VOLUME XI.—No. 19.]

THE LATE REV. RICHARD ANDERSON. (From the Berean.)

The late Rev. Richard Anderson was the youngest and only surviving son of Richard Anderson, Esq., of high Christian principles, and who left behind him the God as entirely to change his character.

the south of Ireland, where famine and Typhus fever safely landed on the shore of a blessed eternity.—

that all these were Romanists. without murmuring or regret. Oh! what a tranquil state of mind would we always enjoy, if we unreservedly resigned ourselves to His Providence, submitted to all events it should please Him to bring upon us, and let Rim do with us as seemed best to His unerring wisdom, not according to our finite, fallible ideas, since we are incapable of judging what may conduce most to our benefit. It is a source of much greater intentment to me, that I have endured afflictions, trials, and difficulties: they have weaned my mind from this world, and make me rather anxious to depart depart, this is not your rest.' Why should we grieve over separation for a time, in this short uncertain life, when we are privileged to look forward to an inseparable meeting in the regions of bliss? Such reflections reconcile me to our separation. We wish to be together or near each other, but do you imagine it is God's will or wish? If it were, how easily could he effect it! It seems then, it is not. How then can we say the clause 'Thy will be done' in the Lord's prayer, or be free from the sinful charge of murmuring against his dispensiions? Oh! let us act more consistently, and not only to the saving of our own souls, but also to follow the example of Him who exclaimed 'Not my will but thine be done.' Let us with patience endure all these privations, and in a few short years, perhaps

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all in Christ Jesus, is the fervent, earnest prayer of— This is a long extract, but it may be of use to some who could value him for his Christian sincerity and zeal. One of the chief trials of his life, to which he refers in the foregoing extract, was the sudden loss of a beloved wife, about a year since. She was indeed a help meet for him. Since her decease he devoted himself more earnestly than ever to his ministry, and declared that henceforth he counted all but loss except the glorification of his Lord and Master. The selfdevotion of his last act has fully proved this, and has acted as a soothing balm to an aged mother-who, though in her ninetieth year, is in possession of her faculties,-and to his other relatives. As to his orphans—we have the comfortable experience of David: I have been young, and now am old; yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their

behold his glory. Tell my dearest mother from me,

the wounds of sinful anxieties and fears, as I trust you,

my dearest suffering sister, will. My love be with you

constantly to keep this in view, meditate on it night and tion an antepast of our happiness before we come to

Lines composed by a child, the niece of the Rev. Richard Anderson, on hearing of his death.

Thou art gone! we will not weep for thee,

Thy spirit is at rest,
A martyr to a noble cause,
Thy home is with the blest.

Thou hast passed away like a morning cloud, Thy lips with holy power endow'd, Have preached the words of light

On them who once in darkness sat, Light from on high hath shin'd; Thou hast preached the word of holy writ

To the sinner's darkened mind. Some have passed away in peace and joy, Thou sawest them depart—Bliss pure and bright without alloy,

ne on thy faithful heart. And now, before the throne of God, A spotless spirit thou,
We bend before the chast ning rod,
And meekly bear the blow. DEPARTED.

(From Dean Comber's Companion to the Temple.)

Those prayers for the dead which the Roman misllisandra, Ireland—a gentleman distinguished by sal hath here added to this office (the Communion), our Church hath prudently rejected, because they son, then of tender years, devolved on his mother and two sisters. Energy are shall see him best the Italian Church over an Angle. two sisters. From extreme fear of moral pollution he good to the wicked, who only need them, but are a was detained under the maternal roof till an advanced disparagement to holy persons, by supposing them in at a distance, in order to prepare for the University, and qualify himself. Con the matter of the university, and the control of this person has made vain and foolish people disparage pastors were "keeping watch?" What can elevate pastors were "keeping watch?" What can elevate pastors were "keeping watch?" when the abuse of that ancient cusat state of misery. Yet it is very probable these prayat a distance, in order to prepare for the University, and
quality himself for the ministry. This will account
for that simplicity of mind and manner which characbeing and the said on the through the said on the other parts I all
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known to the writer as a youth of deep Christian character and application of the fraintier Church in the became
known to the writer as a youth of deep Christian character and application of the transgressor.

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the said on the other parts I all the said on the transport the said parts and the said the said on the transport the said the said on the transport the said the said on the other parts I all the said on the transport the s ately stepping up to him expostulated on his offence we do not pray for any of the dead, but, as we have and to it all Christ's disciples should belong. This against the King of king's. Some years after, in a distant town, a soldier accosted him in the street, and expressed his gratitude for a rebuke conveyed some expressed his gratitude for a rebuke conveyed some our selected and an analysis of the dead, but, the d years before, assuring him that it was so blessed by for those whom God hath by his goodness carried so aright. The history of a few years, or one selected and a nan, who, for mutual advantages, are united tofar, that not only themselves but all others may re-After taking the Bachelor of Arts' degree in the joice in their felicity; and therefore we cannot so con-University of Dublin, he was appointed to the eare of fidently praise God for any, as for those who have kilmaethomas in the Diocese of Lismore, a town in fidently praise God for any, as for those who have may be named "The Protestant Episcopal," because fought a good fight, and finished their course, and are it has protested against Roman additions, and testified for a tlousand things, all of which terminate in self; Periodically prevailed. During one of these visitations have tions, having expended every shilling he possessed and tossed on the waves, there are many mixtures in their there being no person of wealth in the parish to apply condition, and some uncertainty as to the final event, to, he beset the public coaches (the town being a great so that if we should elevate our praises too much for thoroughfare) while waiting for relays of horses, and them, we should perhaps sing before the victory (1 so earnestly, pathetically and succeesfully pleaded the Kings xx. 11). We consider that position of the wise cause of the suffering poor of his parish, as to be en- heathen, Nemo felix ante mortem, and so reserve our abled from the contributions to mitigate to a conside- chiefest praise till they have overcome all fear and rable extent their miseries. And here be it remarked danger, that there may no sad note be mingled to interrupt the harmony, nothing else but a complete joy. Having laboured here for six years, he then The Thracians were accounted wise, because they rethought that with his moderate talents he could be joiced at the death of their friends, as the day of their nore extensively useful in the back woods of Canada: enfranchisement from many evils. And have not we with this feeling he enlisted himself, under the Society Christians much more reason to praise God for our for the Propagation of the Gospel, arrived in Quebec faithful brethren deceased, being not only sure (as in the year 1839, and was appointed by the Bishop of they were) that they are exempted from misery, but Montreal, (of whom he ever spoke with the greatest that they live in peace and endless glory? Now this affection and respect) to the scene of his late ministrais so rational and so pious, so much our duty and our tions. For many years he was solicited by his mother comfort that it is a wonder any should scruple the doing and sisters to remove to the Upper Province, in order of it; for is there any more illustrious mercy, than that to near them, but without effect, excepting a passive a poor sinful frail creature shall be carried through the acquiescence. His feeling was that, if it was God's dangers of life and the agonies of death, and by a full will, he would make an opening, but that otherwise he and free pardon acquitted at the great tribunal, and could not conscientiously desert the flock in the wil- in a moment exchange his corruptions and mortality derness over which Providence had placed him, and a for robes of glory and the lustre of an angel? If we Bishop whom he regarded with filial affection. As he consider the weakness of man, and the power of his often lamented the apparent fruitlessness of his ministry, enemies, the armies of temptations and mountains of this proved the strength of his faith. O! may those of difficulties, before he can reach that blissful crown, it his late charge who lost his life, not lose his death also! is little less than miracle, that all men do not sooner may a voice as it were, from his tomb revive the many or later fail and fall from the faith and fear of God. tebukes, exhortations, and warnings, which he gave What prospect in the world can ravish us with greater them! The following extract from his last letter to pleasures, or raise in us higher admirations of the dihis suffering sister, written on the eve of leaving his vine goodness, than to behold those who were once as ssion for Grosse Isle, will speak for itself. "Though frail and sinful as we are, now advanced above Satan's Bessy" (his sister who lived with him) "feels alarmed malice, or death's power, and placed in the regions of The path of duty is the path of safety,' is one of my ble, or think it impossible to come thither also? Doth avourite maxims; I have always hitherto experienced not their felicity give life to our hopes, and become a it so, and trust I shall also on this occasion. Were I pledge of our own future glory? why should we not lly and uncalled for to rush into danger, I might then rejoice with them, and delight ourselves with the then fear punishment for my presumption. Her fears cannot be realized, unless it is the determined will of God, and I trust he has given me grace to submit spirits, but that they (in general) pity and wish well to us, and we praise God with and for them? And by thus meditating of their most desirable estate, we shall learn to despise death, and long to be with such inviting company, nay, languish after the happy enjoyment of such noble society for ever and ever. can look up to these mansions, and not inquire for the path that leads thither, and be strongly attracted to follow the steps of those who have so successfully trodden this way before? this makes the pious soul so passionately beg the divine grace that it may do as they have done, live as they have lived, and die as than to remain. They, as it were, say to us, 'Arise, they have died, so that what they are now, it may be hereafter. The Scythians (as Lucian relates) "kept the memorials of their brave men with great joy, that so many might strive to become like unto them. St. Augustine saith, when any duty seemed difficult, he was wont to think of the saints of former times, and he imagined they derided his sloth, saying, Tu non peteres, &c Canst thou not do what those men, nay those women once did? that which hath been effected is not impossible. Would we make this use of our faithful brethren departed, their memory and example would be as profitable as if we had their bodily presence with us; and the remembrance of their glory would strongly excite us to follow their good example till we came with them to partake of that heavenly kingdom: in the mean time we shall never want matter for to praise God in their behalf, since his truth within one year, we shall be with each other and with the Lord (who has stipulated thus on our behalf,) and and mercy to them is the confirmation of our faith, the

day, and she will find in it a healing balm to close up the full enjoyment of it. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From a Sermon by the Rev. S. R. Johnson, Rector of La-

encouragement of our duty, and gives us in contempla-

fayette, Indiana.) upon the earth. This extended itself into various his crucified Saviour: so that he hoped he should countries, and in them continued ONB. It filled the obtain mercy; for he believed he had sincerely reland of England among others, where it kept at divers times more or less of its original purity; and at the storm that he had been in for some weeks. He had period of the Reformation especially, while it adhered strong apprehensions and persuasions of his admitto every essential of its primitive ordinance and belief, tance to heaven; of which he spake once, not without dropt certain modern corruptions. It was one before some extraordinary emotion. It was, indeed, the only doing so, one in doing so, one after doing so. Its bi- time that he spake with any great warmth to me; for shops led, and the clergy and laity united in the re- his spirits were then low, and so far spent, that, though form. Of its more than nine thousand ministers, only those about him told me he had expressed, formerly, one hundred and twenty-seven refused. As the Old, great fervour in his devotions, yet nature was so much Great, Common Church of the land, it so acted—that sunk, that these were, in a great measure, fallen off. is as the Catholic Church; for this word is not strictly But he made me pray often with him; and spake of a name, but expresses nature, somewhat as the word his conversion to God, as a thing now grown up in Christ expresses office. The word catholic means him, to a settled and calm serenity. He was very general; and when applied to the Church in any na- anxious to know my opinion of a deathbed repentance. tion it testifies that such Church is the true represen- I told him, that before I gave any resolution in that, tative in that land of the ancient General Catholic it would be convenient that I should be acquainted Church, which from Jerusalem spread out into all more particularly with the circumstance and progress countries; that it is a true part and member of that of his repentance. Upon this he satisfied me in many ONE GREAT SOCIETY which Christ Jesus founded, and particulars. He said, 'He was now persuaded both left upon the earth as HIS CHURCH; that it is a relibody in the land. From it after certain years, the followers of the Roman Obedience at the command of their foreign head, separated into schism; after that, the puritans and others dissenting, followed them in the same bad way—bad because Christ had forbid such separation, had commanded unity as a body.—

said to me, that as he heard it read, he felt an inward force upon him, that he could resist it no longer; for they have been a little while ago unconscious of their privileges as Christians, just as the very same time, spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself; and they have been a little while ago unconscious of their privileges as human beings, yet having them. And I and their mother have taught them these, have watched only by the reasonings he had about it, which satisfied his understanding, but by a power which did so such separation, had commanded unity as a body.—

said to me, that as he heard it read, he felt an inward force upon him, that he could resist it no longer; for they have been a little while ago unconscious of their privileges as Christians, just as the very same time, spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself; and they have been a little while ago unconscious of their privileges as human beings, yet having them. And I and their mother have taught them these, have watched ing cares, to keep what they have unconsciously got.

