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THE FIRST SMILE. (From Lyra Innocentium.)

"Post et ridere cæpi ; dormiens primo, deinde vigilans."-August.

Tears from the birth the doom must be Of the sin-born—bat wait awhile Young mother, and thine eye shall see The dawning of the first soft smile. It comes in slumber, gently steals

Some inward joy that smile reveals;
Sit by and muse; such dreams are true. Closed eyelids, limbs supine, and breath So still you scarce can calm the doubt

O'er the fair cheek, as light on dew;

If life can be so like to death—
'Tis life, but all of earth shut out. Tis perfect peace; yet all the while O'er marble brow and dimpled chin Mantles and glows that radiant smile,

Noting the spirit stirred within. Oh dim to this the flashing ray,
Though dear as life to mother's heart,
From waking smiles, that later play;
In these earth claims the larger part.

'Tis childish sport, or frolic mirth, Or the fond mother's blameless guile, Some glittering toy,—some gaud of earth, That stirs him to that merry smile.

Or if in pensive wise it creep,
With gradual light and soberer grace,
Yet shades of earthly sorrow sleep,
Still sleep upon her beauteous face.

But did the smile disclose a dream Of bliss that had been his before? Was it from heaven's deep sea a gleam Not faded quite on earth's dim shore?

Or told some Angel from above Of glories to be his at last, The sunset, crowning hours of love— His labours done—his perils past? Or, thought of trial for her breast, Did the mild spirits whisper then

"From the Baptismal Fount, O blest, Thou shalt be ours, dear child, again? "Thou shall be ours, and heaven thine,

Thy victory without peril given; Sent a brief while on earth to shine, And then to shine a light in heaven. "And her that folds thee now so warm,

And haply thinks 'twere death to part, Her shall a holier love inform, A clearer faith enlarge her heart." Blest smile! - so let me live my day, That when my latest sun shall set, That smile reviving once may play And gild my dying features yet.

That smile to cheer the mourners round With hope of human sins forgiven; Token of earthly ties unbound, Of heart intent on opening heaven.

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

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) So much had Mr. Willis recommended himself, during his short residence, to the good opinion of the

People, that he was, to the satisfaction of all parties, inted to the vacant rectory of St. John's.

than could be received. The expenses of the establishment were borne by the New England Company.*

of the province which he visited. In 1827 he was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Halifax, an office which he still worthily occupies.

The vacancy which had been created at Fredericton by the removal of Mr. Pidgeon, was filled by the ap-Pointment of the Rev. G. J. Mountain, the present Bishop of Montreal, who, though he held the mission less than three years, so endeared himself to the people, both by his preaching and living, that his memory is still fondly cherished there. Among other benefits conferred upon the mission, he established a District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, for circulating Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and other devotional books throughout the Province. The Rev. James Milne, who had for some time acted as assistant missionary, was now promoted to the principal charge. In his time a school for loys, and one for girls, on the National Society's sysem, were established at Fredericton, as they had been some time previously at St. John's. Mr. Milne reported, in 1821, that his communicants at the great festivals numbered 100, and that his congregations were large; but lamented with good reason, the system of holding pews as private property, whereby, while individuals had more accommodation than the required, the poor were excluded from church.† Mr. Milne, and the excellent governor of the province, Major General Smith, died on the same day, March

Sir Howard Douglas, on assuming the government of New Brunswick, very early turned his attention to the state of religion in the province; and with a view to obtain accurate information on the subject, addressed a circular to the members of the House of Assembly, and other gentlemen of influence, begging for a teturn as to the number of churches, clergymen, &c. in their several districts. From the returns thus sent in, a summary was prepared by the Rev. George Best, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Milne at Fredericton; and was by him transmitted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The substance of it may be gathered from the following

In the county of York but few of the parishes had either churches or resident clergymen; so that the People, though occasionally visited by an itinerant missionary, were in a measure compelled to have re-Sourse for religious instruction to dissenting teachers of various denominations, of whom the Baptists seem to have been the most numerous. Thus for example, in the parish of Prince William, containing a population of here. of between five and six hundred, one half of whom were members of our own communion, there was no church, and divine service was very rarely performed, while there was a Baptist meeting-house and a resident dent preacher. In the parish of Kent, extending seven miles on both sides of the river St. John to the Great Falls, and thence to the boundary of dower Canada, there was no church or clergyman dearer than Woodstock, a distance of 73 miles from the Falls though the population was 2,297, and onethird of them belonging to the Church of England.—

* Report for 1824, p. 109. † Journal xxxiii. p. 145.

‡ Ibid xxxiv. p. 127. round the demesne with intelligent affection, supplied

the college at Fredericton), and four churches two of which were in an unfinished state.

In the county of Sunbury, which was divided into four parishes, and contained 3,227 inhabitants, there were two churches and one resident clergyman. The great majority of the people were dissenters.

In Queen's County there were two clergymen and

two entire parishes, Wickham and Brunswick, contain-

from which this information is derived, show that nearly all the inhabitants of Kingston, amounting to 1,655, were members of the Church of England; that the parish was in every respect well provided for:—that in was in every respect well provided for:—that in Church; I never saw so badly regulated an was in every respect well provided for:—that in Church; I never saw so badly regulated an was in every respect well provided for:—that in Church; I never saw so badly regulated an was in every respect well provided for:—that in pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, with-like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily pleasures and the vanities of this more than the friendship to travel on Sunday. The friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendship that you have devoted to this world, 'the friends bore good fruit an hundred fold.

the minute statistics of the other counties, it may be other arm a canteen containing some nourishment, he sign you to everlasting damnation. This is the situasufficient to say briefly, that in Charlotte County administered it to them. He then read a portion of tion of every man born into the world, and be assured ing ten parishes, and nearly 10,000 people widely scattered of course, there were but four churches and pender this instructive incident. Which of the two forgiveness with him in Christ Jesus. I would rather round on the various preparations, and exclaimed, in exclaimed, in the words of the prophet Isaiah, 'Seek evident delight, to the Prince—" Really this is beautiful.

The population of St. John's County amounted to

the several schools, and reported that the National sys- leur—settlements planted about eight years before by spreading throughout the country. At St. John's the one exception, were relations,) to emigrate there—had whom he delighted to have around him, interested whom he delighted to have around him, interested whom he delighted to have around him, interested one exception, were relations,) to emigrate there—had whom he delighted to have around him, interested lieve on him the state of egislature had voted £250 for a school; and the never been visited by a missionary but once; but that even the coldest and most unconcerned spectator.— lieve on him and you shall be saved. 'Though your of the Chanceller Mester and Scholer of the Chanceller Mester and Scholer of the University of the Chanceller Mester and Scholer of the University of the Chanceller Mester and Scholer of the University of the Chanceller Mester and Scholer of the University of humber of boys in daily attendance was 200. At the people were in the habit of assembling for public Dussex Vale fourteen boys were educated at the Indian worship according to the ritual of the Church of Engschool; and so far were the Indians from manifesting and of holding a Mehodist meetany jealousy at their children being educated, that ing in the evening. They were anxious for a clergythey voluntarily brought them from the woods for adsion; and there were commonly more applicants instruction of themselves and for the education of their

Upon the whole Mr. Willis gives a favourable report of the state of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missious, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions are province, equal to the half of England with the difference of the several missions, and testifies to the prevalence of the several missions are province, equal to the half of England with the difference of the several missions are province, equal to the half of England with the mission of the several missions are province, equal to the half of England with the mission of the control of the several missions are province, equal to the half of England with the mission of the several mission the prevalence of a sound Church spirit in those parts twenty-six churches some of which were in an unfinshed state. One of the objects which Sir Howard Douglas had in view in sending his circular, was to gent necessity, he seldom addressed them by letter. ascertain what might be generally considered the most feasible method of supplying the deficiency which too plainly existed; and his own plan of employing itinerant missionaries to visit those stations which were not within the reach of the settled clergy, seems to have been very commonly approved.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP

TRENCH. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

The late and last Archbishop of Tuam was a truly apostolic prelate. Distinguished no less by intrepidi-

prepared the night before, he always lighted with his and deep distress. with fervent prayer for the out-pouring of the Holy state, your misery, wretchedness, and nakedness, - Marah wholesome and palatable, but we must not early hour: so early, that, not withstanding his know- ked and blind and miserable, he was made a full, perprecipitately entered the Archbishop's study, and there made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light. te found him on his knees bending over a large Bible, "In the Holy Scripture, God has revealed to us his Christ."—After a morning spent in this manner, brauches from the vine, and by the influence of his as punctually as the clock struck nine, he assembled | Spirit to bring forth fruit to his glory. his family for prayers, and as punctually in the eve- "Think-were you to die in your present state ning at half-past nine. Breakfast over, the fragments what would become of you? Would thousands of were given with his own hands to the tame wild fowl years passed as you are now passing day after day, be

That feeds thee, thou may'st frolic on the floor At evening, and at night retire secure

To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarmed;

For I have gained thy confidence, have pledged All that is human in me to protect Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love."

The recreation which he thus allowed himself was brief, and at a quarter past ten precisely, he sum- uncompromising fidelity of the minister of Jesus Christ; DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT FROM three churches, for a population of 4,741; while, for read for an hour, commencing with the collect for the me the blessed astrument in his hands, of awakening read for an hour, commencing with the collect for the second Sunday in Advent, and the Psalms and Lessons for the day. On Sundays he read some pious volume. At one time it was Krummacher's "Elijah;" me the blessed astrument in his hands, of awakening you from your piritual drowsiness and insensibility, and of directingyou to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world, and thereby smooth your carriages and four. ing a fourth of the whole number, there was no cler- sons for the day. On Sundays he read some pious and of directingyou to the Lamb of God, which taketh gyman, no church, and but very rare opportunities of volume. At one time it was Krummacher's "Elijah;" away the sins of the world, and thereby smooth your wolume. At one time it was Krummacher's Englan, latterly Blunt's "Lectures." Those on the doctrinal King's Country was, in respect to spiritual advantage of the Church of England were his chief faArticles of the Church of England were his chief faButterly Blunt's "Lectures." Those on the doctrinal advantage from time into eternity, and inspire you with a sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal where it had been arranged that the Royal party should tages, the best provided county in the whole province; vourites. His Sabbaths were wholly devoted to pray- life, through Jesus Christ our Lord, I shall have anotages, the best provided county in the whole province; and the population, consisting of nearly 8,000 souls, was consequently in a very large proportion attached to the communion of the church. Each of its seven parishes was provided with a church; and there were four resident elergymen, by whom the services were regularly performed. The official government returns,

the general disposition towards the Church favour- His Grace's manner of living was simple and tem- portant concerns of that which is to come. You have able:"—and, lastly, that in Hampton the same feeling perate in the extreme; a plain joint of meat supplied lived to a great age, and have been largely blessed prevailed, and that very few dissenters were to be his dinner. Whenever he saw one of his children with health and vigour, and with every comfort and found in the parish. These, it will be remembered, about to try a new dish not tasted before, he always convenience calculated to make this life happy; and were the parishes in which the two Scovils, father and said with a smile, "Now you are going to create a without the one thing needful, without, as it were, God son, had been labouring almost since their first settle- new want."—The following instance of his per- in the world. And now, that you are on the brink of discount of the settle- new want."—The following instance of his per- in the world. ment, for a period of nearly 40 years; and it is not sonal visits to the sick poor is only a specimen of what he grave, to which we must all sooner or later come, only gratifying but most instructive to remark the fruits | were his general habits. Two young gentlemen re- | ae you not still clinging to the empty scene? Are of their long and patient labours. "Paul planteth, turning before dawn from a ball in Tuam, observed yur affections weaned from the things of time and Apollos watereth," and then God in his mercy "giv- the light of a lamp at the other end of the street .- serse, and heartily devoted to those which are above? eth the increase." Where the vineyard was not cul- They paused to wonder and conjecture whence it Ar you firmly and solely relying upon the merits of a eth the increase." Where the vineyard was not cultivated, wild grapes sprung up luxuriantly; but where faithful labourers were early sent into the vineyard, it aside, and with astonishment perceived that it was offerded God? It would ill become me to "speak" It was remarked by all who were fortunate enough to could proceed. As the object neared, they stepped aside, and with astonishment perceived that it was offerded God? It would ill become me to "speak" She was dressed with characteristic elegance and simfaithful labourers were early sent into the vineyard, it aside, and with astonishment perceived that it was offended God? It would ill become me to "speak ore good fruit an hundred fold.

Thus, again, it is stated, that the parish of Sussex wrapped up in a large blue cloak. "Let us dog my imperative duty to warn you of your danger, to had a "church and resident clergyman, (the excellent him," they idly whispered, and pursued his steps till call to our remembrance the days that are gone, to Oliver Arnold,) first placed there by the Society in he approached a wretched hut, too ignoble to be awaken your soul to a conviction of your wichedness, 1792, by whom its spiritual wants had been diligently called a cabin. As he entered, he closed the crazy your sin, he corruption and hardness of your heart, supplied for many years;" and the consequence was door behind him. The spies who stood without, dis- that in you dwelleth no good thing, and that you stand that, out of a population of 1,833, nearly all were tinctly saw him approach the lair, on which three fe- guilty and condemned before God; who, were he to members of our communion. Without entering into ver patients were lying, and taking from under his deal with you according to your deserts, would conthere were three parishes, namely St. Jumes, St. Pat- Scripture, exhorted the afflicted creatures, and prayed it is yours. Shall I say, then, that your state is withrich, and Pennfield, without church or minister of any for them. Rising from his knees, he lifted the can- out resource and that your sentence is pronounced? communion; and that for the whole county, contain- teen and took his departure. Those who are lovers God forbid that I should take upon me to denounce ing ten parishes, and nearly 10,000 people widely of pleasure more than lovers of God, will do well to celestial vergeance! No, blessed be God, there is parties possessed the most solid enjoyment?

12,907, and of these two-thirds lived in the city and lowing memorandum: -" 'Without me ye can do no- while he is near: - 'this is the accepted time, this is suburbs. For the supply of their spiritual wants there thing.' - Concise rules for self-examination. - Have I the day of salvation.' Call your past ways into rewere but two clergymen, both resident within the city.

There was but one clergyman for the whole county of Westmoreland; and the prevalent spirit among the inhabitants (9,303) was decidedly unfavourable to the He was soon afterwards nominated, by the Bishop, to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miner than the work out to the Chruch. Level was soon afterwards nominated, by the Bishop, to the Chruch. In like manner the whole of the miwhich obwhich obwhi

> Nothing, however, cold induce him to appoint a sec- him, he will in no wise cast out." holy office, he had little time (had he ever had the inclination) to write to members of his own family.—
> inclination) to write to members of his own family.—
> inclination) to write to members of his own family.—
> inclination) to write to members of his own family.—
> inclination) to write to members of his own family.—
> inclination) to write to members of affliction or some urbroken and contrite heart.
>
> "May the Lord's grace direct you! is the fervent prayer of your affectionate nephew,
>
> "May the Lord's grace direct you! is the fervent prayer of your affectionate nephew,
>
> "May the Lord's grace direct you! is the fervent prayer of your affectionate nephew,
>
> "May the Lord's grace direct you! is the fervent prayer of your affectionate nephew,
>
> "We trust that we may be allowed to consider the honour which we enjoy as a proof of your Majesty's undiminished favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed to the prayer of your affectionate nephew, which prove how near they were to his affections, and how much he desired their good. The two following letters, addressed to near relatives whose unconverted state filled him with alarm, may be added as specimens in themselves highly instructive, - and interesting, as exhibiting that union of fidelity and tenderness

by which he was so remarkably characterized. The first of these was occasioned by the intelligence

"I pray you make that wonderful display of divine grace, cumstance of that wonderful display of divine grace, to be religious, it will cost more not to be so.—The kingdom.

