was about to be put, when a single voice and his work prospered. Day after day the tower from the gallery broke the silence-"It is too late!" increased in size and beauty. It was to no purpose that the wind and storm beat against it; the firm burst from mortal lips. It smote the ear of the Duchest foundations defied their power. The wreck of the as the death-knell of her house. Great confusion ensurrounding buildings was made to assist its growth. sued, and she was glad to escape with her son through Some of these had been left as fragments, in conse- one of the back doors of the chamber. It was too late. queuce of the sudden exile of their architects. Some Had the motion in favour of the heir apparent been were mouldering away with the laps of time; and made a day, or even a few hours earlier, it might have some were purposely undermined by the workmen of prevailed. But the time was gone by. It was too late! Megacles. He selected from the ruins of each such the throne was irrecoverably lost. This is but a single stones as seemed suited for the accomplishment of his example among a thousand of the fatal consequences design; until at length his tower rose so far above of delay. Many a throne has in like manner been every other in the city, that it appeared to stand by lost. itself in solitary grandeur.

became visible from every part of the city, his eye was or expectant monarch. The value of a thousand for his neglect of the King's Messengers. His look an immortal soul. For the soul there is a day of was raised above them while he watched his tower. grace, and there is a day of final retribution. While Even if they ventured to speak to him, their voices long filled with the din and tumult of building, that it too late. On this point the Bible abounds with examhad been rendered deaf to any gentler sound.

happy. He was perpetually changing or adding to his chapter of Hebrews. "Looking diligently," warns tower. It never seemed to have attained the perfect the apostle, "lest any fail of the grace of God; lest tion that he designed. He remembered also how the there be any fornicator or profane person, as Esau, who, city of Metœcia was liable to the shock of earth- for one morsel of meat, sold his birthright. For ye quakes, so that at any moment the vast fabric might know, that afterward, when he would have inherited be shaken from its foundation, and reduced to a heap the blessing, he was rejected, for he found no place for of ruius. Neither was this all. Even at those times in which he was able to view with unmingled satisfaction the tower itself, there was still a cloud upon his distribution to the tower itself, there was still a cloud upon his first instance. vision of glory. It had arisen, in the first instance, the great salvation." To the same purpose is that from the simple question of a poor wayfaring man. awful communication in the first chapter of Proverbs. Megacles had observed him gaze earnestly at the We have room for only a part of it. "Because I have building, and then turn aside, as though to conceal his tears. He could not help inquiring what train of but I will not answer; they shall seek me early but sion of sorrow. There was a strange sadness in the they despised all my reproof. Therefore shall they wayfarer's reply. "I was thinking," he said, "how long!" this vast tower was calculated to last." "How long!" with their own devices." They might have hearkened, exclaimed Megacles, with indignant pull the control of toms of decay." "And I was also thinking," he nothing remained to them but "a certain fearful looking for of wrath and fiery indignation." its possessor will remain within its walls!"

sentence of exile might be pronounced, and that the know you not." No pleadings now could open the strength of his tower would not delay its enforcement door. It was too late. for a single hour. The warning of the old man now We often hear it said, that while life lasts it is came back to his remembrance, and brought with it never too late for a sinner to repent, and in one sense new feelings of disquietude and alarm. Where were it is true. If he would truly repent, and believe on care? Had any portion of them been laid up in the would be saved. But will he? How small, have Royal Palace? Alas! he shrank from the reply. we reason to fear, is the number of such. The day He had not, indeed, buried them in the earth, like of grace may close even before the wicked man dies; Philargyr. On the contrary, he had often lavished it certainly does where the unpardonable sin is comthem with an unsparing hand. But, while he had mitted, and who can tell how long before? Be it a he had forgotten the one only important question, - heaven in a thousand dying chambers, who can tell in he had never asked, whether they were Messengers of how many of them he would say, These all might have

through the mind of Megacles, he half formed the The rich voluptuary who had a little before spurned resolution of pulling down, stone by stone, the tower Lazarus from his presence, would have given all his Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1848.