Let us therefore be thaukful for health and a compensation, and wirtue.

I rose on the following day with the determination, before morning service, to revisit the building which had, when she seems to play, is, at the very same time, spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself; and their mother have taught them these, have watched ing cares, to keep what they have unconsciously got.

Let us therefore be thaukful for health and a compensation, had commanded unity as a body.—

I was now in the neighbourhood of Trinity Church, and having noted its locality, I returned again to my into they have been a little while ago unconscious of their privileges as human

be what it ever was,—the Old, Great, Common, Gene-firmly bad ve in his Saviour, as if he had seen him in been their father, and they called me father before

Saxon Christian nation in America, especially where there is no beauty that we should desire him; (verse 2.) minds? They are under the guardianship of God's its own native Church was in possession, and her chief On this, he said, the meanness of his appearance and peculiar providence—is not this fact a ground for the principle should not in any nation give name to the gether." The husband is he who provides the ele-Church of Christ, which belongs to all Christian centuries, and which has all the elements of truth. If it it has protested against Roman additions, and testified for a tlousand things, all of which terminate in self; religious society in the land, it clearly and fully wit- which terminate in self: convenience, comfort, advanresses true Christian baptism;—testifying to the truth tages nerely physical, these are the motives which of its administration, excluding none of its lawful modes; -testifying to the truth as to its subjects, excluding none of its lawful subjects; -testifying in its instructions to the truth of its nature, excluding ne of its lower offices, or its higher and supernatural mysteries of gift and nature; -testifying to the very nce of the sacrament, by the unquestionable validiy the ministry which administers the sacrament. I look for it, that the churchmen in the West, the plain-

the conversion of lord Rochester:-

How can I, except some man should guide me? the Eternal. And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him. The place of the Scripture which he read

a lamb dumb before his shearer, so he opened not his mouth. In his humiliation his judgment was taken away, and who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the earth.'

Now let us see bishop Burnet's account. How close the parallel is. The person converted, one high n authority and in close companionship with princes. The person by whose agency the conversion is wrought, minister of the Church. The passage in Scripture, the very same; and the points selected as attracting the attention, and piercing like a sword into the soul and spirit:

"I cannot easily express the transport he was in, when he awoke and saw me by him. He brake out in the tenderest expressions concerning my kindness, in coming so far to see such an one; using terms of great abhorrence concerning himself, which I forbear to relate. He told me, as his strength served him at several snatches, (for he was then so low, that he could not hold up discourse long at once), what sense he had of his past life: what sad apprehension for having so offended his Maker, and dishonoured his Redeemer; what horrors he had gone through, and Our Saviour Christ established but one Church how much his mind was turned to call on God, and on pented, and had now a calm in his mind, after that gious society not different from that, either by having ward grace; of which he gave me this strange acseparated from its fold, or by being an entirely new invention, or a construction independent and somewhat tion, read to him the fifty-third chapter of the prophecy similar in pattern. Had the Church in England of of Isaiah: and compared that with the history of our itself assumed any other name, or had another been Saviour's passion, that he might there see a prophecy imposed by the world, it would still be the old, general (or catholic) Church of Christ in England. So it which the Jews, that blasphemed Jesus Christ, still remained; and for some time, the one, only religious kept in their hands, as a book divinely inspired. He

COMMEMORATION OF THE FAITHFUL But it has ever kept on its steady course, continuing to effectual sonstrain him, that he did ever after as things, should I not as to heavenly things? I have ral, Catholic, Apostolic Church of our Saviour Christ in England.

The bad went the read so often to him, they knew what father meant—is there anght incongrue in England.

The bad went through a great gruous in their being children of God, and calling him We are Anglo-Saxons as a nation, of the same stock and language, and to us the same Church belongs. It alone had the natural right to be guardian over our spiritual welfare, and to provide, for us

ments of comfort, the wife she who arranges and combines tiem. He marries for a housekeeper, for the "The Witnessing Baptist," because, beyond any other station or family, or for a hundred things more, all of cause the most of marriages, these are the grounds whereipon their continuance is placed.

Yet still it is not openly avowed to one another by

the parties; it is hidden from one another: only in the consciousness of the individual does it lie concealed. Anl as God made man, so in man's heart there is a longing and a searching after the higher truths of his reveltion; and in despite of all false theories, will the heart of man, even untaught, search out for itself some spoken, straight-forward West, which ever likes to call faint twinkling of the truth. And so in despite of this known things by right names, will be those, who known notion, which is the notion that most at these days ing that they have the reality, will take the lead in profess and act upon, the notion, I say, "that marriage claiming the rightful name of THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, is a civil contract for supply of mutual wants," in de-THE EUNUCH OF QUEEN CANDACE AND LORD ROCHESTER.

(From Notes to the Rev. W. J. Bennett's Sermons.)

We should not reckon the eunuch of queen Candace under either of the above titles, (Infidels anxious to find the truth. He had God's word anxious to find the truth. He had God's word some time in vain, for want of an interpreter. But

as the direct source of conviction, and the immediate duals, being two, are yet one, a man and a woman, yet there is no law." (Gal. v. 22, 23.) channel by which God's grace was working. I will one humanity—one not only in union of interest, wi first give the account of the eunuch from the Acts of affections, sympathies, for this is a figurative oneness; the Apostles, and then Bishop Burnet's account of but one so as no other oneness is; one so, that by Christ's law, nothing save death can disunite them; "Behold a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great one so, that the unbelieving wife or husband is sanctiauthority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who fied by the believer. One as Christ and his Church had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to are one; one in a mystery; that is to say, the fact is Jerusalem for to worship, was returning, and sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the prophet. Then the word of God, as confirmed too by the instinctive feelspirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself to ing of our nature, we receive it as the work of God, this chariot. And Philip ran thither to him, and while the means whereby it is so, the grounds, the heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said: 'Under-consequences of it, these lie far beyond us deep hidden standest thou what thou readest?' And he said: in the limitless power and the inscrutable wisdom of

This is the Christian doctrine of marriage, and by this the union is holy and full of grace, an union which is so, whether we feel it or not, and works out its "He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like effects even upon those denying it, the feeling and modes of thinking above alluded to, even on those the most unconscious of it.

The house then of man is no lodging of a pair of rational animals, no tavern wherein the husband is a permanent boarder for the money he brings in, and the wife a permanent boarder for the work she does; but nearer to a temple it comes, and the husband and the wife are priests of God, declaring to one another and the world, by their union, the mysterious power and mysterious wisdom of the Almighty, and by their feeling produced by this fact, manifesting that there is upon the earth holiness, and reverence, and worship, and affection, independent altogether of self.

Now in view of this truth, let us look at the relation of the infant to the home. In view of this, and this alone, which, as we have shown, our nature yearns after and confirms, "the house is a holy place," not merely consecrated by the affections and unconsecrated when they are not present, but of itself in itself holy. In view of this, what the apostle said is true, "your children are holy." The marriage is holy, the home is holy, the children are holy.

Take the worst of men and they in action will recognize these facts as true; the foulest debauchee will hide his debaucheries from his family; the filthiest speaker, before his wife and children will abstain from his filthy speaking; they feel the holiness of wife, of children, and of the home; nay, even the heathen poet, plunged in that horrid vortex of all vice that is foul, all debanchery that is abominable, which drowned the last days of ancient Rome, could feel this reverence

thoughts of possible coincidence of adverse circum- ing doubts which his own experience had told him co stances dismay him, no considerations of rebellious nature or unruly wills trouble him, but go on in faith in God, and do that duty towards them, which even dedicated to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps, and the control of the complicated provisions of the Hindoo Mythology? I could well imagine, as he gazed around him upon the diversified structures which were dedicated to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps, and the control of the complicated provisions of the satisfied by the complicated provisions of the satisfied by the complicated provisions of the Hindoo Mythology? I could well imagine, as he gazed around him upon the diversified structures which were dedicated to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps the control of th his natural feelings tell him should be done; he undertakes the responsibility which, as it is not too great dertakes the responsibility which, as it is not too great time to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a dethefice to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, the christian's God, the christian's God, that he might perhaps a detail to the Christian's God, the christian'

course of a Christian wife will give a tone to his piety which otherwise it could not have, so to the Christian for his didol-worship, for he would observe in their seets that a species of man-worship was prevalent, and that a species of man-worship was prevalent, and that

opition, places the union of two human beings on the ground of the union of a pair of animals, permanency under it we are "a royal priesthood." The Spirit throw back the inquirer upon the unbelief from which it

before him, and he was reading it, though for some time in vain, for want of an interpreter. But we should recken the celebrated lord Rochester under which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling akin to worship, and interpreter. But which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling akin to worship, and interpreter. But which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling which that true doctrine inspires, the highest feeling which that true doctrine inspires that the man is we should reckon the celebrated lord Rochester under both titles. His determined infidelity, and immorality of character for many years of his life, are the theme of the historian. But like the eunuch, he was ulti-

GOD'S HOUSE.