"The occasion seems to require that we should take the ty and inflexible firmness of character, than for a of triumphing over the grave, and depriving death of watchful and most considerate benevolence; emi- its sting; and then candidly, and thankfully, and unnently faithful in the discharge of the duties of his qualifiedly, give your assent, proclaim your testimony, exalted station, and unwearied in his efforts to im- that such effects could not be produced by any other prove the temporal and spiritual interests of his coun- means whatever, but by the Holy Spirit's application rymen, he was universally acknowledged to have of the promises contained in the revealed Word of shone as a light in a dark place, and his "memory is God—in the Gospel of Christ, to the soul. Oh, my blessed." The private life and habits of such a man, dear —, if I was not most heartily attached to you, as unfolding the secret springs of his character, and most interested in your uniform happiness here, as giving us a nearer insight into the operations of that well as your eternal welfare hereafter,—although I grace, by which, as a vessel of higher order, he was should grieve and lament that such principles as you fitted and made meet for the Master's use," are re- maintain upon the subject of religion, such hostility to the means of grace, which God has mercifully ap-It was the Archbishop's constant habit to rise at a pointed for his creatures, such neglect and studious very early hour in the morning; generally, if health avoidance of God's holy ordinances were to be found admitted, between four and five. His fire, which was in any one, I should not be filled with such heartfelt

uninterrupted privacy before breakfast, which afforded like, teachable, humble spirit to his holy Word. I South. him opportunity for much study of the Word of God, pray that you may there find your lost and undone phew, the Rev. Dr. Trench, was residing with him as any one good word, or to think any one good thought; it once did. - Bishop Warburton. egistrar, he had occasion to proceed to business to and thus convinced, you would then find that coming expedite some important papers, at an exceedingly to Jesus christ, to the foot of his cross, poor and naedge of his uncle's habits, he concluded that he must | feet, and sufficient sacrifice for your sins; you would have risen before him. Under this impression, he find yourself clothed in his righteousness, and thus

which was spread open. Starting suddenly up, he mind and will, and has shown us that state which bebetrayed a momentary awkwardness at the discovery, comes us as creatures and as sinners. As creatures, and, checking the apologies which were offered for so we ought to love him with all our heart and mind and anseasonable an interruption, tenderly re-assured the soul and strength, and to love our neighbours as ourintruder, and supplied him with the writing materials selves. As sinners, we ought to humble ourselves in Mason's Remains of which he was in quest. --- His devotional habits in dust and ashes, to lay hold on the covenant which were the true secret of his strength. He knew the he has made with the son of his love, to seek for merprivilege and experienced the benefit of having "fel- cy solely through the atoning sacrifice of Christ, to owship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus live by faith on Christ, receiving out of his fulness as

were given with his own hands to the tame wild fowl around his palace, whom, with a spirit resembling that of the poet Cowper, he delighted to feed and shelter.

A congregation was called at the Senate House, at eleven surrounded winter and religion, and will be surrounded with the Senate House, at eleven surrounded winter and religion, and who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

A congregation was called at the Senate House, at eleven surrounded winter and religion, and who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

A congregation was called at the Senate House, at eleven surrounded winter and religion, and who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

When the Senate House, at eleven guished in science and religion, and who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom. A pet fawn and doe, who had grown quite familiar upon the awful and important subject! Your very with him, and used to accompany him in his walks attached and affectionate friend,

would beg of you to pause and deliberate upon it, and humbly pray to Almighty God for the influence of his oned his immediate family to his study, to whom he and if the Lord should be graciously pleased to make

speak to you in the words of the prophet Isaiah, 'Seek In his little pocket Testament was found the fol- ye the Lord while he may be found, call upon him

The youngest always received the greatest share of sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though his attention. Although much of his time was devo- they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.' Our "May it please your Majesty.

retary. He was unwilling that any individual should "In a spirit of humility, of contrition, of childlike instruction of themselves and for the education of their children.

share with him in the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him of the next spiritual and devoted clergyman. Open to him your whole with care for the Church of God, and with the necessity of the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and devoted clergyman. Open to him your whole with care for the Church of God, and with the necessity of the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence which his clergy and others reposed in him. Overwhelmed as he thus was others reposed in him the confidence with him in the confidence which his clergy and devoted clergyman. Open to him your whole with care for the Church of God, and with the necessity of the confidence with him in the confidence with him in the confidence which his clergy and the confidence with him in the confide holy office, he had little time (had he ever had the and the Lord will bless his pious labours, and make

"POWER TUAM."

MISCELLANEOUS.

God's PRESENCE.—The presence of God's glory is in heaven; the presence of his power on earth; the presence of his justice in hell; and the presence of his justice in hell; and the presence of his great regret, who, it has great regret, who, it has great regret, and the presence of his justice in hell; and the presence of his great regret, who, it has great regret, who has one with the infirm state of his health from assuming his place amongst us, and expressing in person his great regret, which is great regret, which is presented by the infirm state of his health from assuming his place amongst us, and expressing in person his acknowledgement of your Majesty's gracious favour. his grace with his people. If he deny us his power-

God's WILL HIS CREATURES' DUTY .- If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to choose employments .- Rev. John Newton. THE TROUBLES OF LIFE. - Much depends on the

vay we come into trouble. Paul and Jonah were both in a storm, but in very different circumstances. PRAYER AND READING .- Whosoever wishes to be

with God, ought always to pray and often to read; for when we pray we speak to God, and when we read he speaks to us .- St. Augustine. THE LIVE OF AN UNBELIEVER .- When once infi-

de Foot parage ra's men that they shall die like beasts, own hands. He had, by this means, four hours of "I pray that the Lord may lead you with a child- they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.-RELIGION will always make the bitter waters of

Spirit on himself and others. Once, when his ne- your total incapacity to do any one good thing, to speak think it will continually turn water into wine because

CHARITABLE JUDGMENTS .- As the best writers are the most candid judges of the writings of others, so the best livers are the most charitable in the judgments they form of their neighbours' actions .- Seed. PROSPERITY .- It is very rare that any man is the better for worldly prosperity, so difficult is it "to hold a full cup with an even hand."-Rev. B. E.

RELIGION .- It signifies nothing to say we will not change our religion, if our religion change not us .-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

INSTALLATION OF HIS R. H. PRINCE ALBERT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. (Abridged from the St. James's Chronicle.)

nesday. Of these there were about 150, and, contrary

In short, for the whole county of York, which is situated on the river St. John, above Fredericton, and contained a population of 11,072, there were only three clergymen (including one who was attached to the county of York, thou may'st folic on the floor three clergymen (including one who was attached to the county of York, which is situated on the river St. John, above Fredericton, and dressed them in the poet's hares, and he might have addressed them in the poet's words:—

"My dear dunt,—You will probably be surprised at receiving a etter from me, and if you should be somewhat alarmed at the awful and most important the seats set apart for ladies were equally crowded.

Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Thompson (of Clare Hall) preached at St. Mary's to a very crowded congregation, and the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) gave to word the commencement services and the place of the poet's hares, and he might have addressed them in the poet's words:—

"Yes, thou may'st frolic on the floor that feeds thee, thou may'st frolic on the floor at receiving a etter from me, and if you should be surprised at receiving a etter from the seats set apart for ladies were equally crowded.

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Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Thompson (of Clare Hall) preached at St. Mary's to a very crowded congregation, and the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) gave to word the seats set apart for ladies were equally crowded. the commencement sermon in the afternoon; his text 5th Matt. v. 16. The Bishop of Oxford preached at seven in Holy Spirit to direct and guide you in this critical and vital moment of your earthly pilgrimage. I would combine the sincere affection of the nephew with the memory of the oldest present.

The right rev. prelate's sermon was declared to be one of the noblest specimens of pulpit eloquence in the was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers. Immediately following his Royal Highness came the Duke of Wellington, who, as soon as he was recognised, was received with shouts of applause not at all less deafening

out allowing yourself to dwell upon the awful and important concerns of that which is to come. You have portant concerns of that which is to come. You have ern side many very pleasing views to the traveller. We believe her Majesty and the Prince never beheld in the course of their railway travelling a sight more gratifying to them than that of the luxuriant crops, and the busy progress of agricultural pursuit, that met the eye in every

direction during their journey yesterday to Cambridge. Her Majesty arrived at the Cambridge Station at 12.53, two minutes before the specified time.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, July 5. plicity. She wore a white transparent cottage bonnet plicity. She wore a white transfarent cottage bonner and a peach-blossomed satin dress. His Royal Highness wore over his dress a white paletot. The carriage in which the Royal pair arrived was the subject of universal admiration. The outside colouring was of the most elegant description—white and gold prevailing. The linings and furniture were of figured French grey satin; these latter consisted of a cough at one end, on which the these latter consisted of a couch at one end, on which the Queen and Prince had sat during the journey, two chairs Queen and Prince had sat during the journey, two chairs on one side, occupied by the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Desart, and a couple of small ottomans in other directions. The roof of the carriage was covered and fluted with the same material. In the centre was a very beautiful little round table of satin wood, and on it a superb bouquet. The carriage was also hung round in all directions with the fairest and freshest favours of Elora.

Her Majesty, on emerging from the station, looked Is it not most gratifying?" It was quite evident to those who were near enough to observe the Queen's countenance, that her Majesty was sensibly affected, even to

Ecclesiastical Commissary for New Brunswick, in which character he undertook to visit the several missions within that province in the years 1822 and 1823; and took occasion to press upon the congregations the duty of huilding personage houses and setting apart.

To the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of the Church devolved upon of the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of the Church devolved upon a single cleral power of t

Cambridge.

"We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission at this time to renew our assurance of our firm attachment to

with fervent joy, your Majesty's presence amongst us for the second time, and desire to express, in the fullest manner in

several stations to deserve your Majesty's approbation by a zealous discharge of their duties.

"The time which has elapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body; we have had to deplore the loss of our late excellent Chancellor, who, to his great regret,

The first of these was occasioned by the intelligence of the death of a beloved brother, a Christian warrior, whose end was peace:—

"I pray you make —— relate to you every circumstance of that wonderful display of divine grace,"

"I pray you make —— relate to you every circumstance of that wonderful display of divine grace,"

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"I pray you make —— relate to you every circumstance of the deny us his power and the deny us his grace with his people. If he deny us his power and the deny us his power. "We are encouraged by your Majesty's gracious favour. "We are encouraged by your Majesty's gracious favour."

"We are encouraged by your Majesty's grac

opportunity of assuring your Majesty that we are not unmindful of the high purposes which the institutions of the University are intended to accomplish.
"We trust that there have not been wanting hitherto a zeal

for the studies of literature and science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy cause which our founders had in view-the establishment of religion and virtue upon a good "We would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astro-

nomical and other kindred sciences; to the many persons emi-nent in literature and science; and, in the public offices of life. nent in literature and science; and, in the public offices of life, to the statesmen, the judges, the philosophers of our country, who have received their early education and been taught to discipline their minds in this seat of learning.

"We trust we may call attention also to the clergy who have gone forth from us, and contribute so much to the elevation of the character of our countrymen, who, labouring in plety and patience with truth of doctrine and innocency of life, have made

our church to be the blessing and glory of our land. "While we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the University, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before ourselve We see how important is the place which the University occu pies in respect to social happiness and order, how dignified the duties, how great the responsibility of those who have to direct its studies and administer its affairs.

"We desire to assure your Majesty that those topics of reflection are ever before our minds, and that it is our care to address ourselves to our duty in a firm and earnest spirit, not diverted by difficulty, but nerved by the consideration of it to that patience of temper which, by God's blessing, we hope will

bring success.
"It is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may long live to see the fruit of your efforts for our country's welfare. May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, and, prospering you with all happiness, pour down upon you the continual dew of his blessing.

His Royal Highness the Chancellor having read the above address, making an obeisance, presented it to her Majesty, who, still remaining standing, read the following most gracious answer, which was handed to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, Bart:—

"I have received with the highest satisfaction your leval and affectionate address.

"It affords me great pleasure to visit you on this occasion

and to assure you of my entire approbation of the act of the University in their selection of a Chancellor.

"I have always felt it to be one of the first duties of a British

Sovereign, to extend favour and protection to institutions in-"I am peculiarly impressed with a sense of that duty in a place which has produced so many persons eminently distin-

"None of those princes can have more earnestly desired to expectation, only one B. A. was created. Some idea of the influx of company may be formed from the fact, that at this inductive ceremony the floor of the Senate prosperity." a promote the welfare of your University than myself, and I shall

THE SENATE HOUSE. At half-past three his Royal Highness proceeded to the

Senate House to confer degrees.

The whole room was densely crowded; as nearly as the eye could judge, there must have been 3000 persons

When the Prince Chancellor arrived his appearance than those which welcomed the Prince. It was not known for some time whether her Majesty would grace the proceedings by her Royal presence or not; and various were the opinions expressed upon the subject; and as the Queen did not arrive with the Prince, all expectations of Queen did not arrive with the Prince, all expectations of seeing her were abandoned. After about half an hour's business of conferring M. A. degrees had been proceeded with, a flourish of trumpets and lond cries of "The Queen" removed all doubts upon the matter, and a few minutes after his Royal Highness arose from his seat as the Queen appeared at the entrance, and proceeded down the Senate House, met her Majesty near the centre, and conducted her to the throne. The whole assembly were now standing. The ladies were their bandle and the standing. The ladies waved their bandkerchiefs and the

standing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their caps and hats, all vieing with each other to evince the most enthusiastic loyalty and joy.

Mr. Crick, the public orator, proceeded to deliver a latin address of some length. The oration was listened to with decorum, although occasionally, when the orator was obliged to refresh his memory by a glance at his manuscript a litter ran through younger portion of the assembly.

Anonyest those who received the prince upon several distinguished individuals. Amongst those who received degrees were conferred by the Prince upon several dis-tinguished individuals. Amongst those who received degrees were Sir Harry Smith (who was much cheered), Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Lowenstein, Prince Peter, of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar. The convocation was then dissolved, and Prince Albert conducted her Majesty down the centre of the Senate House to the Royal carriage, which proceeded back to Trinity College, amidst the same loyal demonstrations as before.

The proceedings related above were closed with a sumptuous dinner and a very brilliant and successful concert; but we have no room for any further particulars.

THE INSTALLATION ODE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Laureate Wordsworth's Installation Ode, to be delivered to-day (Tuesday.) The music, by Dr. Walmisley, is spoken very favourably of by those who were present at the rehearsal at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday morning.

ODE. Introduction and Chorus.

For thirst of power that Heaven disowns, For temples, towers, and thrones, Too long insulted by the spoiler's shock, Indignant Europe cast
Her stormy foe at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

Solo .-- Tenor. War is passion's basest game Madly played to win a name; Up starts some tyrant, earth and heaven to dare,
The servile million bow;
But will the lightning glance aside to spare
The despot's laurelled brow?

Chorus. War is mercy, glory, fame, Waged in freedom's holy cause. Freedom such as man may claim Under God's restraining laws; Such is Albion's fame and glory; Let rescued Europe tell the story.

Recit. (accompanied). Contralto. But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened all The land as with a funeral pall?
The Rose of England suffers blight, The flower has drooped, the isle's delight; Flower and bud together fall,— A nation's hopes lie crushed in Claremont's desolate hall.