which he had raised, and giving the materials to the banquets, and his purple, and fine linen, for "a drop King's Messengers. But the dread of ridicule and of water to cool his tongue," but it was to late. The pride of heart prevailed. He felt that he should incur the mockery of his brother merchants, if, after temple with his thirty pieces of silver crying, " I pears of incessant labour, his own hand were to destroy the sole produce of his toil. He once more fixed his gaze steadfastly on the lofty building, and resolved to suppress every doubt and alarm. His efforts were at length successful. Not only did his former trigonometric manner. The Saviour had said, "Good were it for that man if he had never been born," and he went avay in black he had never been born," and he went avay in black he had never been born, and t years of incessant labour, his own hand were to des- have betrayed the innocent blood," but i was too late. umphant feeling return, but a yet more fatal delusion seized him. He fancied the story of the King's Christian's hope, but it was too late. They have "trea-Messengers, and the Royal Palace, and the Glorious sured up wrath against the day of wrath, and the revela-City, to be a mere invention; and maintained that tion of the righteous judgment of God." How many notwithstanding the law of exile, the only sure and such, according to the most authentic tesimony, have lasting resting-place was to be found in the tower of gone shuddering and shrieking out of the world to

Alas! even while he was giving vent to these boastful words, his own sentence of exile had gone the missionaries that in five years he would break off forth, and the bearer of the Royal Mandate was at from his debaucheries, and attend to their nstructions,

THE BORDERS OF CANAAN. (From Fish's Memorial of the Holy Land.)

Our Desert route was now at an end-we were within the borders of Canaan!

How sweet and balmy was the air, and how charming the prospect which then lay before us-the land flowing with milk and honey-the mountains of Judah, in graceful outline upon the east and north-eastern horizon. I cannot say that any strong emotion pos- ling. If thou dost not repent, a voice from the other While the eldest of the four brothers thus laboured sessed my mind, on being told that I was no longer a incessantly for the spirit of the mine, the second was wanderer in "the great and terrible wilderness," but following a very different path. He was unfettered by in the land of Canaan, and in sight of the mountains any chain of gold, and his bearing was high and noble; of Judah; but certainly my heart swelled with a sense his step firm and free. He looked down on his very of unutterable gratitude to my heavenly Father, who riches with disdain, and they won him the envy and had led me thus far in safety, amidst many perils-

About another hour's brisk travelling brought us to conduct afforded a marked contrast to that of Philargyr, a smooth grassy spot, where the slopes of many hills there was one important point in which he resembled met, and in which were gathered large flocks of sheep him. He neglected altogether the old man's warning. and goats mingled together, after the manner of patri-There was a district in Metœcia, far removed from archal times. Our tents had been sent on, and were the stir and traffic of the crowded streets, and farther pitched ready to receive us. How delightfully inviting

and so smiling as that on which we had entered. At a short distance from the encampment were two occupation of the more wealthy merchants. Their wells; and at the principal one, a number of shepherds appearance was very irregular, for the size and form of employed in drawing water, with long ropes having dual who raised it. But all might be comprehended were singing their dreamy song as they toiled at their occupation; and the thirsty flocks drew near, by turns, and drank freely of the water, poured out into rude troughs, formed of large blocks of stone, which had doubtless been in use for many a century.

"What wells are these?" "Bir-es-Seda," said our Arabs.

The Arabic name carried with it a familiar sound. The days of Abraham were at once associated with it. These are, no doubt, the ancient wells of Beersheba.

-And where is Abraham? - We might almost have been induced to forget that ages had rolled by since here, as a shepherd, he sat by the well and tended his flocks; and might have looked for his patrithe tower formed quite an epoch in the history of archal form amidst the shepherds of a more recent

"IT IS TOO LATE." BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

On the day that Louis Philippe abdicated the the annals of the city. But all this I must pass over throne of France in favour of his grandson, the Duchees and his brother merchants, has but little interest in the French by the representatives of that great nation, in the room of the repudiated monarch. It was an The whole soul of Megacles was absorbed in the awful moment, big not only with the destinies of the erection of the building; -and these few words com- reigning family, but of thirty-five millions of people. arse with them slowly from his seat, ascended the tribune, and moved