God's house is the house of prayer, it is his court of requests; there he receives petitions, there he gives order upon them. And you come to God in his house, as though you came to keep him company, to sit down, and to talk with him half an hour; or you come as ambassadors, covered in his presence, as though you came from as great a prince as he. You come as ambassadors, covered in his presence, as though you came from as great a prince as he. You meet below, and there make your bargains, for biting, for devouring usury, and then you come up hither to prayers, and so make God your broker. You rob, and spoil, and eat his people as bread, by extortion and bribery, and deceitful weights and measures, and deluding oaths in buying and selling—and then come hither, and so make God your receiver, and his house a den of thieves. His house is sanctum sanctorum, the holiest of holies, and you make it only sanctuarium; it should be a place sanctified by your devotions, and you make it only a sanctuary to privileged malefactors, a place that may redeem you from the ill-opinion of men, who must in charity be bound to ill-opinion of men, who must in charity be bound to think well of you, because they see you here. Offer this to one of your princes, (as God argues in the prophet,) and see if he will suffer his house to be profaned by such uncivil abuses. Terribilis Rex. The Lord most high is terrible, and a great king over all the earth. And terribilis super omnes Deos: more terrible than all other Gods. Let thy master be thy God, or thy mistress thy God, the Gold the Gold the God, the belly be thy God, or the back be the God the Gold or thy back be thy God, thy fields be thy God, or thy chests be thy God,—terribilis super omnes Deos:—the Lord is terrible above all Gods, a great God, and a great king above all Gods. You come and call upon him by his name here. but more than the great king above all Gods. You come and call upon him by his name here. but more than the great king above all Gods. You come and call upon him by his name here. but more than the great king above all Gods. You come and call upon him by his name here. But more than the great king above all Gods. You come and call upon him by his name here. him by his name here, but magnum et terribile,—glorious and fearful is the name of the Lord thy God.
And as if the Son of God were but the son of some
lord, that had been your school-fellow in your youth,
and so you continued a boldness to him ever after; so,
because you have been brought up with Christ from
your eradle, and catechised in his name, his name
becomes less revered unto you; but sanctum et terribile:—holy and reverend, holy and terrible, should his
name be.—Dr. Donne, Prebend Sermon, on Psalm lxv. 5. him by his name here, but magnum et terribile, -gloname be .- Dr. Donne, Prebend Sermon, on Psalm lxv. 5.

"FEED ME WITH FOOD CONVENIENT

when he said, "maxima debetur pueris reverencia,"—
the deepest reverence is due to children.

Now, taking these facts as truths, who is there that does not see the fact, that to the Christian parent, Christian baptism of infants is that which completes and brings to its full and thorough perfection, the relation of the parent to the child, as the same ordinance, coupled with the other sacrament of Christ's body and blood, is that which fills up the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, sand this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of the infant, and this alone, can establish the relation of

man's position he should give his children a Christian education. It is hard to give such to those that are no Christians. No Christians, say some, because they are not converted,—none, say I, because they are not bentized.

Let us not replace is so much as think the same manner, and the services are pretty much alike the same manner, and the services are pretty much alike the same manner, and the services are pretty much alike the same manner, and the services are pretty much alike the same manner, and the services are pretty much alike the same manner, and the same manner. Well, I asked. "Well, SI, the place is littled up in the same manner, and the same manner. The same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner. The same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner. The same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner is provided to the same manner. The same manner is provided to the same manner is provided days and restless nights, even when others sleep quiet- called the conversation narrated in my first letter, relating Let them be baptized with Christian baptism, and ly. We see but the out side of the rich man's happi-hat are the thoughts of the father? Here they are ness: few consider him to be like the silk worm, that Let them be baptized with Christian baptism, and ly. We see but the observation to be like the silk worm, that, what are the thoughts of the father? Here they are ness: few consider him to be like the silk worm, that, presumptuous act.

I was now in the neighbourhood of Trinity Church, I was now in the neighbourhood of Trinity Church, and the silk worm, that, presumptuous act. unconscious of their privileges as Christians, just as when she seems to play, is, at the very same time,

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Champeriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible if the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED, CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

"Baptists not being fettered by Articles, Creeds or Cate-chisms, are accustomed to searching inquiries, and are not afraid of them."

Sir,—I promised in my last to give you an account of my Sunday in Boston, but it is necessary, in the first instance, that I should inform you of my adventures on

the Saturday.

After having viewed those objects of interest to which

the Father most high.

And knowing that baptism is no empty sign, no mere form, but the work of the Almighty Father, the Almighty Son, the Almighty Spirit, he will let no pagar's Creed, and of being relieved from those perplexing doubts which his own experience had told him could for him, so he has a right to undertake it, and can fulfil it.

And upon himself behold the effect.—Teaching, he is taught; training, he is trained. The questions of a Christian and the contraction of a Christian and the character of the charac extended their arms to enfold him, that the object of their solicitude would remain, not only cold and immovable, but be absolutely repelled by the very means which were adopted to attract him. In vain would they adjure him by the greatest and the deepest-thoughted. Nay, I do believe, that as to the Christian husband, the intercourse of a Christian wife will give a track their same and formal forms. father, the teaching of his "Christian children," born again of the Spirit, will communicate a great deal of that childlike spirit, which is the character, according to our Saviour, of true Christianity.

And one reason why this is wanting, why the present is a civil contract for supply of mutual wants," in despite of this notion, which I honestly say, it is my opition, places the union of two human beings on the to be, because Christian baptism is so rare. For

of the historian. But like the ennuch, he was ultimately converted. He became a Christian, and before his death received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in token of his faith. Now it is very remarkable, that in both these instances of conversion, the very same passage of God's word is brought forward with these two are not flesh;" that the two individuals have two are not first a brother, endowed with the same Spirit. Once a child, and in Christ a brother, endowed with the same Spirit. When as under the ordinance of the Spirit of God, the fruits of the Spirit prevail. "For the fruit of the Spirit prevail. "For the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, spirit in most cases, and of its form in some. And the goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such love and unity which he would learn was the object of the Christian's Saviour's last prayer, was palpably scorned the Christian's Saviour's last prayer, was palpably scorned. the Christian's Saviour's last prayer, was palpably scorned and scoffed at by the very people who pleaded His death

Near to this building was another much resembling it,

pressed himself, "a great run of popularity.

A grave and grim looking structure was occupied by the "Original Orthodox Baptists;" and another one, not far removed, was owned by another class of Baptists, who had split from the "Original Orthodox," on what account I could not be seen to be seen to

finish which characterized its interior; the wood, which Colonists were content to fight through their tempowas of black walnut, most elaborately and beautifully carved; the columns were of stone, and their high arches, separated and yet united, clustering in the centre and separated and yet united with the separated directed towards the sky, seemed, by their resemblance to those buildings in other lands where Christ is honoured, they are summoned to undergo a new experiment. to be typical of a Triune God. At the east was a contri vance partaking of the character of a pulpit, and a double flight of steps, on either side of which was a high-backed episcopal looking chair, beautifully carved, as indeed was the rostrum, and the whole enclosed in a chancel like railing, before which was a font most exquisitely designed.

I then went to Trinity Church. The building is small, but the congregation, though not numerous, was apparently devout. The Service was very impressively read, and an eloquent and beautiful sermon was preached by a gentleman whom I afterwards learned was the reverend Rector of Grace Church, Philadelphia, from the text, "And to the poor is the Gospel preached." The discourse was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while the way and the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the reverend that the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the reverend the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was the reverend the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for while was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful, but it was not applicable to the course was beautiful.

fusion to which he aspires, but I thank God who has market for his spirits, because the British distiller

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir, -I have read with much pleasure your remarks on "Church Music," in The Church of the 29th October. Your pointed testimony in regard to Congregational Sing Your pointed testimony in regard to Congregational Singing being led in such a note as "the greater portion of men's voices can sing the air with tolerable ease," is extremely satisfactory. At present, under the existing system in our choirs, of females leading in the melody or air, congregational singing is rendered a physical impossibility. I am much pleased too with your observations on the propriety of the "Choir being placed on the floor of the Church," i. e. on each side, so that the music may sung antiphonally, in accordance with scriptural pre-dent. The present organ-loft and orchestral arrange ment, is an impropriety which ought to be reformed as speedily as possible. I dissent from your opinious on unison singing; but am so much pleased with your frank admission that "a great and radical change is required in regard to the kind of music in use in our congregations of the state o tions, that I have no disposition further to debate this matter. I must, however, set you right in regard to your questioning the opportunities I have had of hearing the Gregorian music. I have heard this most ecclesiastical while the vessel is in port, but they are nominally articled in so strict and etriprent a manner, that Gregorian music. I have heard this most ecclesiastical music over and over again sung in the Greek Church in articled in so strict and stringent a manner, that clings to my memory. Oh! how unlike to the effeminate music one hears in our own Churches-to such tunes for instance as "Arabia," and that frightful composition, Jackson's Te Deum.

In conclusion, I trust you will continue occasionally to instruct and enlighten our Choirs on the duties of their sacred office. By so doing, Mr. Editor, you will render important service to the cause of sound religion.

Your's truly,

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.
The late Rev. Richd. Anderson.
Commemoration, of the Faithful
Departed.
The Catholic Church.
The Europe of Oueen Candace. God's House.
" Feed me with Food Convenient for me." The Eunuch of Queen Candace and Lord Rochester.

The Christian household—Effects | Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

The accounts which we are now receiving from Indian Islands, tend to confirm our worst fears for the ultimate safety of these once splendid dependencies of the British Crown. The cry is re-echoed every where, without contradiction, that they are absolutely ruined; and as it is not to be supposed that Britain will recede from her present legislative position, we must confess our inability to believe that Free Trade, as carried out by the Government, can do otherwise than precipitate the evils which the Colonies foresaw and predicted would result from the measure. Evils which would completely annihilate those means, without which it is impossible for the cultivator and manufacturer of sugar to carry on his operations, viz., the confidence and assistance of the merchant.

When the British nation determined that the institution of slavery should no longer be tolerated in our dependencies, the West Indian Colonists sought not to obstruct the scheme of African Emancipation. On the contrary, they have done every thing in their power to render the success of the measure as perfect and complete as possible. We may appeal to all, in any way conversant with the subject, as to the truth of this averment. Never was a revolution of corresponding magnitude effected with so little disturbance to a community, and from which all those antagonistic feelings, which are so inherent to party, so speedily subsided. Ireland has for a much longer period enjoyed Roman Catholic Emancipation, -does she exhibit such a picture of harmonious intercourse between her opposing parties, as do the white classes in the West Indies and their coloured brethren, the late slave population?-We grant that the disturbance in the relations between master and servant, consequent on negro emancipation, did, in some of the islands, produce a serious interrup- and taxation is unbearable. tion to that regular and constant supply of labour which is so essential to the cultivation of the cane.-The labourers, wishing to exercise their newly acquired privileges, took possession of unoccupied land, and cultivated it on their own account. This was a natural, though, to both interests, an injurious act, because the labourer engaged in the cultivation of garden patches, which merely sufficed for his own maintainance, abstracted from the staple cultivation that labour by which, and by which alone, wealth and prosperity could be brought to the country in general,-thus importing into the West Indies some of those social evils which have proved such a bane to Ireland. In Barbadoes, where there was no unoccupied land, a very different state of things existed. There labour was plentiful and the people fully employed; and notwithstanding that a circle of dry years visited it after the passing of the Emancipation Bill, the quantity of sugar exported was not less than in corresponding circles under the system of slavery. Last year, being the first bountiful year of season, with which the island had been blessed, Barbadoes exported thirty-four thousand hogsheads of sugar, being a quantity considerably greater than it had ever done under the institution of bondage.