Air .- Soprano. Time a chequered mantle wears; Earth awakes from wintry sleep; Again the tree a blessom bears-Cease, Britannia, cease to weep.

Soprano Solo and Chorus. A guardian angel fluttered Above the babe, unseen; One word he softly uttered-It named the future Queen: And a joyful cry through the island rang, As clear and bold as the trumpet's claug, As bland as the reed of peace— " Victoria be her name!

For righteous triumphs are the base Whereon Britannia rests her peaceful fame. Quartet. Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold, Uplifted on his arms the child; And, while the fearless infant smiled, Her happier destiny foretold:—
"Infancy, by wisdom mild,
Trained to health and artless beauty.

Youth, by pleasure unbeguiled From the lore of lofty duty. Womanhood in pure renown, Seated on her lineal throne, Leaves of myrtle in her Crown, Fresh with lustre all their own. Love, the treasure worth possessing, More than all the world beside, This shall be her choicest blessing,

Oft to Royal hearts denied." Recit. (accompanied) .- Bass. That eve the Star of Brunswick shone With steadfast ray benign On Gotha's ducal roof, and on The softly flowing Leine; Nor failed to gild the spires of Bonn, And glittered on the Rhine. Old Camus, too, on that prophetic night
Was conscious of the ray; Nas conscious of the ray;
And his willows whispered in its light,
Not to the zepbyr's sway,
But with a Delphic life in sight
Of this auspicious day.

This day, when Granta hails her chosen lord, And proud of her award, Confiding in that star serene, Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

Air .- Contralto Prince, in these collegiate bowers,
Where science, leagued with holier truth,
Guards the sacred heart of youth, Solemn monitors are ours.

These reverend aisles, these hallowed towers, Raised by many a hand august, Are haunted by majestic powers, The memories of the wise and just,

Who, faithful to a pious trust, Here, in the founder's spirit sought To mould and stamp the ore of thought, In that bold form and impress high That best betoken patriot loyalty. True disciples good as great, Have pondered here their country's weal, Weighed the future by the past, Learnt how social frames may last, And how a land may rule its fate,

By constancy inviolate, Though worlds to their foundations reel, The sport of factious hate or godless zeal. Air.—Bass. Albert, in thy race we cherish
A nation's strength that will not perish
While England's sceptred line
True to the King of Kings is found; Like that wise ancestor of thine, Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's life,

When first above the yells of bigot strife The trumpet of the Living Word Assumed a voice of deep portentous sound, From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber heard. Chorus. What shield more sublime,

E'er was blazoned or sung? And the Prince whom we greet, From its Hero is sprung.

Resound, resound the strain, That hails him for our own!

Again, again, and yet again, For the Church, the State, the Throne! And that presence fair and bright, Ever blest wherever seen, Who deigns to grace our festal rite,
The Pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen.

Rev. Septimus Ramsey.-Our advertising columns this day, impose upon us a pleasant duty. Alluding, last week, to the case of the Rev. Mr. Ramsey, who was to have been the victim of that most foul attack which Mr. Serjeant Shee defended, because fee'd to do so, we expressed a hope that Mr. Ramsey's Clerical brethren would come forward to relieve him from the heavy pecuniary burden which his brave defiance of his base calum-niator had cast upon him; and we added that whenever, a committee was formed to accomplish this act of justice would gladly do what we could to forward its opera-

That committee is now formed, and at the head of it stands the name of the Bishop of the diocese, thus certifying to the world that Mr. Ramsey's moral character has passed through the ordeal to which it was subjected, has passed through the ordeal to which it was subjected, without spot or stain. The majority of the committee are composed of Clergymen; another testimony to the same fact which may be said to receive its final confirmation from the names of the laymen in the list. Already, too, the subscriptions amount to nearly one-third of the expenses incurred by Mr. Ramsey; i.e., £600, not £400, as we erroneously stated last week.

We erroneously stated last week.

We trust that in bringing this matter under the notice of our readers, we shall be in some degree instrumental towards furthering the at once just and generous intentions of the control of the cont tions of the committee; and in order that we may omit nothing which is calculated to secure that end, we shall lay before our readers the grounds upon which the committee has felt itself justified in making this appeal:—

nst his moral character, have excited so strong a deagainst his moral character, have excited so strong a desire among his congregation and parishioners to relieve him from the burthen, that a committee of the parish of him from the burthen, that a committee of the parish of When the character of a majority of the emig

at large are therefore deeply indebted to Mr. Ramsey who has fought their battle as well as his own, and ob-

tained so decided a triumph, as in all probability to deter others from pursuing a course similar to that of his accusers.—John Bull.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

The private life of Abp. Trench.

named in the following list.

try-The First Smile.

Sabbath

Surely such a deplorable state of matters calls for a prompt and stringent remedy. What that should be we do not pretend to indicate. If possible, the onerous "commission of the peace" should be limited to men of a higher class than the generality of those upon whom it is the custom at present to confer it. If such a delectus personæ be found to be difficult The heavy expenses, amounting to nearly £600, incurred by the Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, in defending himself from what has been proved, by his triumphant acquittal, to be a base fabrication of nnfounded charges acquittal, to be a base fabrication of accounts his moral chargeter, have excited so strong a de-(and difficult it would frequently prove to be), it sufficient knowledge to understand, and sufficient

When the character of a majority of the emigrants,

gladly testify their inagnation to be perpetrated against an honourable man, and their admiration of the moral courage with which he met his meet the exigencies which so notoriously exist. If matters are allowed to continue in their present posiadmiration of the moral courage with which he met his accusers in a Court of Justice, rather than succumb to their insinuations and threats, and purchase a dishonorable silence by acceding to their unjust demands.

A general committee has therefore also been formed to co-operate with the parochial committee, and to extend their appeal to the whole community in behalf of a highly respectable Minister of the Church, who, but for his firmness, might not only have been crushed himself, but have tion, Canada will share ere long the bad reputation which distinguishes many quarters of the South of Ireland. Even now, we grieve to say, she exhibits many features in common with that luckless section of her Majesty's dominions, as the late steamboat outrage at Kingston, and the burning of Dr. Clarke's respectable way for others to fall victims to the same kind of accusations, to which all men are liable. The public mill at Guelph, but too plainly demonstrate.

> tains the Report for 1847 of this sound-principled association, the details of which are so interesting, that we regret want of space prevents us from laying it before our readers. We cannot, however, refrain from quoting the following passages from this admirable document, embodying, as they do, doctrines important at all times, but which commend themselves gone so far as to represent the whole procedings as in a peculiar manner to the attention of the Legislators and people of our Province at the present mo-

| Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—In stallation of Prince Albert i the University of Cambridge. Fourth Page. Original Poetry—Cranmer. Canadian Colloquies, No. 3. ciple which now seems happily to be very generally re-cognized and approved,—has ever been, that all educa-tion, deserving the name, must be based upon religion; The Archdeacon of York intends to visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara, Home, and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below.

Marriag of Evening Prayer will be held in the Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the hours stated; immeparishioners of those places, respectively, on business connected with the temporal and spiritual well-being

Bertie, St. John's Ch... Friday,
Dunville Church ... Saturday,
Christ Church ... Monday,
Port Robinson ... Monday,
Thorold ... Tuesday,
St. Catharines ... " " 6 P.M.
Port Dalhousie ... Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A.M.
Jordan ... " " 6 P.M.
Grimsby ... Thursday,
Thursday, " 21 I A.M.
HOME AND SIMCOR DISTRICTS.

" 27, 11 A.M.
28, 11 A.M.
3 P.M.
4 " 3 P.M.
4 " 3 P.M.
4 " 3 P.M.
4 " 3 P.M.
5 Port Dalhousie ... Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A.M.
5 Port Dalhousie ... Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A.M.
5 P.M.
6 P.M.
7 Othis plan the Society has ever opposed its leading principle,—that education is not education, unless religion is, throughout, its pervading essence. To educate a child the master must do more than impart cer-HOME AND SIMCOR DISTRICTS.

WhitbyThursday, Sept. 9, 10 A.M. BrockFriday, Scarboro'Saturday, Etobicoke Monday, Chinguacousy Wednesday, LloydtownThursday Tecumseth Friday, Penetanguishene Saturday, Orillia Monday,

ter lately imposed a fine of £5 upon an individual for "profaning the Sabbath," and that the offender had been imprisoned in default of payment. The particulars of this case are not given, but we notice it for not interwoven naturally with the daily school routine, not interwoven naturally with the daily school routine, the purpose of recording our satisfaction that some at but are merely taught in a cold, set, formal way, at stated

on the first day of the week, and enacting a blas- of placing a master in every school who shall be expected phemous caricature imitation of the worship of God.

And this, be it observed, not in a sequestered corner, but in the heart of the village, and almost within but in the heart of the village, and almost within hearing of the service of the Church. In a subsequent number of the same journal, a correspondent rally philosophic as the above, may be duly weighed complains, that "a few weeks ago, congregations, by the parties who are at present experimenting upon while worshipping in the house of God, were disturbed by the discharges of pigeon-shooters' guns;" a spurious liberalism, and bewildered by the sophisms and that, "more recently, decency has been outraged of German psychological quackery, would divorce the by numbers of idle persons bathing in the river in full Bible from the spelling-book, and banish the very sight of those who were going to and from public name of Christianity from our popular educational

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The last number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette con-"The fundamental principle of this Society,-a prin-

that much fewer persons than formerly are now to be found who would contend that it is not necessary to edu diately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other dren of persons of all religious tenets may safely be placed in the same school, under the same teacher, and be taught those general truths of religion only on which of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings of the Diocesan Church Society in the several places provided in the following list. Any Clergyman within those Districts, who may fatal habit of mind and thought, and to sap the foundarequire to be instituted and inducted into his Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish as soon as convenient. necessary tendency of such a scheme would seem to be, to produce in their young minds a coldness towards reli-cate a child the master must do more than impart cer-tain lessons. The master should be more than a clever, expert teacher. You want to bring mind in contact with " 10, 11 A.M. mind, the mature mind of a religious Master in contact with the impressible mind of his Scholar. You want the 13, 11 A.M.

4 P.M.

14, 10 A.M.

15, 10 A.M.

16, 10 A.M.

17, 4 P.M.

18, 6 P.M.

20, 4 P.M.

21, 4 P.M.

23, 10 A.M.

1 Innermost spirit of the man to hold converse with the innermost spirit of the child. You want the heart of the child to catch some of the holy fire of religion which should burn in the breast of the master, and shine in all his actions. Religion is not only imparted in set lessons, but in the whole course of school discipline; by example, by gesture, by look, by the turn of a phrase, by a kind of mental contagion which may be understood though it can hardly be described. To use the eloquent words of a living Bishop of our Church, "Dogmatic theology has been, alas! too often made most secular instruction: ciphering may be made religious." Do what you will, the child will look up to the schoolmaster as his educator; " 13, 11 A.M. innermost spirit of the man to hold converse with the in intervals; then, at the very best, the child insensibly least of our Magistrates are conscientious and firm enough to put in force so salutary and important a law. It is deeply to be regretted that the enactments which provide for a decent observance of the Lord's Day, are, in many parts of Canada West, very little more than a dead letter. It is a fact as notorious as it is sad, that a large proportion of our rural Taverns frequently do more business on the Sabbath than on any other day of the week; their customers rarely any other day of the week; their customers rarely being lawful bona fide travellers, but for the most part idle disreputable vagabonds, who in the bar-room dissipate the means which should be devoted to the comfort and support of their hapless families.

But timpling is not the only mode in which Sunday dissipate the means which should be devoted to the comfort and support of their hapless families.

But tippling is not the only mode in which Sunday is descerated in our villages and townships. It was lately stated by our cotemporary, the Streetsville Review, that a clique of young profligates were in the habit of assembling on the banks of the River Credit, habit of assembling on the banks of the River Credit, of the great statisfaction in the first constitution of placing a master in every school who shall be expected.

Most earnestly do we trust, that views so Scriptu-Institutions.

ties with the community around them, are too timid the day, and the plan was attended with the happiest to put in force the law against the perpetrators of results. When a single individual officiated as Clerk, such outrages as we have alluded to. We could the congregation listened in stoled silence,—but when specify more than one instance where a Justice of the they heard a dozen young clear voices smultaneously Peace has pleaded the pecuniary injury which would employed in "shewing forth God's most worthy accrue to him, if he honestly acted up to the acquire- praise, and asking those things which are requisite ments of his official oath, and inflicted the proper and necessary, as well for the body as the soul"—a penalties upon those convicted of profaning the restraining spell seemed to be removed from their

devotional dumbness of their flocks.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The letter of an "Ex-College Boy" is no more than the Editor of the Standard had reason to expect. There are many persons now in both divisions of this province, - persons of the most respectable standing and influence in the community, -who received their early education in that institution, that well-conducted

entertain from the fair, but-as they have proved-

unfulfilled promises of his prospectus. We cannot

but think that, in his haste to appear very impartial and disinterested, he has become extremely indifferent about making friends even of those whose friendship, we imagine, it is a satisfaction and an honour to possess. The Ex-Pupils of Upper Canada College, from the station which many of them are known to occupy. must of necessity have some share in the direction of public opinion; and we really cannot see what a public journal can gain by doing an injustice to tle seminary which reared them. The Standard, on the present occasion, has taken the trouble to discover faults in the late recitations, which no one besdes himself saw, or which no other person, at least has visited with his ill-tempered and sweeping cessure; he has not only pointed out defects here and herea liberty which no one would condemn-but he has a thoroughly disgraceful exhibition; and mis judgment he has delivered in opposition to the manimous approval of the rest of the city papers; sethat, since he has been at no pains to disguise hisill-humour, and has even made the expression of it as offensive and unfair as any thing could be, he will receive nothing worse than his deserts if the whde fraternity of Ex-College Pupils should each have his say against the cynical chronicler of their Alma Mater's doings. Lucian, amongst the philosophers, (if the Editor of the Standard is puzzled by the illustration, the boys at the College will help him through) would be quite a desirable situation compared with that o' this sharpeyed censor of our Canadian youth, amongst the host of "Ex-Pupils" clamorous for his immediate punishment. For our part, we should propose—if allowed

a voice in the matter-no severer penalty than that of being condemned to recite some of the Latin and Greek in which the College Boys, according to his Greek in which the College Boys, according to his version of the story, were so wofully deficient. As some of the pieces were humorous and amusing, they might soften the critic's frowning visage into a smile, which would not be amiss for himself; and it would doubtless be profitable for his auditors to be favoured had a certain power of interpreting the Scriptures. In had an errain power of interpreting the Scriptures. In had an errain power of interpreting the Scriptures. by him-whilst in the act of expiating his offencewith something which he considers a faultless model

THE EMIGRANTS.

Our report of the sickness amongst the Emigrants n this city is still, we are sorry to say, unfavourable. We have procured this morning (Thursday) the

ollowing statement from the Hospital:-Reported this day 735 Admitted since 17 Total number at present in Sick Hospital 752

In the Convalescent Hospital..... 239 Died during the week ending Saturday, Died during the last 24 hours 10

Discharged We have been informed that an idea prevails in ertain quarters, that the Burial Service is not read over the bodies of the Emigrants who die in the Hospital, and are interred in St. James' Cemetery. This is an unfortunate misunderstanding. Where the deaths are so numerous as they have now become the Clergymen in attendance are not able to officiate separately in each case; but the Service has never been omitted to be read over several at the same time. at stated periods. The two Clergymen between whom the duty is, for the most part, divided, desire that it should be understood that one or other, in future, will attend at the Cemetery, daily, at 6 P. M., whilst the length of the days will permit; and that an earlier to do so, of which the requisite notification will be given. It is hoped that those to whom the care of the Emigrants belongs, will make it a point to apprize the friends and relations of the deceased, in each case, of this arrangement; so that those who are interested

The Rev. Henry Scadding is gradually recovering rom his late relapse.—The Messrs. Henwood are both, we believe, in a very promising condition.

may have the opportunity of attending when the

Burial Service is read.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto left Toronto yesterday for Cobourg, to hold the approaching Ordi-

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

(For The Church.) THE SCRIPTURES AND THE CHURCH. LETTER II. To "A Catholic."