Never did a more thrilling and potent exclamation

But our purpose is not to dilate upon examples like these. Those ominous words in the French Chamber, cles absorbed in its growth. It seemed to exercise a It is too late! apply to losses continually incurred which are infinitely greater than those of any dethroned mercy pleads and waits, the sinner may repent and be saved: but by and by, perhaps the next hour, it will be learning, on whom the ends of the world are come. Yet, notwithstanding his success, Megacles was not One of the most striking of these is in the twelfth thoughts it had called forth, to lead to such an expres- shall not find me. They would none of my counsel, on centuries will elapse, and there shall be no symp- They had heard and slighted the last call of mercy, and

So again; in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew The wayfarer had disappeared before Megacles we read, "And at midnight there was a cry made, Becould reply; but the unwelcome words kept recurring hold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him. to his mind in spite of every effort to suppress them. And they that were ready went in with him to the mar-It was true that only half the period usually allotted riage, and the door was shut. Afterwards came also to the merchants for their sojourn in Metoccia had as the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us. yet passed; but he knew that, at any moment, his But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I

the immense riches that had been intrusted to his the Lord Jesus Christ, in the last mortal hour, he seldom failed to examine those who came for them on few years, or but a few days, it is then to late. And if their health, their strength, and their skill in building, the Saviout were to speak by an audible voice from been saved, but it is too late. When I called they re-There was a time when, as these thoughts passed fused, and now there is no more place for repentance.

them, have given kingdoms in their last lours for the meet their final doom?

The King of the Sandwich Islands, who promised died in less than two; and what hope coull they have of him. He had fixed his time, but before it half expired he was in eternity. It was too lae. And so it will be with all eminent hearers of the gospel who put off their preparation to " a more conteinent season," and not live to see it. They will hewail their stupid procrastination when it is too late. The young Duke of Bordeaux lost only a temporary crown. They

will loose that "crown of glory which fadethnot away." Reader, reader, whosoever thou art, yet in thy sins, there is no time to be lost. The arroys of death are flying thick. The young as well as the old are falworld, It is too late, too late, too LATE! will ere long seal thine everlasting doom. - N. Y. Evangelat

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

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

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Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

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

Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

PATRICH MELLY,

S AILED from LIMERICK on the 18th May last, together with John Kelly, Patrick Daly and John Mahon, on the 10th July; a Letter was received from him from St. John's New Brunswick, since which he has not been heard of. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by JAMES KELLY, Thornhill Post Office.

Daguerreotypes for One Dollar! CO NEW YORK PRICE. 4

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

Coronto, Aug. 31, 1848. TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to Ten o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors.

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QUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER to the set payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER to the set of his term of Lease. calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

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A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year.

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In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest the control of and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with terest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settlers' Provident OR Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every feelility for account, in the control of the providence of the control of the providence of the p dent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever RAIN CLOUD ... he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit

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Part 2. . . him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

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THE TENT
WINTER IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS ...
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Printed Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Com-PANY'S OFFICES in Toronto and Goderich; or of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph; or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. 18-556-6m 10th March, 1848.

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A CCOUNTS of one of the most awful hurricanes that has ever yet visited the West Indies having reached us, we carnestly call on all West Indians resident in Canada, to forward subscriptions immediately in aid. of the unfortunate sufferers, to the care of THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Office of the Church Society, King, st., Toronto JOHN INCE JONES, Rector of St. Philips, Antigua.

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Under the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto A BAZAAR WILL be held (D. V.) in the month of December next, in aid of the Fund for the ERECTION of a PAROCHIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL-HOUSE, in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James.

Contributions of work, &c., will be thankfully received by the Mrs. Draper,
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TERMS:—1

Toronto, May, 1848.

Works on the Church.

Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Sucvinatearist of the Louisinelair, M.A. of Pembroke College cession; by the Hev. John Sinclair, M.A. of Pembroke College Oxford, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh Rivinations, London, 12mo, stiff covers, 2s. 6d.

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Plain Discourses on Church Government; being the substance of Sermons on the same subject; by G. T. Chapman D.D. late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, U. S. Diocesan Press, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 7½d.

A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church, as presented in Scripture and History, to the End of the Second Century; with the Apostolic Succession to the Present Day; by the Rev. A. B. Chapin, M.A., Mem. Philog. Soc., Mem. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, &c. S. Babcock, New Haven, 12mo, cl., 6s. Letters to a Friend whose Mind has long been harra

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