Had, then, the British Government and people been perfectly consistent in their moral and religious antipathy to slavery, surely they would have adopted such measures, as would have secured the success of Emancipation. It was their plain and imperative duty to have given every discouragement to the products of slave labour, which designing speculators may have designed to introduce into the market; or, at all easigned to introduce into the market; or, events, they were bound to have continued their protec- hard money. Such doings, on the part of the flock, are tion to a people upon whom they were experimenting, the best mirror of the character and influence of the pasand to have refrained from commencing the working of tor. a more hazardous problem, ere the success of the first land collected about £70 for the undertaking, and Mr. had been solved. It was declared by the late Premier, Finlayson, of Lachine, mainly from a regard to the man, that it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to sent him a check for £50. consider the Colonies as integral portions of the King-

Suddenly, however, and with scarce any preparation, They are unexpectedly called upon to enter into a tural, one, of sending a Bishop with the M contest with that very element which England had or before them. The Bishop of Montreal appi-copal blighting influence, and was satisfied of its moral benefit, inasmuch as it was a great comfort, the Miswrongs. In subjecting her Colonies to competition sionaries,-it encouraged them to persever in spite I cannot describe to you the amazement with which I contemplated what I witnessed, for I could not forbear asking the question of myself, "Into whose name do the parents baptize their children—into the name of God?" I will not follow up the painful into the name of God?" I will not follow up the painful integrity of the contemplated what I witnessed, for I could not forbear asking the question of myself, "Into whose name do the parents baptize their children—into the name of God?" I will not follow up the painful into the name of God?" I will not follow up the name of God?" I will not follow up the painful into the name of God?" I will not follow up the painful into the name of God?" I will not follow up the name of God?" I will not follow up the p desires of England, they must enter into the grand they both believed and taught was necessary to the sibility may accrue from that measure. The West Missionaries with a Bishop at their head. course was beautiful, but it was not applicable, for white it was shown by the preacher that the Gospel was especially designed for the poor, it was fully as well shown by the place that it was only intended for them who could pay for their pews: the poor were excluded, for there was not, as far as I could observe, one free sitting. It is no less true than painful that in the Bishop's Church at Boston the poor are excluded from hearing the Gospel preached to them.

The Baptist Register is welcome to the religious conreached to them.

The Baptist Register is welcome to the religious conplaced me where these varying winds of doctrine are restrained, and that he has been pleased to "fetter" my presumptuous judgment by those "Articles, Creeds and Catechisms," which next to His Holy Word is the most precious possession of the Universal Church.

Your obedient servant,

ERASMUS OLDSTYLE.

The market for his spirits, because the British distinct the must be protected at all hazards. Such are the advantages which free trade holds out to the British West Indian Colonics. Such the crooked policy of Great Britain towards these her loyal and exemplary subjects. A policy which we may say has ended in their total and complete destruction; and in riveting their total and complete destruction; and in riveting on the wrists of the slave those shackles which Britain

How can the West Indian planter stand erect under such a complicated pressure of discouragements? In the first place he is forbid competition with the English refiner, and compelled to enter the lists with with the slave producer. Again, the slave holder is permitted to transmit his products to Britain in vessels built by slaves-manned by slaves-and owned by slave proprietors-whilst the colonist must transmit his produce to the British market in vessels manned by free-men, who consequently cannot take it at a price by any means as reasonable as the former. Strange as this statement may appear to many of our readers, it is nevertheless undoubtedly true. Ships manned by slaves are constantly trading to England; It is now a good many years ago, but the recol- escape from their owners is almost a matter of impos-

> From private sources we learn that the work of destruction and desolation is rapidly going on in Jamaica. In that island PIFTEEN ESTATES HAVE BEEN ABANDONED DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS, besides several previously given up. And in other islands parties are inspecting their properties with the view of determining whether it be profitable any longer to continue the working of them. Every expedient has been tried to render the cultivation of the cane by implemental labour as profitable as possible, but beyond a certain point they cannot aspire; and do as they may, the sugar manufactured by slaves must be cheaper than that produced by free men, unless indeed where the population is so dense as to compel labour at diminished prices, or leave starvation as the alter-

In whatever light we view the ruin of the West India Colonies, the picture is a sad and a most dismal one. Who can refrain from sympathising with a body of once opulent proprietors, lured on to their destruc- Gregorian music arises from actual experience of tion by a too confiding dependence on the promised protection of the Mother Country. But above all, opinion of persons apparently well qualified. We beg we shudder to contemplate the probable effect which to express our obligation to him for the use of many hat ruin will produce upon the negro. The white back numbers of the Parish Choir, (furnished through man may escape to America with the remnant which a private friend,) which have filled up several gaps in he can haply glean from the wreck of his property. - our own knowledge of the nature of Gregorian music, But the poor negro must remain, and remain to dege- and will, we trust, enable us to make practical experimake the same Church property forever. nerate into the hideous barbarism of St. Domingo .- ment of it. It was the settled and oft repeated conviction of a highly educated and intelligent gentleman of their own race, who long and ably conducted one of the leading ournals of the Tropics, that no greater curse could befal his black brethren, than the withdrawal of the whites from among them. He regards their departure hints to choirs on the subject of chanting. as the signal for the return of the negro to barbarism, anarchy, and superstition. Where, let us ask, is money to be obtained to carry on the social and moral provements necessary, as regard both civilization nd religion? How is the Church to be supported? How are the schools to be carried on? How are the nagistracy and the other legal tribunals to be kept up? In a word, where are the means to come from to ntagonize that relapse into a degraded and barbarous state which is natural to man when left without these accessory laws of control, and the presence of which s so essential to civilization?

It is not to be wondered at that, in these circumtances, the Kingston Chamber of Commerce should speak out, as they have lately done in the following emphatic terms :-

"That this Chamber views with alarm the commerce of the country daily dwindling into insignificance. Confidence is shaken to its very centre; and it is but too plain to perceive that our most respectable citizens (foreseeing, no doubt, worse evils to come, and no energy exerted to avert them) are leaving the country with the little they fast becoming abandoned. Poverty stares us in the face

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT. The settlements at the Red River, or Prince Rupert's Land, are very little known in this Province, although there are several very zealous and active Missionaries labouring amongst the Indians and white population in that country. It will be remembered that this settlement was visited by the Lord Bishop of Montreal two years ago, and that he Confirmed a large number of persons and held an Ordination. It has Died during week ending Monday Morning, 1. 14 long been named as one of the places to which a Bishop is to be sent, but as yet nothing definite has been done Amongst our Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence will be found a most interesting letter from the Rev. John Smithurst to the Bishop of Montreal, giving a general view of the present state of that Mission .-ther particulars contained in a letter from a gentleman of high rank in the settlement, who takes a lively interest in the prosperity of the Church. The Mr. Cochran alluded to in the following extract is the gentleman who was on a visit to this city, for the purpose of recruiting his health, some few months ago:-"Almost immediately after your Lordship's departure,

Mr. Cockran, with characteristic zeal and generosity, threw himself, heart and soul, into the erecting of a new church, to be built of stone, and to accommodate eight hundred persons. In thus providing, both as to materials and as to size, for posterity, the noble-hearted founder laid the financial foundation of the edifice in the munifi-

eonsider the Colonies as integral portions of the Kingdom. By this he was understood to mean, that each
of his contemplated return has, this season, diffused an
of colonies as integral portions of the Kingdom. By this he was understood to mean, that each
of his contemplated return has, this season, diffused an
of colonies as integral portions of the Kingmany places the return is no one due
will, I fear, cause us to labour under the same if not

first struck my fancy in Hanover-street. The Sexton from, the whole connected body. This announcement diate events appear to have conspired to preserve his

The settlement at the Red River presentingstriking instance of the mischief arising from p ing the Church on what may justly be deemed a Bdrbyterian model, in place of the only correct, becaused y Scripejected from her social existence, because she felt its visit to that Mission has been productive of much experiment of free trade, but only so far as serves the existence of the Church; and this was and is the more purposes of the English people. They must not look severely felt by the Missionaries, because they are for any share of the advantages which by remote pos- surrounded by an active and vigilant body of Romish

> CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF THRONTO. We are requested to intimate that such of the lergy as have not received copies of the len Report journal. of the Society, for distribution in their respective parishes, can have them by applying at the Depository. If ordered by post, it will be necessary to point out the means by which they are to be forwarded.

The present appears a fitting opportunity of urging apon our Clergy the pressing necessity of bringing the bjects and claims of this Society prominently before the flocks committed to their charge. We have reason to rear that this in many instances is very inadequately one; and that in many parts of the Diocese the most deplorable ignorance prevails of the real state and position of our Church. No later than last week we ceived a communication from a Missionary who has gloried in having struck from the limbs of her own lately entered upon a field of labour comparatively new, in which he says, "It will astonish you to learn that most of the Church people in the mission were St. ignorant in Church matters-they did not know that there existed an Incorporated Church Society in the Diocese. They had been told that the Church was St. Ge dying away-becoming Puseyites, Romanists, &c." A diligent and judicious circulation of the Annual Report would go far to provide an antidote for such a state of things as is above described, and wlich we apprehend is by no means uncommon.

In glancing over the list of subscriptions, we could additional —per Rev. Paul Shirley St. Paul's Church Chatham not avoid being painfully struck with the small anounts contributed, generally speaking. The same inprescontributed, generally speaking. The same inpres-sion was made upon a valued correspondent in the St. John's Church, Peterboro', "Really the Church Society's Report almost nakes S. E. Station, York, West, who thus expresses himself on the subject: me sick. Different times must come or ever the Church is triumphant. At present the children me sick. Different times must come or ever the Church is triumphant. At present the children of Zion do not take pleasure in the stones thereof, if we Look at even the Look at even the St. Paul's do. Dunnville ..... 0 10 0 are to judge by their subscriptions. Look at even the St. Paul's do. Toronto list, and then think of it as the offering of near 10,000 Church people, for the extension of the Church of Christ, and that in a country where there are no tithes or church-rates. And I know not butthe country places are still worse. Surely, surely a worse than Laodiceau lukewarmness is amongst us; we must be aroused, or I fear that the torch of persecution may be permitted to flame." This is plain speaking, but is there not a cause? May the great Head of the Church put it into the hearts of his people to show more unequivocally their faith by their works; and to bear in mind that whilst He can do without their aid, they must render at his tribunal a searching account of the talents committed to their charge.

We insert with much pleasure the communication similar music and not from mere hearsay, or even the

TALLIS may depend upon our returning to the subject; but our next point will be to ascertain by whom the music of the Church ought to be directed, and

We have been favoured by Mr. Rowsell with a copy of "the Churchman's Almanac" for the ensuing year, and we have much pleasure in stating that it fully sustains the reputation which it has acquired. It embraces a vast amount of information both civil and ecclesiastical, and is got up in the beautiful style which characterizes the publications of this gentle-

There is also before us Messrs. Scobie and Balfour's Canadian Almanack and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1848." This is an exceedingly meritorious work, and contains a prodigious amount of matter. Indeed we can hardly understand how it can be furnished for the price of seven-pence half-penny. The map of Upper Canada alone which goes along with it worth the amount charged. A very large sale alone can remunerate the spirited publishers, and we sincerely trust that this will not be awanting.