-The proposition stated in your first letter was to this effect, that "the Church is the Divinely appointed interpreter of Holy Scripture;" in beginning your second, however, you make it still stronger, by adding—"and only judge in matters of faith." The words jar a little harshly upon Protestant ears. Our Church does not say this concerning herself; she says much less positively than you have worded it, that "The Church hath power to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controver-sies of faith," (Article 20,) and even this she qualifies with

very careful limitations.

The argument which you construct from the analogy of faith is too fanciful to be overpoweringly convincing. Even if the analogy be acknowledged, it makes nothing for your view. I am as willing as yourself to admit that

premised, that to adduce the Church's own opinion, at any period after the Apostles' time, when the question is light from darkness. about the extent of her own authority, is an ex parte statement. Were the point at issue any religious doctrine or rite, the testimony of the primitive Church would be of great value, as evidence of what was then believed or practised. But in a question of Church authority, it is scarcely fair to refer us to the Church herself. It would be, therefore, quite justifiable in me to pass over the whole and highly-esteemed school, against which our city of your argument from this head; but it may be as well at your quotations from the early writers afford a clear proof that the Church then assumed due authority over the understandings and

be the language of Ireneus: "That it is near the Presbyters which are in the Church, ccession from the Apostles as we have shewn, who with the succession of the Episcopate, have received the certain gift of truth, according to the Father's will." The duty of hearing the statements of the ministers of the Church no one disputes; the Church and her ministers should be heard with deference, for whoever pretends to decide without having heard and allowed proper weight to the Church's judgment, errs on the side of rashness and self conceit. How far we must assent to the words of Irenæus—that the Church has received the certain gift of depends upon what he meant to express by them. It will be difficult to shew that he meant an inherent gift of infallibility, or that the Presbyters had so received the certain gift of truth as to be placed beyond the possibility of ever mistaking or perverting it. It is probable enough that Irenœus's observation was only a paraphrase of the promises—"He shall guide you into all truth," and "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world;" words stronger far than those of Irenæus, but which no Protestant construes as an assurance of infallibility. The certain gift of truth," may with more probability be derstood of the volume of the Scriptures, than of a cer-

tain power of interpreting them aright. You also quote the words of Origen: " If the law of God be received according to the meaning which the Church teaches, then truly it transcends all human laws, and will be believed to be truly the law of God." only shew that Origen was convinced that the Church generally, in his time, as he knew it, held and taught the truth correctly, and set forth the son of God and the Gospel of Christ in their purity and excellence. I would say the same of the Church of England now,—that she teaches the same of the Church of England now,—that she teaches the word of God aright; but that would be no admission of the principle, that the Church must at all times necessarily be true in her teaching, and that it would be presumptuous to question it. Perhaps it could not have entered into the hearts of the pious fathers of those ages to conceive what an amount of falsehood and gross correction, would at a subsequent period be mixed with the ruption, would at a subsequent period be mixed with the teaching of the Church, and would be enforced with all

the might and power of the highest Church authority. "The fact then being admitted," you continue, "that the doctrine under consideration was held by the primitive Church, it appears to me necessarily to follow that it must be true." That the doctrine or rather principle, as you lay it down, was so held, has neither been proved, nor will it be readily admitted. Assuming that you have of the Church in its purest ages being mistaken, falls to the ground. You reason thus: The primitive Church held this opinion, that the Presbyters of the Church alone wrong. If wrong, then the Church in its purest ages was would be snakely act, out muse endsequences are absurd, therefore the primitive Church was not wrong in holding the opinion in question. A very easy and summary way of disposing of the subject indeed, and only a failure, from the very insufficient proof of the fact upon which it

enlarging upon the supposed melancholy consequences of the early Church being mistaken, although the idea seems to have taken much hold of your mind as furnishing a very important argument. One of your suppositions, however, I will notice, because it will lead us, I believe, to a correct estimate of the relative position and value of the Scriptures and the Church. "Further, were it possible for the whole Church to be the middle on the scripture of the sc sible for the whole Church to be thus mistaken, the very grounds of our faith and practice would be uprooted."

Can we not point to a period when the whole Church was grossly mistaken? I speak of the Church in its official sense. In the ages immediately preceding the great resuscitation of gospel truth, where in the whole of Christenses there a practicular Church or Ministry that tendom was there a particular Church or Ministry that taught and interpreted the word of God faithfully? Was there any local Church that served as a beacon on a hill in there any local Church that served as a beacht of this in the general gloom, whose teaching partook not of the pre-vailing corruption, and at whose lamp the torch of the Reformation was kindled? There was none such; and it was from out of the very midst of the darkness that the light was caused to spring, when it was seen that God had light was caused to spring, when it was seen that God had not forgotten His promise to be with His Church, though in the mysteries of His providence such a cloud of superstition had been permitted to settle down upon it. And what is more, the very Church in whose communion the first Reformers were reared, did all that official authority could do to stifle the Reformation, extinguish the light which they were rekindling; and further still, there is not a section of the Universal Church now in existence, which has not, at some period or other, with more or which has not, at some period or other, with more or less of truth, held or taught more or less of error. So that the possibility of the whole Church being mistaken hour will be appointed if it should become necessary does not destroy the grounds of our faith and practice, as long as there exists a written and unchangeable rule to which faith and practice may be referred.

You proceed,-" For in such a case, how could we as You proceed,—"For in such a case, how could we as weak, sinful, and prejudiced individuals, reasonably hope ever to discover the true meaning of the sacred volume?"

How did Wickliff and Luther discover its meaning? They were not, as individuals, exempt from the infirmities of human nature; and as for their prejudices, they were all in favour of the erroneous teaching of the Church in which they were brought up. But doubtless they sought in prayer the aid of God's enlightening Spirit, and in Him, though weak, they were made strong, and the eyes of their understanding were opened, so that though eyes of their understanding were opened, so that though in the midst of general ignorance, and reared in blindness, they came at length to see. And the same course and the same aid, may be followed and maintained by

every man.

And how, it is also asked, that is, without some certain source of interpretation, can we hope "rightly to understand even the influences of the ever blessed Spirit?" Surely the Holy Spirit does not speak to our hearts in an unknown tongue, which we must run to some one else to interpret for us, before we can understand the Spirit's teaching. Why this is going to an extraordinary length indeed! Not only the words of Holy Writ, but the internal voice of the Holy Ghost, must be received according to Church interpretation.

In another part of your letter it is affirmed that, " without a certain interpretation, and assuredly there is none such if this is not to be found in the Church, the Bible is a sealed book, in fact it is to us no revelation at all.' "Certain," which is in Italies in your letter, to shew the stress you lay upon it, must mean infallible, if it means anything, so that here is the old fallacy with a new name. I will put it to our readers whether this is anything more or less than the actual Romish doctrine concerning the Scriptures—that they are of no use to the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without the interpretative of the people without the interpretative of the second of the people without th the interpretation of the priesthood. In the Bull of Pope Pius IV., 1564, the following form of subscription is enjoined,—"Also the sacred Scriptures, according to the sense in which our holy mother, the Church, hath holden and doth hold (whose office it is to judge of the true sense and interpretations). and interpretation of holy Scripture) do I admit, neither will I ever receive and expound it but according to the uniform consent of the fathers." There, sir, is the very principle for which you are contending, snugly embedded From our own personal observation, we can testify that the evil of which we complain prevails to an alarming extent, and that it is steadily on the increase. Often, while engaged in the discharge of our Sunday duties, do we notice persons occupied in fishing, and the with as much coolness and deliberation as if their employment was reputable and lawful. With as much coolness and deliberation as if their employment was reputable and lawful. With sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of sorrow we add that rare indeed are the instances of the church of Rome; I do do the Mechanics institute of this City and indeed it is no unsuitable companion for them. I do not mean to say that yet celled it out from thence, but of their Hall to any person or persons when all derive as the constant occasion to its having got into better company in the present instance of constant subject, suggested by the Church and the Scriptures are united with the Holy add of the very same idea; and the Church and the Scriptures are united with the Holy of which we complain prevails to an indeed it is no unsuitable companion for them. I do not mean to say that yet evidently got hold of the very same idea; and the Church is five the church of their Hall to an alarmine to say that yet evidently got hold of the very same idea; and the Church is five the church of the church is not many months said they are the church. I shall the church is not many months said the church of their Hall to an alarmine to the persons when the the placed in my hands.

Although you estimate on the church of the church is not many for said to result the Church is not many months of the church of them. among the manifold corruptions of the Church of Rome; and indeed it is no unsuitable companion for them. I do

our Church in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., In opening your argument from analogy, you observe hat to the Church, "as Christ himself so clearly declared, s given the key to unlock this treasury of divine knowege," meaning the Scriptures. Where is this declared? Our Church in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and ministers of the Church as high in office, and not much behind in general learning, who declared those who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such a sin who can think at all, and believes that there is such as in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., the meanner of the late Key. Kowland Hill. It would be going out of my place to remark upon the wickedness of a such as the result of the meanner of the late Key. Kowland Hill. It would be going out of my place to remark upon the wickedness of a such as the result of the meanner of the late Key. Kowland Hill. It would be going out of my place to remark upon the wickedness of a such as the result of the meanner of the late Key. Kowland Hill. It would be going out of my place to remark upon the wickedness of a such as the result of the meanner of the late Key. Kowland Hill. It would be going out of my place to remark upon the wickedness of a such as the result of the meanner of the the day, and the plan was attended with the happiest results. When a single individual officiated as Clerk, that to the Church, "as Christ himself so clearly declared, is given the key to unlock this treasury of divine knowness of their flocks.

In opening your argument from analogy, you observe that to the Church, "as Christ himself so clearly declared, is given the key to unlock this treasury of divine knowness of their flocks.

In opening your argument from analogy, you observe that to the Church, "as Christ himself so clearly declared, is given the key to unlock this treasury of divine knowness of their flocks and ministers of the Church and heretical. If we look to the lawyers, where is this declared? If you allude to what our Saviour said to the lawyers, beautiful to the church and necessary, as well for the body as he soul "—a trestraining spell seemed to be removed from their tongues, and, comparatively speaking, the responding is now pretty general in that hitherto silent Church is now pretty general in that hitherto silent Church is now pretty general in that hitherto silent Church is now pretty general in that hitherto silent Church is and necessary, as well for the body as he soul "—a trestraining spell seemed to be removed from their unterpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and mile Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and mile Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and mile Elizabeth, agreed to and propounded such and such interpretations of Scripture? Why, there were bishops and mile Elizabeth, and Elizabeth, you, observe these, believe this, and you are safe.

We come now to your third evidence, namely, the belief and practice of the primitive Church. But here it may be our Articles, and it will be evident that the principles and light from darkness.

The same great principle must inevitably be employed

during the first three or four centuries. Why not during the first five or six? Why do you make this limitation and give this preference to certain ages? Because you find that the faith and opinions and usages of the Church in those ages were more in accordance with the certain rule of faith—the Bible. That never changes; Church interpretation has changed and may change; and if we look at the Catholic Church throughout the world, (by of one part of it oppposite to the interpretation of another but this distinction invariably holds good, that ther Christian faith and Christian virtues most abound, where the Bible is most venerated and most read, most known and most appealed to.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Church. SIR,—In the editorial columns of a "youthful paper" called the *Toronto Standard*, I have observed a very puerile production, as I esteem it, having reference to the ate Annual Recitations in the hall of my old "Alma Mater," Upper Canada College. It is evident, from the tone of the article alluded to, that the editor of this journal, whoever he may be, has had his expectations of what was to be done on the occasion in question raised to too high a pitch; hence his disappointment. To illustrate by comparison: I think there is nothing, or perhaps I should say no person, in life to which he can be so nearly assimilated, as "the sight-seeing visitor" at the Falls of Niagara on the occasion of his first acquaintance with this mighty cataract. His expectations, highly wrought, are not realized at the first, but when he has taken time to examine to reflect, and has spent a day or two in thought upon the scene which he has beheld, he is then filled with admiration and delight. So with the editor of the Toronto Standard. Had he been patient, and pondered a little before he penned the delicate, I beg pardon, in-delicate morceau which has caused the writer of this letter to embody his ideas in the form of a newspaper communi-eation, I feel satisfied the (to me at least) obnoxious arti-

cle would not have appeared.

The editor says: "we went there supposing that we would hear something worthy of an English University." Now what right had he, I ask, to suppose such an absurdity? Did he imagine that some magic wand, in the exercise of its potent influence, had transferred Oxford and Cambridge to the wilds of Canada? An English University!! Why, sir, does he not know that English University!! Universities are not of yesterday, as Upper Canada Col ege may be said to be, but have grown in learning as hey have also in experience. Many, aye, many "spirits they have also in experience. Many, aye, many "spirit of the mighty dead" could, if called up, attest the health the happiness, the unrivalled greatness which they have imparted to England, our Mother Isle,—a million living witnesses attest the same truth. And so will Upper Canada College, if left unmolested and allowed to work hand in hand with the University as it has beretofore done, at no far distant day, be the pride and boast of many sons, as it is now of your present ex-pupil correspondent. If the editor of the Toronto Standard desires to be gratified, by witnessing (and so by witnessing become a witness himself) a University Examination as conducted in Canada, let him visit King's College; where men, at least young men, (and here let me add that there are few where men so young and yet so advance are admitted), are some eyes afor ears to me weart's content; but let him not expect from boys that which belongs to men. Let him not in a seeming apologistic strain pecu-liar to himself, first exalt Upper Canada College, a noble, if it cannot boast of being a time-honoured institution, to the dignity of a University, which it is not, and then, because it does not come up to his notions of what a University ought to be, demolish it root and branch. Verily, the editor of the *Toronto Standard* must have an imagination as false as it is fruitful. He would turn "mole-hills into mountains;" a College into an University. Would that his imagination could produce such a happy effect! The editor of the Standard seems to have been satisfied with the Latin, but the French was "bad" says he, "the English, execrable." Execrable, Mr. Editor, is a hard word—very-Could the learned editor, for learned he would have us suppose him to be, could he not in his vocabulary have found some word a little more genteel, and of little more softness? However, I am forced to conclude one of two things; either that he had at the moment of writing forgotten the force of language, that "vis verborum" which sometimes necessary to be regarded, or else that he intended it to convey the same meaning that "the Immortal Bard" would have the word "wretch" import in his Othello. Othello says to Desdemona:

"Excellent wretch! perdition catch my soul, But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,

Chaos is come again." The word wretch is here used as a word of tenderness expressive of amiableness."

Does the editor of the Standard mean that execrable

should be understood in its natural sense, or with the sig-nification of Shakespeare's "wretch"? If the former, I, would arraign him for his offence and libel on the College would arraign him for his offence and libel on the College Recitation; and to substantiate the charge, would call up as evidence: the British Colonist, the Patriot, the Church, the British Canadian, the Toronto Herald, and a host of witnesses present at the Recitation, to give oral proof that his imputation is unjust and his accusation false.

A young lad at the College Recitation, aye, a very young lad for the part he had to perform, in reciting Stodart's poem, "The Coronation of Queen Victoria," did it in a style which drew forth the plaudits of the whole assembly, and most certainly would have been encored had it been consistent with usage. Others, of elder years,

had it been consistent with usage. Others, of elder years, on retiring to their forms, (my College chums of days gone by will know what I mean by forms,) received from many auditors the significant stamp, which, as in former days on like occasions, tended somewhat to "raise the dust." Two boys, whose names I need not mention, the dust." Two boys, whose names I need not mention, spoke their French pieces most elegantly; they seemed to be about 12 years old, not more. The Greek pieces were also received with approbation. It is a thing unfair, not only towards the institution, but towards the boys themonly towards the instance, selves, to make a sweeping charge that the work of the day was inefficiently got through with. It is easy enough to make wholesale accusations, but when put to proof in particulars, the utterer becomes somewhat pumbled. Such runnk would be the "status" of the Standard, if called upon to single out his instances and support his accusations by proof. However, I must beg pardon of the Standard and the public, for thus intruding this answer upon their notice: of the former, because it is assuming oo much to suppose his production can do any injury or have any influence; of the latter, because it is presuming too much on their good sense, to imagine for a moment that the silly article in the Standard can have any effect with them. My apology must be, that I am an ex-College boy; ("College boy," what fond recollections does not that name call up!) and a natural sense of returning duty impels me to come forward whenever and wherever I see my "Alma Mater" wantonly attacked. If any of my College companions who are at a distance, should happen to cast their eye on the Standard, and observe the article I allude to, I would say to them, don't believe it; the College is as it used to be, with but two exceptions the boys are not quite so old, and cricketing has gone down, that is to say in part.

I remain, Sir, your devoted serv't,

Ex-College Boy.

Toronto, Aug. 17, 1847.

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 10th August, 1847. Rev. Sir,—Every person disaffected to the particular religious denomination to which he belongs, must feel very much obliged to the Mechanics institute of this City for the very liberal manner in which they allow the use of their Hall to any person or persons who may be desirant.

The question naturally occurs—to what are we to attribute this most culpable remissness? In no small degree, we suspect, to the inferior character and standing of many of the men who are invested with magisterial authority. Not a few of those who have come under our notice are deplorably ignorant, and possessed of very indifferent moral and religious qualifications; whilst others, being connected by business ties with the community around, then, are too timid. as schism, must see that this is a clear case of such sin-The individual who is making this attempt at establishing a Church, and joined himself when he came to this City to one of the Sects which has already enjoyed an existence of about ten years amongst us, consequently may be looked upon as comparatively old and well estab-lished, finding, after a few months, that he was not as comfortable as he wished, may be he was not as much made of as he thought he ought to be, having himself unquestionably been ordained, and probably having considerable doubts about the validity of his pastor's ordinal tion, he leaves that body and calculating that he should obtain at least a few followers amongst them, he sets up for the founder of a new sect. This is a brief history of this attempt at Church making. You, Mr. Editor, can best tell us how far it is in substance the history of the formation of all other sects. I am, Rev. Sir,

Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the Church. SIR,—Permit me to recommend that you should follow the example of many of the United States Church papers, by having in your paper a standing notice of the hours of Divine Service in the several Churches in your flour lishing City. Your's &c., A TRAVELLES.

North American Hotel, August 10, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Missionaries: Previously announced, in No. 73, amount, St. James's Church Carleton Place £0 17 Church 12th Concession Lanark 0 9 St. James's Church, Ramsay..... 0 13 per Rev. J. A. Mulock Trinity Church, Thornhill,

—per Rev. D. E. Blake.... 5 0 0 St. George's Church, Kingston,
—per Ven. Archdeacon Stuart..
St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, 8 12 6 2 0 0 1 0 01 Trinity Church, Howard St. James's Church, Malahide ... 4 10 0 0 12 6 1 12 0 St. Paul's Church, Chatham, -per Church Warden £0 15
Church in Hillier 0 16 Church at the Trent ... -per Rev. P. G. Bartlett..... Church at Brantford,
—per Rev. J. C. Usher.... 1 15 0 St. Mark's Church, Niagara,
—per Rev. Thomas Creen . 3 8 0 .£223 10 9 91 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer. 19th August, 1847.

ADDRESS TO THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK The Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archideacon of

York, &c. &c. &c.

Venerable and dear Sir,—We, the Church-wardens of
St. Paul's Church, Cavan, for ourselves and the whole
congregation, desire respectfully to present our hearty
congregation, desire respectfully to present our the and unfeigned congratulations on your preferment to the ture to affirm, that our felicitations, and professions endearment and respect, are no less ardent and hear felt than were those of our Christian brethren, whom cumstances permitted to fore-run us in this "labour

It is true, Venerable Sir, that not many of us have be so fortunate as to enjoy the honour and happiness of personal acquaintance with you; but it is to out sufficient warrant for the propriety of this prethat our proceedings are based upon our impressive conviction of the truth and justice of that gratifying testimon which proclaims your "Praise to be in all the Church But ample as this ground of warrant is, we upon it alone. Not a few of us have been long family with The Church;—an ecclesiastical and a religious Jow with The Church is the control of the control o nal happily commenced, and for a series of years, and skilfully edited by you; a Journal which, we convinced, has been, by the Divine favour, product much lasting good to the Church of this Provinceing carried instruction to the ignorant, strength feeble, zeal to the languid, and confirmation to the way to the wear of the series of the ing and doubtful; and also, having served largely to f stimulate the love, and augment the beneficence of man

We know your great talents and attainments by the fruits which they produce—by the proficiency of those who have been trained and disciplined for the Office "Stewards of the mysteries of the Gospel" in the profice san Theological Institution. san Theological Institution;—an Institution, the whit toil and burden of conducting which, you, Venerable 5 in addition to your addition.

toil and burden of conducting which, you, Venerable in addition to your other arduous duties and manifold engagements, alone sustain.

We know your primitive piety, your fervent zeal, and your untiring industry; we reflect on your long and ried experience—and we are reminded of your singular prudence and wisdom. We know that to your ingressing the production of the providence, and the providence, the providence is a supply to be a supply to the providence, as many a howling waste throughout this printly forest. many a howling waste throughout this mighty fore been reclaimed, and reared and beautified into a please garden of the Lord, refreshed and fertilized by the property of the Lord, refreshed and fertilized by ennial wells of salvation; that in many a gloomy where Gentile darkness brooded, the "True Light shineth;" and that in many a dismal recess, into no foot of the "man of God" had aforetime pene the "Ambassador for Christ" is now periodically proclaiming, - This is the way; walk ye in it, whe turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left. could we, then, Venerable Sir, as conscientious and tached members of the "One Holy Catholic and as a lic Church," be so insensate and inconsistent, rejounder the present auspicious circumstance, to with exceeding great joy?" Surely not; for in your properties of the Administration of the Ecclesical affairs of this wide-spread Diocese, we feel able discern an avent which must greatly redound to the period. discern an agent which must greatly educate to the fit of our portion of the Lord's Ziom—since it must greatly and an arrange of the facilitate your anxious consultations and energetic deavours to "strengthen the things that remain.

Most earnestly and devoutly do we pray, there is, to endue you more and more with the riches of grace, that as your laboure and responsibilities increase.

is, to endue you more and more with the riches of grace, that as your labours and responsibilities in "So may your strength be also;" and that He may continue you in health, peace, and safety,—making the blessed instrument of so "lengthening the conditions the condition of the strengthening the stakes" of our beloved Zion, it length, in a ripe old age,—before the "mortal shall put on immortality."—your ever may behold all those put on immortality,"—your eyes may behold all those were her enemies "come and worship at her feething apprehended betimes, that her Husband and hath indeed "loved her." We have the honour to be,

Venerable Sir,
With the highest consideration and esteem,
Your most obedient and humble servant (Signed) WILLIAM REYNOLDS Churchwards WILLIAM LANG. Cavan, 10th July, 1847.

THE ARCHDEACON'S REPLY.

To the Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, Cavan Gentlemen,—It is with much gratitude that I acknowledge your kind address of congratulation, which, a few days, has been placed in my hands.

Although you estimate much beyond my deserts by feeble services I have been enabled to render the

you have been instructed, you will strive to grow in grace, and become meet for the inheritance of the saints in light.

And let me entreat, on my own behalf, the continuance

And let me entreat, on my own behalf, the continuance of your earnest prayers that I, and all other Ministers of the Lord Jesus, may, in these evil days, have grace and strength to be watchful, diligent and faithful, so that when our being our brief term of human service is over, we may be able to give an account of our stewardship with joy. Rectory, Cobourg, July 30th, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned on Tuesday evening from Grosse Isle, where he had been on his third visit, engaged in pastoral labours among the numbers at the Company of the company o

bers at the Quarantine Station.

The Rev. W. King, Missionary at St. Giles, went down The Kev. W. King, Missionary at St. Offes, well down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time in attendance upon the Protestants requiring ministerial services.—Berean.

Arrival of the Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. (From the British Colonist Extra.)

Great Fall in the Prices of Produce.—Favourable State of the Crops —Soundness of the Potato Crop.—Sensation in the Money Mar-ket.—Large Failures.—Depressed State of Trade in Manchester Dissolution of Parliament.—Lord John Russell returned for London.—New Cabinet to be formed.—Improved state of Ire-land.—Formidable Control of Parliament.—Several of those marked Church of England are President and Property of England and Other President Church of Engl

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo, 18th Aug., 9, 20 min. P. M. The Steamship Cambria reached her dock at Boston 4 to 5 o'clock this afternoon. The following is the intelligence w have received from her:—

Liverpool, 4th Aug., 11 A. M.

CORN MARKET.—Best Western Canal flour, 27s. @ 27s. 6d. per bbl.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted sweet, 26s. @ 26s. 6d.; Sour, 21s. @ 23s.; Alexandria, 25s. @ 26s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 23s. @ 25s. U. S. wheat—white and mixed, 8s. @ 9s. per 70 lbs.; red, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 9d. Oats per 480 lbs., 3s. @ 3s. 4d. Barley per 60 lbs., 4s. @ 5s. Rye per 480 lbs., 3s. @ 34. Indian Corn—sound, 26s. @ 28s. per quarter. Corn meal, 14s. per bbl. for some parcels of Indian corn slightly heated; but western sold yesterday by auction at 25s. 25s. per quarter; and some Western Canal flour 21s. 6d. @ 23s. 6d. per bbl.

result of yesterday's market, and shows a serious decline in the value of breadstuffs. A panic has decidedly taken place, accelerated by the gradual downward tendency of the late London markets, the highly favourable state of the home crops, and the stiffness.

atiffness of the money markets
In the London corn market, on Monday, a reduction on
We have no quo-

In the London corn market, on Monday, a reduction on wheat of 8s. to 10s. per quarter, took place. We have no quotations to give of yesterday's transactions.

PROVISIONS.—Beef: prime mess per tierce of 304 lbs., new, 88s. to 93s., ordinary, 84s. to 87s.; mess, per bbl., 300 lbs., 50s. to 58s., ordinary, 40s. to 50s. Pork: prime mess, new, 70s. to 75s., old, 60s. to 70s.; mess, 65s. to 84s.; prime, 54s. to 60s. Bacon: dried and smoked, old. 40s. to 45s. Hams: smoked, dried in canvass, per 100 lbs., 40s. to 50s. Fine Cheese: 50s. to 57s. per cwt.; middling, 45s. to 48s.; ordinary, 40s. to 44s. Lard: prime leaf in kegs, 50s. to 48s.; ordinary, 40s. to 44s. Lard: prime leaf in kegs, 50s. to 52s. per cwt.; barrels, 47s. to 50s.; ordinary to middling, 42s. to 45s.

MONEY MARKET—STATE OF TRADE.—A painful sensa-

tion has taken place in the money market since the last steam-ship, and which in a greater or less degree, has affected every branch of trade and manufactures. For some days the funds have been in a very unsettled state, and though speculation has not gone to the extent it was apprehended it would, the financial condition of the country may be said to be in a state of the

The Manchester business has, for the last few days, been of a very limited character, and if the monetary embarrassment continues, increased distress will be inevitable.

The Bank of England announced an increased scale of discounts, which caused an immediate fall of half per cent.

Dissolution of Parlliament.—Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections were proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they shew a complete tri-

IRELAND.

Reports from Ireland are generally glowing, and famine and coports from Ireland are generally glowing, and famine and disease are rapidly disappearing there; but, by a strange anomaly, outrage still continues rife. The accessions of the prelacy, priesthood and gentry of the country to the Old Ireland party, are large. The weekly contributions are steadily increasing. It is expected that a large proportion of Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at this election.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell were embarked at Birkenhead, for Dublin, on Sunday, where they arrived on the following day.

for Dublin, on Sunday, where they arrived on the following day. FAIGURE. - Several heavy failures have occurred in the corr ade, and many others of a serious character were apprehended. ONSPIRACY AT ROME. - A formidable conspiracy of a most character has been detected at Rome. The object of was inspirators, who amounted to several hundred in number, massacre the citizens, and remove the Pope to Naples, Five Cardinals, with exalted Civil and Military officers wer discovered to have been its abettors. FRANCE.

Popular eling has become more tranquil in France. The Ring was wel received by the people, on the celebration of the glorious three-lays. The Chamber of Deputies are about to be dissolved

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. Several sanguinry battles have been fought between the Russians and Circasians, the former being defeated with considerable loss.

Switzerland is threatened with a revolution.

Colonial. THE EMIGRANTS. - Some serious cases of illness have occurred among the emigrants in Galt this week, and several of them lie at the point of death, although the general health of the main body is greatly improved, and more than half of the number have gone to work, or proceeded onwards to their

The case of one family is peculiarly distressing. The husband and two grown up sons died in and around Galt, leaving a wife and five children utterly destitute. During the last week, the mother has been brought to the point of death by accept affiction—four of the children are stretched beside her, unable to help themselves even to a draught of water—and the dittion of many families that have reached this neighbourhood. of many families that have reached this neighbourhood. Rev. Mr. Schnider, the R. C. Priest of Wilmot, is indein his attentions to the bodily as well as the spiritual of the poor. His influence with these unfortunates is the has compelled many of them to arouse, and clean, and bestir themselves; and the moment they do so, they begin to revive: whilst so long as they remain listless and in filth. whilst so long as they remain listless and in filth, tinue to lose health. Some of the healthy are occu-It tending the sick, washing and cooking, and administersed for the relief of this overwhelming distress is expended, and the wretched dying creatures are exposed to the additional horror of starvation. - Galt Reporter

GROSSE ISLE.—Instead of improving, the state of affairs at tosse Isle is fast progressing from bad to worse, and God only The description of the d

The deaths among the so-called healthy are on the increase. For the four days ending yesterday the deaths there numbered for the four days ending yesterday the deaths there numbered for its indeed they are all more or less tainted or sick. The last rites of the Day of the Council and had been administered to man Catholic Church had been administered to less than 150 poor creatures in these tents on Thursday

The deaths on the island yesterday, up to 10, A.M., were 31! nortality truly appalling.

The following was the hospital state yesterday:

Man

being the largest number yet.—Quebec Mercury.

MONTREAL EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT ST. CHARLES. per of Sick, on 14th August, 1847:-Died during the last twenty-four hours :-

Total... CLERICAL ATTENDANCE AT THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL

The Kev. Mr. O'Reilly, R. C. Priest, has been also particularly attentive so far as lay in his power. Since the illness of the Rev. Mr. Kerwan, he has been, we understand, the only Roman Catholic elergyman who has been available for this duty, and as his other duties have been very onerous he has not been able to give the time to the hospital which the numbers might seem to demand. No matter what the will may be there is a limit to the exertion of physical power.