The Rev. N. Watkins, Travelling Missionary in the wherever we go. The expenses of living are enormous, Johnstown and lower Districts, requests that all letters and papers for him may be addressed Farmersville, near Lansdowne.

Wednesday Evening, November 17. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 579 morning of 18th Nov. In the Convalescent Hospital..... 235

15th inst. ..... Admitted this day (Wednesday) 17th inst ...... Died during the last twenty-four hours ...... Discharged to Convalescent House, from ... 47 8th to 15th inst. Discharged from do. do. do. ... 60

DEATH OF DR. HAMILTON.

The mortal remains of this able and lamented physician were interred on Wednesday Morning last, in St. James's Cemetery. Large numbers of the principal inhabitants of the City attended the funeral.— There was every reason for evincing this public respect for the memory of the deceased. was a conspicuous case of intrepid self-sacrifice to duty. He became a member of the Medical Staff of the Hospital soon after the first arrivals of the sick Emigrants; and, so far from being buoyed up by any feeling like the ardour and excitement which kindle the courage of the soldier when once the strife of battle has commenced, he entered upon his hazardous duties-we are told-with constitutional depression and unfavourable augurings of the future, which amounted, we Even beyond the limits of the country, Mr. Cock- might say, to a settled expectation and presage of death. Even in this discouraging state of mind he shrank not from offering his services, and to the last was eminently fearless and faithful in performing the task which he had undertaken. There is no one but Even in this discouraging state of mind he

Clergymen of the Church of England; and his body was ringing the bell, inviting men to worship: I inquired of him what Church it was. His first answer was "Orthodox;" but observing my perplexity, he said it was "Unitarian." I entered, and I was struck with the beauty and finish which characterized its interior; the wood, which duration. The only members of his family who were duration. The only members of his family who were present were the Hon. John Hamilton, and Robert Hamilton, Esq., his brothers: his wife and children our other difficulties. He has, doubtless, purposes of are in a distant land.

> DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL. On Friday last, intelligence was communicated b Telegraph to Toronto, that John E. Mills, Esq., the Mayor of Montreal, had died of typhus fever, contracted in the discharge of his duties as a member of

the Board of Health.

Mr. Reford (who has been appointed Collector for this paper in consequence of the regretted retirement of Mr. Ryall) will, in the course of the week, visit the Eastern Townships of the Home District and the Western Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on a collecting tour. It is hoped that our Subscribers will be prepared to pay him the amount of their dues, and that they will kindly render him every assistance in their power to advance the interest of this

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ctions made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced in No. 91, amount.... 339 19 21 St. Paul's, London,
—per Churchwardens St. Peter's Church, Thorold .....£2 19 3 St. Paul's do. Port Robinson. 1 16 3 St. John's do. Stamford ..... 1 0 6 -per Rev. T. B. Fuller ... orge's Church, St. Catherines, —per Churchwardens
St. Luke's Church, Clark's Mills £0 15
St. James's do., Portland ...... 0 5
St. Paul's do., Sydenham and -per Rev. A. Townley ...... 106 collections, amounting to .....£376 11 81 T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer. Toronto, Nov. 18, 1847.

CHURCH MEETING.

(From the Brantford Courier.)

At a meeting of the Members of the Church of England, in the Town of Brautford, convened in said Church on the 8th day of November, 1847, pursuant to legal notice given by the Clergyman one week previous; present J. C. Usher, Incumbent, Allen Good, J. K. Buchanan, D. M. Gilkison, Joseph Gardner, Angus Bethune, Wm. Kerby, Sen., Chas. Merrigold, Chas. Foster, Henry Lemmon, A. Bunnel, E. Bunnel, Jr., Wm. Lines, and John Clertes.

Although the day was very wet and unfavourable, and the attendance much smaller than could have been wished for the business which required immediate attention, viz., the liquidation of the Church debt, it was deemed right of TALLIS, and are glad to hear that his fondness for to go into the matter without delay. Accordingly the Secretary, Allen Good, having read the minutes of the great meeting of Dec. 15, 1846, (which formed the books of all the proceedings up to the present date, in relation to the debt), and the Trustees (J. K. Buchannan, Charles Merrigold, and Allen Good) having made their report of what had been done since December last, towards carryobtain a proper deed for the Church and land, and to

1. Resolved-by Alexander Bunnel, seconded by Wm. Kerby,

upon whom the responsibility rests of procuring an for signature first, to William Fussey Wallace; next to Fran alteration of it; after that we may perhaps give some hints to choirs on the subject of chanting.

cis Leonard, heir of Reuben Leonard, deceased; then to Enos Bunnel, who, at the time of signing, is to be paid the sum agreed upon; and then to Thomas Richardson (minor), heir of William Richardson, lately deceased, when the proporti to him shall be paid to Mrs. Richardson, widow of William Richardson; and lastly to Theopholus Lugger, heir of Robert Lugger deceased, when the amount due to him shall be paid the past year. ording to the composition agreed upon .- Carried.

2. Resolved-by Angus Bethune, seconded by Henry

That the Trustees, Allen Good, James K. Buchanan, and Charles Merrigold, be requised to call at once on the contributors to the List entered into on the 15th Dec. last, and require from them notes at three months or shorter if convenient to the parties, for the amount of their subscriptions; said notes to remain in the hands of the Trustees, and to be used only in the event of a final settlement with all parties having claims on the

Business being ended, the meeting adjourned.
(Signed) JAMES C. Us.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON .- On Sunday afterno this very neat edifice, which has been lately erected in Queen Street in this city, by private subscription, and which is intended as a monument to the deceased mem bers of the Cartwright family, was opened for Publi Worship. The congregation was large and highly respectable. The Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the present incumbent, and an impressive and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon, who took his text from the Book of Genesis, 28th chapter and 17th verse, "How dreadful is this place, this is none other than the House of God." The ladies and gentlemen composing the choir of St. George's Church kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. Mr. Holland, the organist, presided at the piano-forte, which was placed at his disposal by Mr. Dewe, of this city. After the ser-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE REV. CHAS. BANCROFT, Minister of St. Thomas's Church, delivered his farewell sermon to the members of that congregation, on Sunday evening last, previous to leaving for St. John's, where he assumes the charge left vacant by the lamented decease of the Rev. Mr. Dawes. - Transcript.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN SMITHURST TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Indian Settlement, Red River, July 30, 1847.

My Lord,—By the spring canoes, which reached here on the 12th ultimo, I had the pleasure of receiving your Lordship's letter of April 9th, and must beg leave to offer

my sincere thanks for the kind remembrance. Through the Divine mercy, the settlement has been in Phrough the Divine mercy, the sector, but the people ealthy state during the present summer, but the people ealthy state during the present summer, but the people ealthy state during the present summer. have suffered much from a scarcity of provisions. I think I informed your Lordship that the harvest of last year was a failure. This has been severely felt by the Indians, nd has been the cause of a diminished attendance both at the church and the school. Whole families have been compelled to go away for several weeks together, either to some good fishing place or to the plains for hunting. In this way I have frequently been deprived of one-fourth, and sometimes of one-half, of my congregation. I must do the Indians the justice to say, that they have made great sacrifices to avoid leaving the means of grace and of instruction, but there is no remedy when starvation is impending. I know many who suffered a good deal before they work and of the same and of the same and the same an party should enjoy reciprocal advantages, each party ministering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the Candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the Candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administering to, and receiving corresponding benefits of the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administering to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administering to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to the Holy Communion was administered to the candidates were present to

grain, but now there is not so much as a single pound of flour to be purchased in the whole settlement. All depend upon the coming harvest, and from what I can learn the produce is likely to be your and I. The Holm the produce is likely to be your and I. The Holm the produce is likely to be your and I. The Holm the produce is likely to be your and I. The Holm the produce is likely to be your and I. The Holm the produce is likely to be your and I. The produce is likely to the produce is likely to be very small. The Hudson Bay solemnities, in presence of a large con Company have been bringing up from Canada to Fort several Clergymen.—Halifax Times. William, during the spring, large supplies of flour, to be brought on by cance to Red River, for the soldiers. mercy in these mysterious dispensations, and will, in the end, cause all things to work together for good. As regards the Church at Red River, I think I may

say that every thing goes on as well as could be expected. Mr. Macallum has the charge of the Upper Church. Mr. James has the duties of the Rapids and of the Middle Church, officiating at the former in a morning and at the latter in the afternoon of Sunday. The congregation are, I am told, large at both places; but I have never been at

either since the arrival of Mr. James,

I perform service at the Indian Church on the Sunday
morning. There are now two sermons, one in Indian
and the other in English, instead of the old system of an interpreter translating sentence by sentence. This appears to answer much better, for the old people find it easier to understand a continuous discourse in Indian than one broken into so many fragments. The young people that both parties are now suited. I am not able to read the Indian sermons fluently, so that I always employ Mr. Cook to read them between the Litany and the Commu-nion Service: I am thus able to rest for a few minutes, and my own English sermon comes in its proper place in the Communion Service. One of the barrack-rooms at the Lower Fort has been fitted up for the performance of Divine service, and I preach there on the Sunday afternoon. The service is not only attended by the garrison, but also by many of the surrounding inhabitants, who are allowed free admission by the Commanding Officer. We have a good choir, formed from the privates of the Sixth, and the sergeant of the Royal Sappers acts as clerk. All and the sergeant of the Royal Sappers acts as clerk. All behave with great propriety, and I trust that good may be done. I am sorry to say that the full Church service is not performed at the Upper Port, Mr. Macallum not feeling able to undertake the same. They have a short service, read by one of their own officers, on a Sunday

Mr. Cowley is still at Manitoba Lake, but meets with

very little success among the Saulteaux.

Mr. Hunter is, I believe, getting on very well in the Saskatchawan with the Crees. There are now nearly five hundred baptized Indians under his care. By some mis-take his last letters have not come to hand, and are, I believe, at Norway House, having been left behind by the believe, at Norway House, naving oven left behind by the boats, so that I shall not receive them probably till October; I cannot, therefore, speak with any degree of accuracy of the present state of things in that quarter.

There are, I think, no changes of importance at Red River since I last wrote to your Lordship, nor am I aware of any other information which I could communicate

likely to be interesting.

In conclusion, I must solicit a continued interest in

your Lordship's prayers.

I remain, my Lord, Your Lordship's Obedient humble servant,

JOHN SMITHURST.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following account of the recent proceedings at Windsor, relative to King's College, has been forwarded by one of the Alumni, with a request that it may be published in the Times :-ENCONIA AT KING'S COLLEGE.

Pursuant to public notice a larger body of the Alumni met the Governors at Windsor on this occasion than at

any former period.
Since the Associated Alumni assembled with the Governors in the Autumn of last year for a similar purpose, they have taken the important step of seeking and obtaining an Act of Incorporation. Although some difference of opinion was known to exist at the time as to the expediency of this measure among the friends of the Institu-tion, it was merely a difference of judgment as to the most efficient method of promoting the interest of the College. The entire unanimity and the earnest desire to co-operate for the good of their common 'Alma Mater' evinced on this occasion, leave no room to doubt that all differences of sentiment have now vanished, and that the gentle mother' who numbers her sons from the venerable Visitor of the College down to the youngest member on the matricula, has enlisted in her behalf one common and ardent determination to uphold and sustain her. As the Greek historian, with prophetic eye, proposed to himself to erect an edifice of no ephemeral duration,

but one which should be κτημα εις το αει, 'an everlasting possession,' so it is the avowed determination of every Atumnus or this venerable institution to put forth his best exertions on its behalf, that with the blessing of Providence on those exertions, he may, contemplating his own part, however humble, in the good work, be enabled to exclaim with the poet :-

Exegi monumentum acre perennius, Regalique situ Pyramidum altius; Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis Aunorum series, et fuga temporum."

On Monday, the day previous to that appointed for the Encomia, the weather was fine, and permitted the various parties who attended to travel with comfort. On Tuesday, however, the Alumni had cause of complaint agains the Governors (happily it is the only cause) that although they have gracefully granted to them one part of the gift to Æolus 'accumbere epulis,' yet they have strangely omitted to confer the other and make them 'nimborumque tempestatumque potentes.' Torrents of rain and peals of thunder visited the classic groves, contrary to all ne wishes of the Alumni on this occasion, as on that of

After the consecration of the new Chapel of Ease, the Governors and the Association proceeded to the College Hall, where the degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. E. B. Nichols, A. B., and that of A. B. on Mr. B. G. Gray, The Governors having retired to the Col lege Library, the Alumni proceeded to business in the Hall, and were shortly after requested to meet the Governors in a free conference on the important subject of raising a permanent fund, which has occupied the attention of both parties for some time past. The same happy spirit of unanimity which characterized the other proceedings, prevailed also on this subject, leaving little doubt of the successful issue of their joint endeavours.

The Visitor then announced the pleasing intelligence that the services of a gentleman of high attainments, a senior Wrangler of Cambridge, has been secured as a Professor of Mathematics, who is expected shortly to arrive from England. With the deep learning and varied acquirements of the Rev. Dr. McCawley, and the benefit to be derived from the tuition of so accomplished a modern linguist as Dr. Mantovani, together with the instructions of the gentleman above alluded to as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Windsor will afford the means of acquiring a liberal education second at least to none in the Province; and will, we trust, continue to send forth from its walls such men as now adorn in various professions the rank of the Alumni.

At seven o'clock, the Alumni, impelled by that abhorrence of a vacuum which, though esteemed by some unexsenior Wrangler of Cambridge, has been secured as a

rence of a vacuum which, though esteemed by some unexploded doctrine, exerted a singular influence on this occa the organist, presided at the piano-forte, which was placed at his disposal by Mr. Dewe, of this city. After the service a collection was made in aid of the funds for building the Church. This is the second Episcopal Church that has been opened in this city during the last two years.—

Name

One of the cloth, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proposed the usual toasts. In answer to that of "Prosperity to King's College," the President of the College, in the course of an eloquent address, alluded College, in the course of an eloquent address, alluded most gracefully and feelingly to the loss sustained by the Institution since the last annual meeting, of one who a scholar, a gentleman, a christian, and a divine," was a scholar, a gentleman, a carriedar, and a among its brightest ornaments.

After several addresses in the happiest style of elo-quence and humour by other gentlemen present, all of whom pledged their influence and efforts for the support

of the College, his Excellency retired, and the assemb guests followed his example, all having a common feeling of pleasure at the brightening prospects of the College, of which this happy meeting seems to be the precursor and pledge.

On Wednesday, the Governors of the Institution and

the Incorporated Alumni again met in the College Library, and finally arranged their measures for raising the proposed funds. An examination was then held, conducted posed funds. An examination was then held, conducted by the Presidents of the College and of the Incorporated Alumni, (the Rev. Dr. McCawley and the Rev. Dr. Twining) of the candidates for the vacant scholarships, four in number; which were adjudged severally to Messrs. Robert Hazen, Robert Haliburton, Reginald Bullock, and

We cannot conclude this notice of the Enconia-the esults of which must be highly gratifying to every friend of the College, without expressing the sense entertained by the Alumni of their deep obligations to his Excellency Sir John Harvey. They believe it to be mainly owing to his kind and influential exertions in their behalf, that they have been placed in a position to benefit the Institution they love; and to the same source they trace in great degree the unanimity which has happily prevailed on the late occasion.—Halifax Times.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, 19th Sept., an Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in Christ Church, Windsor, when Mr. William Taylor, A.B., and James Breading, Scholars on the foundation of P. G. F. S., were admitted to the Order of Deacons. Prayers were read by the Rev. E. B. Nichols, and the Sermon was preached by the President of the College. The Candidates were presented by the Archdeacon, and the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy and

CONSECRATION .- On Tuesday, 21st Sept., at 10 o'clock. All de-the Chapel of Ease in Windsor was consecrated by the can learn name of St. Matthew's Chapel, with the usual impressive solemnities, in presence of a large congregation, inc

## UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONVENTION. This body closed its session on Thursday, the 28th of

Those who expected it to settle, finally, the difficulties of the Diocese of New York, have been disappointed but we believe what has been done, will commend iself, upon reflection, to the sober judgment of the Church, as the result of cautious, prudent, forbearing and wish

All the measures which were proposed by individual members of the Convention, bearing upon the New-York case, were rejected or allowed to lie on the table, and the Canons reported by the Joint-Committee were adopted.

The Convention has dealers and the the convention has the

The Convention has declared, very decidedly, that the locese of New York is not vacant. It has a Bishop deliberation and although suspended from the exercise of the dutie of his holy office, it can have no other. Under existing bircumstances therefore, immediate and full relief cannot be had. The measure of relief to be obtained, is provided for by the authority which has been given to Dioceses hus circumstanced, to invite other Bishops to perform

or them Episcopal services.

The Faith and Patience of the Diocese of New-York are put to a severe test, but the hotter the fire the pure

the gold that passes through it.

There is much cause for felicitation to be found in the character of the late Convention. It was strong in sound Church principles. Nothing of a radical, innovating or disorganizing tendency could have found favour with it. Its proceedings were conducted with singular courtey and kindness. Subjects which have been the cause of and kindness. Subjects which have been the cause of the conventions with carnestness tempered with moderation, with tion with earnestness tempered with moderation, while respect for opposing opinions, and with admirable Chris

tian temper.

The effect will be felt, we hope, in drawing into close fellowship and communion all who are of the one fold, in promoting union and unity in the Church, and harmony and peace, on the basis of truth, among all her memory and peace. pers .- Banner of the Cross.

(From the N. Y. Churchman.)

In reviewing the proceedings of the General Convention in relation to the affairs of our Bishop and Diocess, we cannot refrain from an expression of satisfaction to find that most of the principles contended for by we journal have been confirmed and put beyond dispute. have contended that Dr. Onderderk, though appended, journal have been confirmed and put beyond dispute-have contended that Dr. Onderdonk, though suspended, is still the Bishop of the Diocese, so that the Diocese is not vacant; and this view has been clearly taken up by the General Convention. We have opposed the scheme of an election by the Diocese of an Assistant Bishop possessed of full Episcopol powers and authority, and this scheme has received no countenance from the General al Convention. We have contended against the lawful al Convention. ness of the sentence of indefinite suspension, and this General Convention has sustained the correctness view for the future, having provided by Canon that he after no such punishment shall be known in the Chu On all these points the General Convention has been also been such punishment that the convention has been such that the convention that the convention has been such that the convention that the conv manifestly governed by principle; and it is satisfactous to know that in those matters in which they to us to know that in those matters in which they freely legislate from principle alone and without having their course warped by a regard to present expediency, that is to say, in every measure which would not lead to an immediate resumption of duties on the part of our unfortunate Bishop, they have arrived at the conclusions which we have maintained and advocated.

It must be owned that these points are of great importance; and though the House of Deputies have not come up to our expectations, yet we gratefully acknowledge and

up to our expectations, yet we gratefully acknowledge that much of their action has been in the right direction and tended, in some degree, to check encroachments on the collegistical liberators.

our Ecclesiastical liberties.

1. The first result which we notice is the decision that the decision the decision tha

1. The first result which we notice is the decision the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk is, in law and fact, the Bishop of this Diocese.

2. The plan of an Assistant Bishop to be invested with full Episcopal power and authority, and independent the lawful Bishop of the Diocese, is another rock on which we might have been wrecked, and which we are thankful to have escaped.

al to have escaped.

3. The third result effected by the Convention, is the rohibition of all indefinite suspensions for the future.

The position of the Bishop is stronger, not only because it is now beyond reasonable dispute that he is the Bishop is the convention of the Bishop is th of the Diocese, but because, as such, he will be now the centre of unity, around which all sound Churchmen will rally; some from mere principle, and only with the resultion to do nothing to aggravate his condition; others, whose confidence in his integrity is unshaken, only from principle, but from affection also, and with etermination to use every honourable means to pro

his interests. But we cannot see that the position of the Diocese anged for the better by the action of the Gen deed, is authorized to put the Diocese under the charge of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, but support the charge of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, but support the charge of Bishop; but supposing that the Convention co have this one See filled, for a time, by two B will yet be but for a time, and they will still be forward to "relief." To whom are they to look? as before, to the General Convention, consisting House of Bishops, and a House of Clerical and but puties, governed by known rules and canons, and majority of the Bishops acting from their own good from the case has obtained is a charge of the time and to white case has obtained is a charge of the time at the white cese has obtained, is a change of the tribunal to which looks for "relief." It had a General Convention which it was itself. which it was itself represented, to which it could apply for "relief;" it has, pro hac vice, a provincial council which its voice will be powerless except it be raised the tone of entreaty and appelled.

the tone of entreaty and supplication.

We have made up our mind that this state of things to continue, in all human probability, for a long time come. With so large a number as fourteen previous committed against him, Bishop Onderdonk has small reson to expect a relevantion. son to expect a relaxation of his sentence on the pa the Bishops. The sentence, indeed, remains the sale ever; if it were unlawful before the last General tion, it is unlawful now; an ex post facto law caun timate an ex post facto sentence; but as the Diocese not, so it is fair to suppose it will not, dispute the law ness of the sentence. These, we believe, are the two ways in which an honourable or desirable can be attained; and as we have no hope from either, thankful have concluded to be content with our lot, the it is no worse, and to discharge the duties belong it with as much evenness and composure as if it we last for life. Stability is one great end of legislation to that, we believe, the General Convention has column to the convention of the convention has column to the convention to

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MAINE Christ Church, Hartford, on Sunday morning last ult., was the scene of an event which will not forgotten by those who were present. The Consecration of its late Rector, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, as Bishop of its late Rector Rev. Dr. Burgess, as Bishop of its late Rector Rev. Dr. Burgess, as Bishop of its late Rev. Dr. Burgess, and the Rev. Dr. Burge Maine, drew together a concourse of people, greater, bably, than even that large Church has ever before Morning Prayer was commenced at 10½ o'clock by the

Rev. Henry L. Storrs, Rector of St. John's Yonkers, R. Assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Thomas F. Fales, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brunswick, Maine. Sermon was, very appropriately, by the late Provincial Sisted of Maine, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island. He took for his text St. Paul's words in the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island. He took for his text St. Paul's words in the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island. He took for his text St. Paul's words in the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island. He took for his text St. Paul's words in the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island. Timothy, 1st Epistle iii. 15, "That thou mayest k how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the House of which is the Church of the living God, the pillar ground of the truth."

ground of the truth."