The Rev. Messrs. Jennings and Barclay have visited occanically where the contraction of the second occanically where the second occanically are second occanically as the second occanical oc

but we cannot learn that any other besides has thought it a matter of duty or necessity to visit the hospital.—Patriot. [The Colonist of Tuesday last corrects in the most satisfac-ory manner the slight inadvertence to which our contemporary the Patriot ailudes. The remarks of the Colonist on the subject of clerical visits to the Emigrant Hospital evince a very proper consideration for the spiritual wants of the poor, languishing sufferers; and we only abstain from publishing his judicious observations because—as we are personally concerned—our feelings in doing so might be misunderstood. We borrow from the Colonist the following statement of the religious classification of the patients.—Ed. Ch. J:—

Number of Emigrants received into the Emigrant Hospital, Toronto, from 22nd June, 1847, to 15th August, 1847, specifying the religious denominations to which they belong, as shown by the Records of the Hospital.

Church of England, 290; Scotch Church, and other Pres-

land.—Formidable Conspiracy at Rome.—France.—Defeat of the Russians by the Circassians.—Switzerland.

Several of those marked Constitute Constitute and the special state of the Russians of the Russians by the Circassians.—Switzerland.

Several of those marked Constitute Constitute and the special state of the special state and they merely state that they are Protestants or Roman Ca-tholics. In such cases the Protestants are all entered as be-longing to the Church of England.

INDECENT CONDUCT OF AN UNDERTAKER .- An accident of a very unpleasant nature occurred on King Street on Saturday afternoon. As Ryan's bearse was proceeding eastward with three coffins, the horse became restive, and overset the hearse, then broke the shafts and run off. The three coffins were more or less smashed by the concussion, and four bodies nearly if not quite naked were exposed. Very strong feelings of disgust and horror were expressed by the numerous spectators. Such a circumstance should not occur. With a quiet horse it would not be likely, with properly made and properly fastened coffins it could hardly happen. We do not know what contract Mr. Ryan or any other undertaker has with the Board of health, but we opine they are paid for one coffin for each person buried.

Since writing the above, we have heard that Ryan was held 3s. 6d. per bbl.

Transactions were generally unimportant. The above is the sult of yesterday's market, and shows a serious decline in the laure of bready and shows a serious decline in the laure of bready are successful.

The latest intelligence from Grosse Isle is to the afternoon of the 10th instant, Tuesday last, at which time the Hospital state was as follows:—

2100 The following is the Return for the week ending the 7th In hospital, as previously reported 1704 Admitted since. 778

Discharged 170

Died 196

Remaining 2116 -2482

During the same interval there were 24 deaths among the healthy passengers in the tents; and the bodies of 40 adults and 47 children were landed from ships and buried on the island. The number of persons buried that week thus amounted to 307!

The passengers of the Free Trader, Larch, Saguenay and The passengers of the Free Trader, Larch, Saguenay and Ganges, were waiting to be landed. There being room but for 2,000 persons in the tents, and that number heing already in occupation of them, they were unavoidably detained on board. The new sheds have gone down in frame. Mr. Casgrain, Commissioner of Public Works, went down with them, to select a site, and returned to Montreal last evening.

Dr. Dease has returned from the Station, the Medical Staff having been found unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton bas

eds are under the charge of Doctors Clark and Landry .-Quebec Mercury of the 12th instant.

deceased is supposed to have been drowned five or six months since:—Verdict accordingly.—Patriot.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION IN TORONTO .- The celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on the occasion of opening their new Hall in Church street, took place last Wednesday evening, the 11th instant. The arrangements of the committee for the comfort of their numerous visitors are deserving the highest praise; and the enjoyment that all seemed

to share, fully proved their excellent management. The room was brilliantly illuminated, and richly carpeted .-Evergreens adorned the walls, which were ornamented with s and engravings handsomely framed. The seats designed for visitors were raised on a dais, descending gradually to the centre of the room which was occupied by forms reserved for the brethren. The official chairs, on the same dais as the seats, were surmounted with a canopy richly decorated with drapery; whilst the mottos of the Order were inscribed in gold letters on the arcs which supported the curtains, the colour designating the rank to which each officer had attained in the

At the appointed hour the brethren formed themselves into a double line in the anteroom, assuming their respective regaliand at a given order the procession entered the Hall the principal officers taking the chairs, a signal for all to be seated

Under the scarlet canopy of the principal chair sat the Deputy District Grand Sire, Bro. S. B. Campbell presiding officer, supported on the one side by Bro. R. Beekman, Noble Grand of Tecumseh Lodge; whilst the chair on his left was occupied by the District Grand Officers of the Manchester Unity in full regalia, Brothers Wm. Briggs, Alexander Smith and Bro. John Worthington, Corresponding Secretary, -and on the right by Brothers J. Smith, N. G. Toronto Lodge, and H. Caldwell, N. G. Ontario Lodge. Opposite these brethrer at the other end of the Hall, sat the worthy P. G., Bro. Kneeshaw, supported in like manner by Bros. A. Morrison and J. C. Morrison, the former Vice Grand of Tecumseh Lodge, the latter V. G. of Home Lodge. The chief officers of the Manchester Unity, here again appeared on either side of the above name Bros. viz.: J. Moore, N. G. St. George's Lodge, and Bro. John Hodgson, N. G. Metcalf Lodge. Past Grands, Bros. J. H. Cameron, and E. F. Whittemore, occupied the chairs on the left; and the Wardens, Brothers J. G. Evans and Rogers, the Black Canopy on the right.

The worthy D. D. G. S. addressed the assembled visitors on

principles of the Order: he gave a succinct description of Brother Clarke of Home Lodge now advanced to the piano,

where Miss Staines and Mrs. Gouinlock joined him, and favoured the company with Bishop's favourate trio of "Blow gentle gales,"—rapturous applause followed this favoured composition, the execution of which was duly appreciated. "Lo hear the gentle lark" was next sung by Miss Staines, the execess, reflecting the highest credit on the ablinder ith menhaster, and the talent of the pupil. "Dunque Sono" by Rossini was admirably executed by Miss Gouinlock and Bro. Clarke.

It was now the melancholy duty of the presiding officer, Bro. S. B. Campbell, to announce that the Brother who intended to your them with "Dear England" was prevented from so doing by the death of a near relative,—the assembled visitors d their sympathies by a deep silence. After a short pause, Bro. Clarke announced that Miss Stain was prepared to sing another ballad in its place, and the "Sol-

dier tired of war's alarms" was received with loud and protrac-Very appropriate and excellent addresses were delivered by Past Grand Kneeshaw, and P. G. the Hon. Mr. Cameron; but their length precludes us from inserting them in our columns.

There is one paragraph from Mr. Cameron's able address which "In the Union on the opposite shore there are now 100,000 men, brethren of our order, dispensing a revenue of not less than a million of dollars per annum, which is spent alone in pursuance of the object of Friendship, Love and Truth, and in oursuits in which selfish motives cannot be allowed to exercise

any influence."-Abridged from the Toronto Herald.

MINING SPECULATIONS. More fortunes have been shipwrecked and more happiness warious devices by which men "hasten to be rich." We trust: that the ably written and interesting report of Mr. Logan, from which we gave an extract in a late number, (shewing that the mineral region of Lake Superior is not the El Dorado which speculators represent it to be), may have the effect of repressing

We now give an interesting extract relative to the character of the country :-"LAKE SUPERIOR .- The Canadian shores of Lake Superior TORONTO. — We regret that the Colonist should, through the through vertence, have published a very erroneous statement of the its different geological formations. Cliffs and eminences rise up to heights varying from 300 to 1300 feet, close upon its digrant.

produce of its mines or its issueries. The characteristic from each acre of his fall wheat of the size nor of the kinds most esteemed in commerce, and of the size nor of the kinds most esteemed in commerce, the potato disease has certainly made its appearance again though there is much useful wood capable of being rendered available for mining or house-building purposes, as well as for fuel. Hard-wood is scarce, red pine is not often seen, and white fuel. Hard-wood is scarce, red pine is not often seen, and white pine not abundant. The trees most common are spruce, balsam fir, white birch and poplar, with cedar in moist places. On the immediate coast, many of the hills are nearly denuded of trees, particularly where granite and gneiss prevail. The hills composed of trap are better clothed; but it is in the trappean valleys and on the surfaces underlaid by sand-stone, which are usually flat, that the largest growth is met with. It is chiefly in these localities also, and at the mouths of some of the principles sionally when sent for. Mr. Fyfe has called once or twicein these localities also, and at the indutes of some or principal rivers, that is to be found whatever land may be fit for cultivation; and although of this, in comparison to the area of the district, the extent cannot be called great, nor such as, even less remotely situated, would tempt settlement, sufficient would probably be found to supply many of the wants of a mining opulation, should the metalliferous minerals of the region be und on trial to exist in sufficient abundance to be worked with

Several considerable streams fall into the lake, the chief of which are the Kamanitiquia, the Neepigon, the Pic, the Michi-picoten, and the Montreal. The first three flow in on the north, and the other two on the east side; and the whole, taking their rigin in the height of land separating the waters of Hudso origin in the height of land separating the waters of rhusbon Bay from those of the St. Lawrence, may pass through 100 to 200 miles of country before yielding their tribute to the grand head reservoir of the latter, which, with a rim of 500 leagues, comprises an area of 32 000 square miles, its greatest length being 300 miles, and its greatest breadth 140 miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be 1,200 feet, which would make its bottom 603 feet below, while its surface is 597 feet above the level of

the sea; and its mean depth, being taken at 600 feet, would give about 4,000 cubic miles of water.

"The frosts of winter are not sufficiently long continued to "The frosts of winter are not sufficiently long continued to cool, nor the heats of summer to warm this great body of water to the temperature of the surrounding surface, and the lake, in consequence, considerably modifies the temperature of the country on its banks, which is neither so low in the one season, nor so high in the other, as it is both to the east and to the west. In the middle of the lake, on a calm day of sunshine, on the 7th of July, it surprised me much to find that the tempera-ture of the water at the surface was no more than 38° Fah. For this fact, which was ascertained by repeated trials, it appears difficult to account, even allowing a degree or two for inaccuracy in the construction of the thermometer; as it is known that water attains its greatest density at 39½°, and hence it might be expected that the body of the lake having once attained such a density, the stratum of particles at the surface would maintain its place, and be readily either cooled or heaed. But whatever might have been the cause, a consequence vas that the temperature of the atmosphere above the lake wasno more than 51°, while in the interior of the country it may phybably have been between 70° and 80°, or more. The result of such differences is the great prevalence of fogs on the lake, the vapour, brought in warm currents of air from the interior land, becoming condensed over the cool water of the surface. These fogs, as was to be expected, appeared to diminish in frequency as the summer passed away; but it is probable they would increase again in winter by a reverse of the process, the lake giving the vapour and the land the condensing currents of air."—

Lower Geological Suprement Logan's Geological Survey.

QUEBEC MINING COMPANY. - The schooner Chippewa came down from the Canada shore of the lake on Sunday last, whither she had been with a cargo of lumber for the Quebec Mining Company, bringing with her from the works of that Company several barrels of rich specimens of ore. Some of the specimens (gray sulphuret of copper) are certainly equal to, if they do not surpass in richness, any thing of the kind we have met, and elicit the admiration of all who examine them. We take pleasure in congratulating our excellent friend, Capt. O. H. Matthews, the Agent, as well as the Company, at these early developments of mineral wealth. We have always heard the Pont aux Mines district reported as not inferior to the most the specimens that have arrived bear ample testimony of its ectness.—Lake Superior News.

COPPER STOCK .- We almost daily see or hear of several sales of copper stock, and generally to men who intend invest-ing their means, and making the digging and smelting a business. On Wednesday, a sale of 200 shares of a Canada Company, in the Lake Superior country, was made at an advance of 10,000 dollars. We are not at liberty to give the name of the person who made the sale.—Detroit Free Press, July 16.

umph for the Free Trade principles. Lord John Russell, who will form a new Cabinet, has been re-elected for the City of London.

The Crops.—The prospects of the harvest still continue unacceptionably encouraging, and everywhere promise a most abundant yield. The harvest has already begun in some of the sonthern counties. The crops of wheat, oats, and barley, universally healthy. The potato, notwithetanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the disease of last year, is but slightly affected.

Dr. Dease has returned from the Station, the Medical Staff having been found unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Newton has also come back, his services not being required. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. Dr. Wallace still continue unnecessarily numerous. D broken out among the cows at Grosse Isle.

We regret to learn that Mr. Reid, a student of medicine, is ill of fever, contracted at the Marine Hospital Sheds. Those tivity Dr. Clarke had displayed as a Magistrate. Every one who has the pleasure of knowing Dr. C. will admit that his ac-On Sunday last an inquest was held on the body of a man tivity on the unfortunate occasion alluded to, arose out of his came unknown), which was found on the Peninsular. The to what party or to what sect the offenders might have belong-ed. If such is to be the result of a correct discharge of duty, what would society come to? What would security to life or property? Guelph must wipe off the stain, or she will become a refuge for the worst of characters, and the hard earned and

valuable property possessed by her present enterprising residents will be depreciated beyond all calculation. We extract the two following resolutions from the proceed-Moved by Judge Powell, seconded by John Harland, Esq.

Resolved,—That the members of this meeting do hereby express their extreme regret for the destruction by fire of Messrs. Clarke & Co.'s Mills, their sympathy with the enter-

Messrs. Clarke & Co. 8 shis, then sympathy with the enter-prising and esteemed owners of the property, and their convic-tion that there are but too good grounds for the belief that the loss was occasioned by an act of the most malignant incendia-rism, and that they pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime and to guard against the recurrence of similar atrocities. Moved by Thomas Sandilands, Esq., seconded by James

Wilson, Esq.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting there can be

to doubt that the act of incendiarism, by which Messrs. Clarke Company have suffered so severely, was prompted by malice formed against Dr. Clarke, in consequence of the able and fearless discharge of his duties as a Magistrate, and that therefore this meeting requests the Chairman to petition the Government to take the case into consideration, and make

such investigation as may appear proper, with a view to reimburse the injured parties at the public expense.

The sum of upwards of £250 was subscribed, as a reward, for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who so basely destroved the mills of Messrs. Clarke & Company. We trust this sum, together with the amount which the Government will undoubtedly offer, will have the effect of oringing the guilty parties to punishment .- Patriot.

FIRE. -On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the emises of Messrs. Crosby & Dart, who had recently established a manufactory for fanning mills, in this town. As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, they have lost much property, as they had effected no insurance. We regret to say that there appears to be some foundation for suspicion that the fire was the act of an incendiary; though it is difficult to conceive the existence of a sufficient motive for so base an act. The public spirit and perseverance of Messrs. Crosby & Dart is highly creditable to them, and we think they have established a strong claim to public sympathy and future patronage. - London [C. W.] Times.

A reward of Fifty Pounds is offered by Messrs. Crosby & Dart, for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this diabolical act.

ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday, the 28th ult., an inquest was township or Within Crowies, at the village of Hamburgh, in the who that with his death under the following circumstances:— A party of the villagers being engaged in raising the bent of a frame building, the handspike of the man who was holding the end of the post slipped out of the mortice, but how, or from what cause, could not be discovered, and, as a necessary conseuence, the bent fell down, severely fracturing the head of Nicholas Roth, and breaking another man's leg both above and below the knee, besides one or two of his ribs. Fortunately, all THE EIGHTH. the rest escaped unburt. In consequence of the other end of the bent not giving way at the same time, thus causing it to Mas. Campbell. swing round, Roth was killed on the spot. He has been several years in Hamburgh, and was esteemed as a quiet, industrious pan. He has left a widow and five children to lament his un The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, attaching blame to no person for carelessness, and laying no deodand upon the bent. The Coroner was afterwards requested to hold a medical inquisition on the other unfortunate man's broken leg, which, in the meantime, had been under the care of Dr Boullee, one of the Wilmot queer fraternity. The leg was found wrapped up in two parcels, with shingles and bandages, the thigh forming one parcel, and the leg the other, the knee being left free to twist them straight again, whenever the one of the other bandages, the other bandages, and the straight again, whenever the one of the other bandages. or the other became spasmodically unruly from confinement. Fortunately, the doctor had with him a long splint, which he had just removed from another leg, into which the fractured nb was placed and bandaged, and there is now every prospect of the poor man doing well.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. - On all sides we hear of the extreme heat of the weather and, must acknowledge that this time, at least, all parties are right. We have had. the tendency to such speculations which is now developing itself ever, on the whole, a rather cool summer, with some hot days, but very unlike the torrid zone weather which we generally have in July and August. Neither have we had the frequent heavy thunder torrents which the season usually rejoices in.

The notices of the crops in all parts of the Province are most satisfactory and may be summed up in a few word-they are

abundant in quantity and excellent in quality .- Patriot. THE HARVEST .- The wheat harvest is nearly completed in The Rev. Messrs. Grasett, Ripley, McKenzie and Ruttan.

The Rev. Mr. Scadding had been attending also, until he was

and that, holding fast the form of sound words in which attacked with illness. Very few days have passed over without modious character, destined greatly to facilitate whatever commerce may hereafter be established on the lake, whether in the produce of its mines or its fisheries. The timber of the district produce of its mines or its fisheries. The timber of the district produce of its mines or its fisheries.

among us. Some cuts of the white kidney variety were this morning brought to our office, in which the disease was quite apparent—the whole of the interior being discoloured, and going into rapid putrefaction .- Galt Reporter.

United States.

Washington, August 4, 1847. RETALIATION ON THE BRITISH GOVENMENT .- Since I wrote last in relation to the unhandsome conduct of the British Government in charging double postage on the letters of the State and Progress of the Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire and in other Foreign Parts. Under this head it is intended to give tish Government in charging double postage on the letters brought by the steamer Washington to Southampton, the Cabinet has resolved to retaliate more summarily than was at first contemplated. It has been determined that the mails for Canada by the Cunard Steamers shall not be transported over our territory in future. Instructions went out by the last steamer to Mr. Bancroft, to notify the British Government, that the compact between the latter and the Post Office Department of the United States, by virtue of which the Canada partment of the United States, by virtue of which the Canada and Missionary progress of the Church of England.

3. Historical Sketches and Statistical Data concerning the rise and growth of the Church in the Colonies, and other forspecified in the compact, for abrogating it at the desire of either party. Thus, after three months, the British Government Y. Herald.

tory; that is from Halifax to Quebec.

Our carry apprehension is that the references we make may

Our cony apprehension is that the references we make may prove deliver. It is time that the Imperial Government should see the necessity of supporting its colonies, and its colonists, and that England should give her British North American Provinces the benefit of that yearly expenditure now so ungratefully and ungraciously recognized by the United States.

We hope, and that most sincerely, that this report may receive confirmation. It will be favourable not only to the establishment of the railway, but to the telegraph.

It has long been a regressly to our government that a sum.

establishment of the railway, but to the telegraph.

It has long been a reproach to our government that a sum of money should be expended for the transport of the mail through a foreign country—which might with advantage have been expended among ourselves. Why was the Unicorn stopped? Why not have paid the difference connected with her trips, and have continued them? The amount of money already paid to the United States Government for the conveyance of our mails from Boston to St. Johns would not only have covered the expense but the surplus if devoted to reads to dapt it for general perusal, with the view of diffusing inspections. have covered the expense, but the surplus, if devoted to roadmaking, would have provided the means of easy intercourse between this and Halifax; with all its attendant advantages. Let us ask how far this sum would have gone towards repre-senting a portion of the capital required for the Monster Rail-

We hope the time has arrived when Englishmen and the British Government will prove true to themselves, and that, at leat, England will grant to her colonies—and especially to Canada (peculiarly situated as she is), some advantage, and thebenefit of other privileges than those, which have, up to the present moment tended rather to separate the mother and

daughter. All but uncurbed license,—encouragement to re-bellious opposition, and to ultimate unconstitutional demands —forn the main features of the privileges and gifts lately conferred upon the British North American Provinces .- Quebec

MEXICO.

Buffalo, 14th August, 8, P. M. Advices from Richmond this day, state that the steamship amed section of the lake, and certainly the reports hence and he specimens that have arrived bear ample testimony of its she left on the latter part of the 2nd instant. General Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, when there was strong pro-bability of an immediate advance on the capital. General Va-lencia arrived at the capital on Monday, with 4,000 troops.— General Pearce arrived at Perote, after an action with the Guerillas, near the national bridge.

A courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the

The Mexican authorities have issued an order suspending all Published by order of the Board.

newspapers, save the official organs.
Commodore Perry has abandoned Tobasco, on account of the ness there until the sickly season is over FATAL CASUARTY AT BUEFALO .-- A fatal accident occur red to-day to one of the workmen engaged on a new Episcopa Church, a stone edifice, now in the course of erection in this While hoisting materials to form the tower, which is already far advanced in height, some part of the apparatus gave way, and by not falling instantly, killed a labourer, (a German,) whose name I could not learn. His head was literally crushed.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at Belleville, on Wednesday the 25th, and Thursday the 26th SALTERN GIVINS Mohawk Parsonage, ? 9th August, 1847.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. T. B. Read, Port Burwell, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of August next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary W. C. Society.

Bishop's College LENNOXVILLE. HE Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the Public that MICHAELMAS TERM commences

the 4th of September next. For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. NICOLS, Princi-

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

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

Satisfactory reference can be given. Terms per Quarter of Twelve Weeks: Tuition in the several branches of an English education, comprising Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic; together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work diments alone Each Boarder to provide Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Toronto, Aug. 9, 1847.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL NTENDS RE-OPENING her Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies (as Boarders) SEPTEMBER Two Vacancies for Pupils. Terms known on application to Brockville, August 4th, 1847.

> JUST PUBLISHED, At the Office of the Diocesan Press, No. 5, KING STREET WEST, PRICE, 1s. 3d.

A SERMON, Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. James, TORONTO, III. JUNE, M.DCCC.XLVII, TRIENNIAL VISITATION

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE. BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B. RECTOR OF GUELPH. (PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE LORD BISHOP AND CLERGY.)

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES. THE Subscriber will open his House, for the re

10th September. H. HOWLAND. Long Branch, June 21, 1847,

On the First of July was Published, THE

Colonial Church Chronicle, the I will state when AND which their de

MONTHLY MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

NDER this title it is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, averaging forty 8vo. pages, stitched in a neat wrapper, at 6d. per number, or 7d. stamped. I. Its principal object will be, to furnish authentic accounts

and is transported from Boston to Montreal, shall cease after three months from the date of the notice—the shortest period

In addition to the above, the Colonial Church Chronicle will party. Thus, after three months, the British Government will be obliged to transport the Canada mail across from Halifax at great expense and trouble, which expense and trouble it might have avoided if it had acted with common decency.—N.

From the foregoing extract, and a second of a later date, and from another paper, it appears that a chance exists of the Eng lish mail being, for the future, conveyed through British territory: that is from Halifax to Onebes.

other parts of the world.

III. Under the head of General Religious Intelligence, a Re-

authorized formularies. Its character and style will be such as to adapt it for general perusal, with the view of diffusing in-telligence concerning the Missionary labours of the Church, and of awakening a lively interest in their success among all

classes of society. London: Francis & John Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place. J. H. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Deighton, Cambridge.

F Persons desirous to become Subscribers, may receive the Stamped Copy for Twelve Months by paying 8s. 9d. Cy., to the Agent for the Diocsse of Toronto, Mr. Champton, Church Society's House, Toronto.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

RDERED,—That no Immigrants be permitted to bring into this City any beds, bedding, articles of clothing, or luggage, before the same have been inspected by the Constables attending on the Wharves, and they are found to be in a clean and proper condition. Any Carter, Cabman, or any other Carrier, who shall bring into the City any such bed, bedding, articles of clothing, or luggage, before the same have been in-spected and passed by the Constables aforesaid, shall be forthwith proceeded against for violation of this Order; and Tavern-Keepers, Lodginghouse-Keepers, or other person or persons whatever, permitting the introduction into his house or premises of any such articles as above described, before the same have been inspected and passed by the said Constables, shall also be forthwith proceeded against as aforesaid.

A courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the capital, of the 19th, and from Puebla of the 30th. Mr. Kendall draws the chances of peace not good.

Ordered,—That the Constables attending at the Wharves and Sheds, shall cause all unclean beds, bedding, clothing and luggage, to be instantly washed and analysis. luggage, to be instantly washed and purified by the Owners; and, that the said Constables shall inspect the contents of all peace not good. He says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of General Pearce. Certainly on the first week in August, and that a hard fight is probably in store.

The Mexicans are reported to be 25,000 strong. Other advices represent the chances of peace more favourable, and that the resistance will be but slight; also, that the English legation were exerting every secret influence to keep the Americans out of the capital.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Board of Health Office, ? July 30, 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS: French Language ... Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Dancing English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work Use of Piano

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

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Sir Richard Tueston, Bart., of Emral Park, Cheshire, England, to Jane, eldest daughter of Peter Schram, Esq., of Westminster, Canada West.

On Tuesday, 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's fether. Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance. A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used. Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure. THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. THE REV, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill.
WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. 36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hug erman Toronto, August, 1847.

EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOL. STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Terms-£50 per annum. No extra charge for Masters, Terms—£50 per annum. No extra charge for Masters, cept Music. But one Vacation annually—August. For Caffrey, a native of Ireland, aged about 45 years. further particulars apply to MRS. COATES,

York and Adelaide Streets. Toronto, August, 1847. 524-3

NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the the 3rd July, 1847:

"TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the

Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Tensor Secretary and Treasurer. 518-8 Toronto, July 5, 1847.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. SERVICE & PORTER

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

Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest renerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price irst stated can be made. North Side of King Street,

Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

SHARES £100 EACH. Monthly Subscriptions...... 10s. 0d. per share. Entrance Fee 2s. 6d. per share.

Management Fee 0s 7½d. per share, per month.

Transfer Fee 2s. 6d. per share, per month.

Directors: W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.

E. G. O'BRIEN, BOBT. BEEKMAN, ESQUIRES. J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY.

Solicitor: J. W. MUTTLEBURY Bankers: BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office : No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto,

(Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.)
Toronto, July 1, 1847. PARKER SOCIETY. COMPLETE COPY of the Works of this Society can

A COMPLETE COPY of the Works of this Society can Church Depository, August 3rd, 1847. MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the Unitersity of the City of New York; of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Member of the Esculphian Society. New York; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada;

AMES J. HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of New York; of the Medical Institution of Geneva College; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada; NELSON R. REED, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Geneva; and of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery, &c. &c.

and Surgery, &c. &c.

Respectfully announce to the public of Canada, that they have established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CTRONIC DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Institution is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Home District; a location especially selected on account of the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of the senercy, and the flourishing condition of the surrounding country. No pains have been spared in rendering the Establishment effective in all its departments; and the services of an eminent Hydropathist, from England, having been secured, the most assiduous and urremitting attention will invariably be paid to the comfort and convenience of the immates.

The utmost confidence is felt in recommending it to persons afflicted with the following diseases, viz.:—

Gout,

Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, s, viz.:—
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Billous Complaints,
Tic Doloureux,
Incipient Consumption,
Salt Rheum,
Chronic Diseases of the Joints,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Skin Diseases,
Rickets,
&c. &c. &c. &c. Asthma,
White Swellings,
Liver Complaints, Ulcers and Fever Sores. Constipation or Costiveness,

full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hunter, ham, or Dr. James J. Hunter, Newmarket, and the most te and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfully corded.

The institution will be visited by the Physicians as follows, viz.;—
By Dr. R. Hunter, daily.
By Dr. Jas. J. Hunter, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and
By Dr. N. R. Reed, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Eye and Ear Infirmary. In commexion with the above establishment, Drs. R. & J. A. Hunter have established an Infirmary for the Relief and Cure of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hope, from their long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that they will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt by the Canadian public.

by the Canadian public,

P. Drs. R. & J. J. Hunten will also receive patients afflicted
with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUBFOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for
treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Son Markham, 1st July, 1847.

From the Boston Daily Times.

From the Boston Daily Times.

The following certificate has been handed us for publication, and as the case is one of a very remarkable character, we comply with pleasure. Certainly, well-attested cases of cures of severe diseases by the use of a particular medicine, should be made known to the public for the benefit of others similarly affilicted: be made known to the public for the henefit of others similarly afflicted:

No. 48 Union street, Boston, April 18, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowee.—Sir: A sense of gratitude to you, and of duty to the public, prompts me to make the following statement, which, if of any service to you, is entirely at your disposal. It may have the effect to induce some other sufferers to make a trial of your invaluable medicine, which I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave to which I was fast hastening. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. From that time I began to waste away, notwithstanding I was under the treatment of skilful physicians. They prescribed for me in vain. I became so much reduced that my friends frankly told me that I must die, and that I was liable to do so at any hour. At this crisis I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a neighbor, whose life had been saved by it, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken, and told him the good effects I had experienced. He examined the Balsam, and told me to continue the use of it; since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up entirely, told me a few days since, that I might yet live many years. I feel that I am now nearly recovered, and gaining strength every day.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an Immate of our family for some months past.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above stat Rowe having been an inmate of our family for some rem For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally. July, 1847.

BIRTHS. At St. George, (Dumfries,) on the 22nd ult., Mrs. Charles At St. George, (Dumfries,) on the 15th inst., Mrs. George At Woodstock, Monday, 9th inst., Mrs. O. Bartley, of a

daughter. MARRIED. Laglish Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work 1 5 0
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On Tuesday, 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Talbot Street, London, C. W., by the Rev. Charles C. Brough, Rector of St. John's, Thomas D. Hume, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, 82nd Regt., to Caroline Stokes, youngest daughter of Major I. J. Slater, of the same corps.
On the 5th inst., in St. John's Church, I Esq., of New York, to Miss Sophia, eldest da ga

Esq., of New London, Davy, Esq., of Bath.

DIED. On the 19th instant, at Wigginton Lodge, Scarborough, after a short illness, the Rev. Charles Winstanley, A. M., On the 15th instant, at Retirement Vale, Weston, Thomas

E. Denison, aged 23 years, second son of the late Captain Thomas John Denison, an affectionate son and a beloved At Cobourg, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. James Young, late At Cohourg, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. James Young, late one of H. M.'s pensioners, aged 103 years.

At Keene, in Otonabee, on Thursday last, of intermistent fever, Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Dr. John Gilchrist, late M. P. P. for this District, much regretted by all who knew her.