After an able and impressive sermon, the Rt. Rev. D.

Carlton Chase, Bishop of New Hamshire, commendations of the commendation of the commendat the Communion Service, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Eastburg, shop of Massachusetts, reading the Epistle, and the Rev. Dr. Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut, the Gospel.

The Gospel being ended, the Bishop elect, vested his Rochet, was presented to the Presiding Bis Rt. Rev. Dr. Philander Chase, of Illinois, by Brownell and Eastburn. The Testimonials dema Brownell and Eastburn. The Testimonials demands the Presiding Bishop were then read—those from Dioeese of Maine by the Rev. Nathaniel T. Bent, Rev. St. John's, Bangor; those from the House of Cle and Lay Deputies, by the Rev. Alexander Burgess, tor of St. Mark's, Augusta; and those from the House of St. Maine. The Litany, the examination of the Candia and the remainder of the Consecration Service were the Presiding Bishop. The Bishop elect was assisted.

and the remainder of the Consecration Service we the Presiding Bishop. The Bishop elect was assisted putting on the Episcopal Habit by the Rev. Messrs.

The Bishops of Illinois, of Connecticut, of Massacht setts, of Rhode Island, and of New Hamshire, laid the hands on the head of the elected Bishop, the former hold nouncing the consecrating words, "Receive the Ghost," &c., and delivering the Bible.

The Service of the Holy Communion was then resumed by the Presiding Bishop, with whom the new Consecration

by the Presiding Bishop, with whom the new Consecuted Bishop, with others, and several clergy and a large number of the congregation communicated. All the shops present took part in the administration.

Besides the clergy named above, there were present like.

Besides the clergy named above, there were present like.

Rev. Drs. Totten and Kip, the Rev. Messrs. Win. Fisher.

John Morgan, Payne, Jackson, Coxe, Everest.

Long, and Hubbard of North Carolina.

The services, on the whole, passed off with good effect.

not withstanding some investigation and improprieties in properties. notwithstanding some irregularities and improprieties its performance, which must have given pain to all preno one could but be struck with its beauty, force, and so-

lemnity.

We understand that Bishop Burgess proceeds immediately to his Diocese. He expects to commence his labors next Sunday, in Christ Church, Gardiner, of which he will be the Rector.

The Lord be with him, is our prayer, and the prayer

From our English Files.

The revenue accounts for the quarter ending October 10, showed a decrease of more than a million and a quarter sterling. The Spectator says:—The account for the quarter is dark indeed. Taking the particular season, the country is in a much worse position than it was at this time last year; all the great branches. branches of the revenue exhibit decrease, with small exceptions under the heads of taxes and post-office; the gross increase under every head is only £18,667. On the other hand there is a decrease in customs, (£374,000), excise, (£631,000), stamps, (£66,000), and property tax, (£53,000); the gross decrease being £1,525,000. No doubt the receipts of customs in the third control of the in the third quarter of 1846 were unduly swelled by receipts for corn-duties, now in abeyance; the affluence of the stamp reve-

and 1847, showing the inc	crease or de	ecrease th	ereof:-
Years ending O	ctober 10.		
and surface I we not accomp 1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease
Customs	£	£	
	18,418,157	267,224	HID W
Stamps 12,251,933	12,092,018		159,9
Stamps 12,251,933 Taxes 6,983,129 Property Tax 4,238,560	7,135,378	152,249	(10) T 501
Property Tax 5,332,157	4,329,677	91,117	5011106
Post Office	5,438,453	106,296	RATE WE
Crown Lands 802,000	839,000	57,000	100
Miscellaneous 115,000	67,000		48.0
	202,837		153,2
Total ordinary revenues 48,229,756	48,542,520	673,886	361.1
	40,042,020	073,880	968,5
	217,912	S. Store S.	6.8
Re-payments of advances 1,172,141	792,447		379,6
Total income	49,552,879	673,886	1,716,1
Deduct incre	920		673,8
Decrease on			. 1,042,2
Quarters ending	October 1	0.	
1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrea
Custom	£	£	£
Customs 5,310,835	4,936,644		374.1
Stamps 4,181,926		Gang.	611,9
Taxes 1,774,364	1,707,943	12 million	66,4
	213,885	3,94	
Property Tax 1,972,128	1,918,643	5	53,4
	222,000	5,0	
Crown Lands	)		45,0
177 010	72 100		104

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

(From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.) Since my last letter there have been several meetings of the creditors of the large houses whose failure I have previously announced. Of these the most important has been that in connexion with the affairs of Reid, Irving & Co. The balance sheet submitted showed liabilities for £1, 027,000, of which it was expected £660,000 would prove upon the estate. Against this the assets figured for £846,000, showing a nominal surplus of £186,000, but these assets include a sum of £557,000 in the shape of claims and real estate in the Mauritius, and as it is by no means improbable that £100,000 would be nearer the the state of these than when it is soon converted into an alarmy. true value of these, the surplus is soon converted into an alarming deficiency. It was intimated at the meeting that a dividend of 5s. in the pound might possibly be collected before long, and the total which the creditors now seem to expect is about

sion that fact, the

A third meeting has been held also of the parties interested to £1,000,000, and that they are expected by Christmas to be reduced to £220,000. On the whole the liquidation appears to be going on satisfactorily, but, as I anticipated in my last letter, the resumption of business by the firm has not been decided upon. Another meeting is to take place on the 12th of November. There can I think be no doubt, under any circumstances, of the firm paying 20s. in the pound.

Produce, of every description, is only saleable in small quantities and at an enormous sacrifice. Bills of exchange and the most valuable securities are unconvertible into cash, even at great depreciation, except in the most insignificant amounts. Foreign orders for produce and goods cannot be executed for want of the customary facilities for disposal of bills drawn against them. Confidence is all but annihilated, and the currency of the country in a great measure withdrawn and hoarded.

This 6.

proved against the estate. Against these they show assets to the amount of £151,000—together with £140,000 locked up in India, of which probably not one half will ever be realized.

At the time of their failure, like most other firms in similar circumset of the country.

Your memorialists believe it is not only the duty but the incurrence of the country. the time of their failure, like most other firms in similar cir cumstances, they "hoped to be able to liquidate in full," but in my letter of the 5th I put down the probable dividend at 15s., and it now appears that from 11s. to 13s. would be nearer the

actual prospect.

Thomas Usborne & Son, of the Corn Exchange, whose failure at which their liabilities were shown to be £60,000 against assets £33,000. This would give about 11s. in the pound, a sum which they have agreed to pay in three speedy instalments.

To-day a meeting has been held of the creditors of Cockerell,
Larpent & Co. The firm show a nominal surplus of £190,000
besides the private property of the partners, but out of assets
for £809,000 no less than £435,000 is locked up in India, so
that we have the contraction of the partners of the partners. that everything will depend upon the realization in that country

The partners are held in strong regard and they are to wind up the affairs of the house under inspection.

Even up to the last moment the whole of the actual panic in the money market might have been averted, if the managers of the Bank of England had but been capable of exercising the slightest degree of intelligence. If, instead of suddenly and utterly refusing all loans upon stock apon any terms, (after they had on the previous day announced their readiness to make such loans at 5½ per cent.,) they would have checked all inconvenient pressure, and have averted the consequences of rendervenient pressure, and have averted the consequences of render-ing the public securities unmarketable. As it was they only defeated their own ends, since in the panic which ensued the public were at once stimulated to send in demands for discounts upon bills and also drag out their balances to an extent which would never otherwise bave taken place. It was not scarcity

of money that was so much the cause of the pressure as the sud-den locking up which took place the moment the alarming ac-tion of the Bank was made known. We submit the following figures to our readers, as "materials linking"—that is, for thinking about the national blessings of free trade and a Whig Government. We offer no comment we draw no conclusions. To do either would be holding a candle to the sun. A child may interpret the meaning:

PRICES OF PUBLIC SECURITIES IN
JULY, 1846, WHEN THE WHIGS
CAME INTO OFFICE.
Bank Stock, 2084.
Bank Stock, 2084.
Bank Stock, 178 to 181.
Bank Stock, 178 to 181.
Bank Stock, 178 to 181.
Consols, 96.
Exchequer Bills, 16 premium.

—John Bull.

rested with Bishop, the by Bishops manded by from the tent, Retor of Clerical or Clerical

MONETARY AFFAIRS-COMMERCIAL DIFFICULTIES. - The 4th of the month, generally regarded with anxiety, passed over on the present occasion with more than usual smoothness. ment at most of the bankers' was, that scarcely at any Previous date had they known of the existence of so trifling an amount of dishonoured paper. Among the great wholesale houses the same remark was made, evidently with much satisfaction by those who were personally interested in the result.

But although the 4th did not create any symptoms of alarm in circles where its offence most dreaded, still the day did

in circles where its effects were most dreaded, still the day did It terminate without adding two more disasters to our lengthened catalogue of mercantile defaults. These were the houses of Messrs. Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, highly connected in the Russian trade, and of Messrs. Raugement, Brothers, merchants and agents to a wealthy continental bank. Mr. Thomas, Son, and Lefevre's debts and liabilities, it is stated, will exceed £350,000, and little is known of the events of essets. Messrs. £350,000, and little is known of the extent of assets. Messrs. Raugement, Brothers, it is alleged, will be only a temporary stoppage. They, it is said, possess property sufficient to pay 60s, in the pound, but refuse to sacrifice it, while affairs remain in so deplorable a condition. To these casualities we have to append one other—Mr. F. J. Van Zeller, the Portugese Consul, who closed his doors on Thursday.

The letters from Lancashire have unfortunately announced

several extensive stoppages, both in Manchester and Liverpool, principally connected with the Colonial interest. It is, however, gratifying to find that one or two of the establishments so mentioned here. mentioned have been enabled to resume business after a short suspension. The most recent failure at Manchester, which has casioned much regret, is that of the firm of De Jersey & Co., involved by the failure of Messrs. Thomas, Son, & Lefevre, of London. As engaged in the export trade to Russia and the north of Europe, it was, perhaps, the most extensive establishment in that it is the same of Manchester. ment in that district. Messrs. Birlie & Corrie, of Manchester, in the East India trade; and Messrs. Murray & Co., of Liver-

and reveal its grevanices.

ever wooden financiers may suppose.