On Monday, the 9th inst., Albert B., second son of Walter W. Boswell, Esq., Monaghan, aged three years and nine months.
On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at Newmarket, Mr. Wright Burkitt, aged 40 years. The deceased was an attached and consistent Churchman, and his loss is deen's languaged.

consistent Churchman, and his loss is deeply lamented. On Sunday, the 15th instant, at Newmarket, Mrs. Morris, and daughter of Mr. Hewitt, aged 18, deeply regretted by her numerous friends. This lamented lady was a sound, faithful and successful

teacher of youth, into whose minds she instilled the best principles. Her remains were followed to the grave not onl many friends, but by a train of youthful mourners, by whom she will be held in long and affectionate remembrance.

At Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., John Lindsay, son of G. S. Jarvis, Esq., Judge District Court, aged 11 months and nine days.

On the 9th inst., at an advanced age, Frederica Ferguson

widow of the late Capt. Geo. R. Ferguson, after a long and ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the protracted illness. LETTERS received to Thursday, August 20:

Capt, Luard; E. Chapman, Esq., rem.; Rev. Job Deacon, rem.; G. L. Marlese, Esq.; Rev. E. Morris, rem.; H. White, Esq., rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune,

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Original Poetry.

A groan of sharpest misery, And sternly glares his grief-bleared eye, As if in that wild stare He track'd some grizzly fiend's course Athwart his prison lair.

No peace has he by day or night, One sick'ning now of sorrow
Is his;—he longeth not to hail
The gairish smile of morrow, for hopes he from the dewy eve Refreshing rest to borrow.

To pray he often bends his knee In that dark solitude; Tis vain !-his trembling right hand seems To scare away all good; That hand he gazes on with decad As if 'twas bathed in blood!

The scene is changed—that old man stands Unfetter'd yet not free, Within an ancient Church where swells The Miserere high. Its strain he never more shall hear Ere sun down he must die!

But first before the multitude His sins he must confess; And for his treason to the Pope Due penitence express, So that the priest before he goes To death, his soul may bless.

A bitter homily was preached To warn the people well
That heresy they should eschew
As they would hope to dwell At God's right hand and never taste The grewsomeness of hell.

VIII. "And here stands one,"—the Friar said, "Who fain would warn you all "Before he goes to fiery death
"To profit by his fall."
And then a breathless science reigned In that old Gothic hall.

IX. Few words the great Archbishop spoke But they were words of might, His eyes no longer dully glared But sparkled clear and bright, As nervously he charged them all 'Gainst tyrant Rome to fight.

And aye to guard their native Church From foreign Prelate's yoke, Built as she was on Jesus Christ, Her firm foundation rock.

Like storm-bent reeds, the scowling crew Trembled as thus he spoke.

For a brief space their craven hearts Before his speech did quake, And then like tiger fierce they yelled And hissed like coiling snake. " Down with the cursed heretic 'And drag him to the stake!'

XII. They bound him to a blackened post Fast with a massive chain, nd fired the fagots, while he st As one that scorned pair But as he gazed on his right hand The salt tears fell amain.

"Good people! by the love of Christ,"-He said to all around, "Take heed lest urged by craven fear

"Your consciences you wound;
"Since this right hand has play'd me false " No comfort have I found. XIV.

"The flesh was weak, and so it signed "Words I recal with shame, "Tenets of error which my soul "Did loathingly disclaim. "And therefore, traitor-hand! thou first " Must taste the blistering flame."

Thousands intently watched his face, But none could there espy, One shrinking muscle as the fire Raged in its mastery.
Upon the blazing hand he looked
With firm unblenching eye.

And as it crackled and consumed A flood of radiance spread Smiles in his quiet bed. "Lord let me now depart in peace!"
And then his spirit fled. Streetsville, July 1847.

CANADIAN COLLOQUIES;

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A PASTOR AND HIS PEOPLE.

No. 111. THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

I know of no employment more interesting, than to plain language. watch the progress of one of our Canadian villages. J.—Oh, sir, I esteem all that you have said as If situated, especially, on the banks of such a river as flowing from true kindness towards me. I know that the Humber or the Credit, its growth reminds us of I have been to blame, and, please God, will attend the evolutions of a peristrephic panorama, so rapidly church more regularly in time to come. But surely, does one object replace another. You pass a spot sir, you would not have me make the Sunday a day of "dusky with sombre pines," and returning, a few gloom and sadness?

and many other features of a miniature town. Podrida establishments called stores, which minister tially cheerful and joyous. was a young man in whom I had always taken a peculiar interest. His disposition was amiable, his intelli- young Hiram Swiller, and I should not like to have gence above the average mark, and he had evinced no done so without your approval. small degree of interest in sacred things. A regular M.—Stop, stop, Jasper! not quite so fast, I beattendant at church, he set a profitable example to seech you: far be it from me to sanction any such his compeers, and engaged in the duties of Sunday- mode of spending the Lord's day. On the contrary, school teaching with that hearty esprit-de-corps, which it would be difficult to conceive of any desecration showed that he loved the work and appreciated its more flagrant than would be implied in your proposed importance. On the whole I had great cause to be jaunt. thankful for such an auxiliary in my over bulky labours, and frequently expressed my regret that the fulness on the Sunday?

plough, for the scales, and enter upon a new line of I know him to be a trivolous creature) would indulge life, I experienced some degree of anxiety and alarm, in. Well can I guess how the time would pass beas to the moral result which the change might produce on him. Lilly-vale, where he now resided, was jests-in idle gossiping visits-and there would be a distant about five miles from the church which he had call at the tavern, under pretence of feeding the horse. been accustomed to attend; and I dreaded that, What company you would find there on a Sunday, I removed as he was from my immediate presence, and leave you to determine. Now can you deny that all from parental controul, the petrifying process of the this most probably would happen—has it not so hapworld's cark and care, would weaken and diminish the pened ere now, in similar circumstances? salutary impressions which he had received.

tunity of riding one fine afternoon to Lilly-vale, and misapplication of the injunction in view? met, as I expected, a most cordial reception from my J.—But how then can I spend the Sunday in a young friend. He indeed looked a little confused and cheerful manner? abashed at our first meeting, which I hailed as a cheering omen, that his sense of rectitude was not altogether
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ing one, that his sense of rectitude was not altogether. extinguished, and that, with God's blessing, I might bishops and martyrs of the Church, which have been hope to produce some salutary impression upon his written for our learning, and which are to be procured selected stock of heart and conscience. As it so happened, there was so cheaply and in such variety, through our invaluable West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, little doing at the time, the people being occupied with Diocesan Society? Is there no gratification to be

a quiet communing. village, the state of trade, and such like stereotype stand between yourself and your God? Would it be a

topics, I remarkedwelcomer you will be.

Jusper .- I am quite sure of that, sir, and thank you heartily for all your kindness, but in point of fact, I have never been able to spare so much time, on a keeping business, what course did you pursue? week-day, to go your length, and I could not think of intruding upon you on Sunday.

M .- You are quite right, Sunday visiting I totally trade, and learn its details. disapprove of, except for works of necessity or mercy. But how comes it that you cannot spare an hour or

two during the week? know, for the Apostle forbids us to be "slothful in strive to make yourself familiar as far as may be with

from good

with him? an anxious desire that I should allow him as much time as possible to complete his education, which I readily consented to do. I permitted him to attend school two hours a day, and when I was obliged to visit Toronto, last month, to serve on the jury, I gave that the different orders; how can we hope to attain that disposition, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most reasonable appointment of one sacred day out of visit Toronto, last month, to serve on the jury, I gave that the disposition, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most reasonable appointment of one sacred day out of visit Toronto, last month, to serve on the jury, I gave that the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and at his customary unprecedented low seven, how can we hope to attain that disposition, which I are the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and at his customary unprecedented low seven, how can we hope to attain that disposition, which I are the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and at his customary unprecedented low seven, how can we hope to attain that disposition, which I are the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and at his customary unprecedented low seven, how can we hope to attain that disposition, and the different orders; and the different orders is the different orders. him leave still to continue his attendance, on condition that his younger brother should look after the shop happy in heaven? If the Holy Spirit be not specially during his absence. On my return, I found that Amos sought in the prescribed manner on Sunday, is it likely SP had sadly abused my indulgence. He had been in that He will seek us on Monday? If amid all the the habit, it appears, of leaving the business in charge hush, and quiet, and opportunity for thought, which of the child (for his brother is little better), for whole the sacred day presents, we divorce not our attention hours, and devoting the time thus appropriated to his from temporal pursuits and feelings, will we ever own affairs or amusement. As a matter of course my dream of doing so when steeped to the throat on the shop was neglected, and my interest suffered; so when week day in the world's distracting and ever flowing I heard how matters had been going, I at once dis- stream; whose very murmur tends to drown the small

money as my time. M .- I freely grant that Amos behaved in a most anjustifiable and dishonest manner, and richly meri- secularizes this God's own holy day. ted his punishment; but Jasper, my good friend, I almost wonder that you had the courage to throw the sir, in hard times like the present it is very difficult to stone (so to speak), seeing you were chargeable with keep one's thoughts clear of the world Sunday or Sat-

a similar offence. J .- What, sir! surely you must be jesting when you say so. I never acted towards any man in such an unprincipled manner.

certain that you did not. But, let me ask, is the ly scarce, that I almost fear I will not be able to carry crime less when committed not against man, but J.—Pray explain yourself, if you please sir. I

really cannot comprehend your meaning. M.-Why to me, at least, the ease seems very God, as you will admit, is your creator and absolute proprietor-your master in the fullest and

widest sense of the word. J .- Most true, he is so. M .- Very well: what is the agreement which the Creater makes with you. He says, "In my free fayour I ungrudgingly allow you six days in the week to follow your secular avocations; these you may lawfully devote to business and the claims of necessary recreation. But I reserve to myself a seventh portion of your time, viz., the Sabbath or Sunday. To that portion you have no claim-can plead no title-it is

I expect that you will sanctify and reverence it accord-J.—I begin to see now your drift. M .- Would that you would make a penitential application of it to your own case. Believe me your marked carelessness of late to divine things, and especially to the services of the Church, has been the cause of much concern to me. My dear young friend, if you act in direct opposition to the divine command -if for purposes of pleasure, or sloth, or business, you filch and pilfer God's reserved time, in what substantial respect do you differ from your delinquent shop-boy. Are you not guilty of as flagrant an act of dishonesty and breach of trust as you can possibly lay

at his door? J .- Breach of trust! M .- Yes: I repeat it coolly and advisedly. The habitual Sabbath-breaker is essentially a dishonest man. "Six days shult thou labour and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. This is the agreement, and can a covenant breaker be esteemed honest or upright? I trust you know my motives too well, to take offence at my strong and

months after, behold the busy mill, the bustling tavern, M.—Very far from it! I would on no account associate moroseness with aught connected with Chris-In a juvenile village of this description, Jasper Lud- tianity. God has no favour for "the hanging head low, one of my parishioners, opened one of these Olla- and rueful look;" the genius of the Gospel is essen-

J .- How so? I thought you approved of cheer-

neighbourhood could furnish so few Jasper Ludlows. M.—I repeat that I do,—but of what kind? Not When circumstances induced him to abandon the the cheerfulness, certainly, which you and Hiram (for

J .- I must admit that it has. Nor were my fears belied by the event. Ere long he gave up the Sunday class, which for years he had Did you feel any inclination to think of or talk about taught, on the plea that the distance was too great sacred things when so engaged? Would not the sight for him to overtake; and before many months had of a Bible or Prayer-book strike you with an unpleasexpired, his place in church was more frequently ing sensation, as being jarringly inconsistent with vacant than occupied. As a necessary consequence your heady secularity of mind. With what assurance incline my heart to keep this law." With what heart, New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

road work, so that we had abundant opportunity for derived from a solitary walk by the banks of the Credit, and meditating upon the morning's service of the sanc-After some general conversation touching the new tuary, and examining your heart to discover how matters dull employment, to converse with some serious friend M.—By the way, Jasper, I have long been expect- on the things of eternity—or the progress of the Gosing a visit from you, for the purpose of borrowing some pel and spread of the Church-and so take sweet book, you know that my library is ever at your com- converse together on the most interesting and momenmand, as it is at that of all my people; and the more tous of all topics? Frivolous and carnal indeed frequently you come to me on such an errand, the would be the mind that could esteem it to be so. By the way, I wish to ask you a question.

> .I.—Well sir. M .- When you determined to enter upon the shop-J .- Why I went for six months into Mr. Bounker's store, in order that I might accustom myself to the

M .- And you acted a prudent part in so doing. Now, Jasper, you are destined, and that before long, to enter upon a new state of existence; and if you J.—The calls of my occupation prevent my so are as prudent in regard to heaven as you have shewn doing. It would not do to neglect the shop you yourself to be in reference to earth; should fou not the employment of a happy eternity? In heaven the M.—Quite true. That is the real way to get on business and privilege of saints is, to worship and laud in the world, Jasper, the hand of the diligent alone the Triune, Father, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, and maketh rich. By the way, I do not see young Amos that without ceasing, for "they rest not day nor night." Earls about the premises, has he left your employ- If you would have an appetite for this employment, J.—Yes, sir, he is gone. I was obliged to dismiss preparatory school for eternity, and Sunday the day him, because I am sorry to say his conduct was far specially set apart for receiving instruction in this science of the heart and affections. Let me inquire, M.—Indeed! may I ask what fault you had to find Jasper, could you have entered with satisfaction or credit upon your present business, if you had had no J.—His father, when he sent him to me, expressed intervening breathing time from your farming pur-

missed him. I am sure, sir, you will own that I was still whisper of conscience? Where or when then is right in so doing. He might as well have stolen my the work of education for heaven to be carried on, and how utterly desperate, humanly speaking, must be the condition and prospects of the man who habourly

J .- I feel the truth of what you say, but indeed, M .- You are anxious, then, as to how you will be

able to get on? J .- Very much so. There is such a keen competition among shop-keepers, and money is so extreme-

through unless I have great good luck. M .- Good luck, Jasper! I do not know the meaning of the expression. There is no such thing in reality as what the world calls Luck and Chance .-Not even a poor sparrow falls to the ground without God's permission, and how infinitely more importan is a man, a creature destined for eternity, than an inconsiderable bird, which at death vanishes like the foam bell of the brook in which it laves its wing. He orders the minutest land-mark in your progress through life. It is at His bidding that the sun-beam of prosperity cheers your path, or the sleet-cloud of adversity chills your hopes. From God, then, must come your success, if it come at all. And there are many passages of Scripture where worldly advancement is coupled and connected with an honest discharge of the duty we are considering. I will thank you for the Bible. Listen to the text in Isaiah lyiii. the holy of the Lord and honourable, -and as such 13, & 14 verses. "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight the, holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then shall thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken Now why will men not take this declaration in its plain literal sense, and act accordingly. You see that the blessing promised is temporal as well as spiritual: "I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth." Even as a prudent anxious man of ousiness, then, you should pray for grace and strength to keep this commandment in its fulness and integrity. J.—Indeed, dear sir, my conscience responds Amen

to all that you have advanced. I have miserably wandered from the right path, and will beseech the good Shepherd to restore me, and preserve me from this sin in time to come. For the future, the Sunday, I trust, will be passed by me in a different manner from what it has lately been.

M .- God grant it! At the earliest dawn of the sacred morning ask yourself pointedly the question, How much of this day, which is altogether His, can I render to Him. How many hours can I redeem from unnecessary business, trifling visits, and unprofitable conversation. Every hour so redeemed will bring with it that peaceful and heartfelt satisfaction which the whole sapless world cannot bestow. It will be a talent taken out of the napkin, and employed in its master's service, that at his coming he may receive

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