Sir Whiggery Wood is a Ministerial Democritus. In respect

When of this money crisis, he has been positively facetious. When he observed, as he did the other day, that houses in good credit he observed, as he did the other day, that houses in good credit did not want for money, he emulated Liston himself in his richest mood. It was a witty conceit—that those who have, do not want what they have; but the country, not relishing the jest, reads it backwards, understanding by it, that those who want and have not, are not to have what they want. In China the fearness described the China the fearness are the fearness to the fearness that the fearness China, the finance department of the Government is styled the Hoo-Poo; at home we are being taught to call it the Pooh !oon: Sir Whiggery does not want his friends, nor we our comfort-

the property tax was unsound; but even with these deductions, the fact remains that the diminished and wasted resources of the country, a bad harvest in the previous year, and disturbed commerce, are telling on the revenue at a most serious rate.

An Abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ending the 10th of October, 1846 and 1847, showing the increase or decrease thereof:—

Years ending October 10.

mouths at the afflicted.

An honest Dutchman fell from the main-mast and broke his leg. "You ought to be glad," he said to his friends around him, "it was not my neck." The Dutchman's philosophy is to be commended, but so also is his prudence. He sent forthwith for the surgeon, who reduced the fracture and set him on his

It is precisely this that we want to do, but to whom we are to go, does not very clearly appear. There is the great Rag interest willing to undertake the job, confident that paper will nedicine us back into health—restore peace to the Exchange—confidence to Lombard street—and awaken to new activity the slumbering energies of Capel court. "Commodious gold also" lacks no friends; but attention has not been sufficiently directed to another candidate for public favour. A word, then, for

Free trade, which has brought us into a hobble, has left us Free trade, which has brought us into a hobble, has left us there—left us in the mud—just as the ostrich deposits her egg in the sand and takes no further heed of it. Free trade is bound to do something for our relief. Let the League undertake the task. Mr. Cobden is coming home from the tallow countries. He will suit us admirably. He knows the value of soap because he knows how the Corn Laws were repealed.—Let us give to soap what we have given to free trade—a trial. A soap currency would have an abundance of advantages. It Crown Lands 217,000 222,000 5,0 0 45,000 45,000 177,910 73,126 104,784 China Money 1227,644 182,5857 China Money 1227,644 182,5857 Re-payments of advances 199,882 187,486 123,365 Total income.

In many towns in New Mexico, soap is, to this day, the circulating medium, sixty-four small squares being generally the equivalent of the Spanish dollar. Some of these squares, a traveller tells us, bear indisputable tokens of an acquaintance with the washing-tub, but in value they are not thereby deteriorated—he adds, he often saw his people washing their hands and faces with one of these coins, and then pass it off for a plate of triviles are account.

plate of frijoles or an orange.

Neither Sir Charles Wood nor Mr. Cobden have promised us as yet any remedy for our present sufferings. If they will do nothing else, let us at least try the soap. They are both pretty well off, as respects the article, and can use it well enough for their expectations. their own purposes. Let us then see if they cannot aid us with

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, first Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and others, inhabitants of Liverpool— SHEWETH .- That your memorialists beg respectfully to re-

present to your lordship the present deplorable condition of the trade, commerce and manufactures of the country, and the imperative necessity for such immediate relief as it may be in the wer of the Government to afford.

Produce, of every description, is only saleable in small quan-

cumstances, of the firm paying 20s. in the pound.

Auother meeting has been that of Lyall, Brothers & Co.

This firm show liabilities, direct and direct, and the currency of the country in a great measure withdrawn and hoarded.

It is needless, on this occasion, to inquire by what combination of causes this lamentable state of affairs has been brought Another meeting has been that of Lyall, Brothers & Co.

This firm show liabilities, direct and direct, to the amount of £730,000, of which it is expected £340,000 will be the amount of layer and the show assets to

terest of Government to afford relief, inasmuch as they confidently believe that the utter prostration of the manufacturing and commercial interests cannot otherwise be prevented, whereby the labouring population will be immediately thrown out of employment, and an amount of misery and destitution will be

employment, and an amount of maery and destitution will be witnessed unexampled in the annals of the country.

Your Lordship may depend upon us when we assure you that, if the present pressure be not relieved, merchants and other traders of undoubted respectability, who are not only solvent, but rich, and who have merchandize and bills which, under ordinary circumstances, would afford easy and ample means of meeting engagements, will inevitably be compelled to stop payment.

Noble Conduct of an English Naval Officer. - Aprivate letter, dated Lishon, Oct. 4, written by a gentleman on board Sir Charles Napier's squadron, now in the Tagus, relates the following acts of heroic humanity by a son of Capt. Marryat, the distinguished novelist:-

"I think the following gallant act of a fine young fellow belonging to the Avenger's gun-room mess (Frederick Marryat, her secord Lieutenant), ought to be published for his advantage and for the credit of the cloth:—One evening, about sunset, he (Marryat) was walking the quarterdeck, one of the crew fell overboard, I cannot tell how, but over he went, and in far less overboard, I cannot tell how, but over he went, and in far less time than I have taken to write it, over went Marryat after him and saved him from drowning. On the following night, about 10 o'clock, another fellow fell overboard; Marryat was at the 10 o'clock, another lenow len o'clock, another lenow len o'clock, another lenow len o'clock, in an instant over time walking the deck with Capt. Dacres, in an instant over he jumped, but his gallant bravery nearly cost him his life.—
Just as he reached the lost man (going under from exhaustion), Just as he reached the lost man (going under from exhaustion), he was seized with the tenaciey of despair round the neck by both arms, and so dragged under with him. Both would inevitably been drowned, but for the prompt assistance rendered by Lieutenant Kinsman (first of the Avenger,) who also jumped overboard, and unlocked the arms of the drowning man from the neck of his brother officer, who has suffered somewhat since, from the 'pressure from without,' caused by his two cold baths. Frederick laughs at the affair, but it had well nigh turned out

anything but a joke." The Dundee papers record the death of Mr. Horseley, Dean of Brechin, senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel in Dundee. Mr. Horseley was the eldest son of Bishop Horseley, and edited the posthumous works of that learned divine.

THE DECIMAL COIN .- The first of these new coins, agreeably THE DECIMAL COIN.—The first of these new coins, agreeably to the plan of Mr. Sheil, will be a two shilling piece. The design has been completed by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and displays great chasteness and artistical taste. The obverse will display a figure of her Majesty, the head being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The reverse will be a gothic design, but until the coin is completed any detailed description would be premature.

AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT STILL SEIZED .- Two Excise officers, named Bayford and Lewins, seized an illicit still capable of working 100 gallons, at No. 2, County-terrace, New Kent Road, on Saturday laat. It was charged at the time and running spirits 50 per cent, over proof. Several hundred gallons of fermented molasses wash were on the premises, and 50 gallons of very superior spirits. Those engaged in the illegal process escaped whilst the officers were forcing an entry, which they effected with considerable difficulty.

TROPHIES FROM THE CHINESE WAR. - Several brass Chinese gingalls, of very curious make, and several pieces of iron ordnance, captured by the 26th Regt. at the taking of Chusan, have been presented by the officers of that regiment to, and deposited in, the United Service Museum, Great Scotland-yard. Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and damage was done to the extent of nearly £1,000. The origin of the disaster is attributed

tent of nearly £1,000. The origin of the usaster is attributed to the joiners on the previous night having left a very hot fire in one of the rooms, which had ignited some pegs, the ends of which in one direction communicated with the flues, and in the other with the skirting-boards of the room. IRELAND.

Another murder has been committed in that Irish field of blood, Tipperary. Mr. William Roe, of Rockwell, near Cashel, was shot dead, in mid-day, while walking along a public road to the residence of his cousin. He was a Magistrate of the county, an excellent landlord, and of a most amiable private physicism. Why then was he slain? dy found themselves in a position to proceed.

Two small failures are advised from the Continent—one at bilities above £50,000.

Money and Bread has come down, money has gone up. You get your loaf for two pence, but you cannot get the two pence for your loaf. The League has bilden us to the Barmetide's feast. We are to be starved in the midst of plenty. No fear now of a food scarcity. Everything has favoured us as far as that goes.

We have had lots of touters for our custom. From the lairy-faced Russ to the dwellers in Manual and the gone.

County, an excellent landlord, and of a most amiable private character. Why, then, was he slain? Because he expected his tenants to pay their rent; but they had entered into a conspiracy to pay no rents. Why should they, when political and private that they agitators tell them—not, indeed, in so many words—but in language which means nothing else—that it is cruel and unjust thus to wring from them their hard earned cash? This is a doctrine which ignorage and dishonesty will always eagerly appland; and in a country like Ireland, where assassin is sure to find fit in the midst of plenty. No fear now of a food scarcity. Everything has favoured us as far as that goes.

We have had lots of touters for our custom. From the lairy-faced Russ to the dwellers in Manual Private country, an excellent landlord, and of a most amiable private character. Why, then, was he slain? Because he expected his tenants to pay their rent; but they had entered into a conspiracy to pay no rents. Why should they, when political and private character. Why, then, was he slain?

Because he expected his tenants to pay their rent; but they had entered into a conspiracy to pay no rents. Why, then, was he slain?

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Because he spected his tenants to pay their rent; but they had entered into a constitution and private character.

Why, then, was he slain?

Because he have rent; but t as that goes.

We have had lots of touters for our custom. From the hairy-faced Russ to the dwellers in Mesopotamia, from the putrid sea of Azof to the foot of the Alleghanies, has been raised the cry, which St. Mary Axe makes familiar to our ear, "Will

sent. Our noble Ritual appeared to great advantage; and you buy? Will you buy? Abundance has blessed our own of murders, the perpetrators of which are perfectly well known," no one could but be are told that landlords should reside upon their estates, and we are told that landlords should reside upon their estates, and cultivate a friendly intercourse with their tenantry! Look at There is plenty of corn in Egypt—plenty of loaves in the bakers' shops—for those who can pay for them—a class, thanks to monetary transactions, promising to dwindle down to the jebbers and the Jews, the traffickers in exchanges, the tricksters of the Bourse—cankers in the rose garland of this dear land of ours.

Should we have a new servile war, hunger will not carry pictured on its flag, as did the Dutch peasants in the 15th century, loaves of bread and cheeses, but four penny bits, half-crowns and Bank of England notes. It is thus it would proclaim its wants and reveal its grievances.

There is plenty of corn in Egypt—plenty of loaves in the province of Ulster, and at the south and south-west of Ire-land, and from the comparison deduce an inevitable conclusion. The Roman Casholic Priesthood are the teachers of the people in the latter: they exercise an absolute and unquestioned control over them: the fruits of their control are murder, firings, outrage, and disloyalty. Well—but we are to feed and nourish these people. The Queen's Letter calls upon us, on the day of thanksgiving for the abundant mercies of God, to make an offering for the relief of the destitute Irish. Who will guarantee, that what-are seven is given, will not help to find the south and south-west of Ire-land, and from the comparison deduce an inevitable conclusion.

The Roman Casholic Priesthood are the teachers of the people in the latter: they exercise an absolute and unquestioned control over them: the fruits of their control are murder, firings, outrage, and disloyalty. Well—but we are to feed and nourish these people. The Queen's Letter calls upon us, on the day of thanksgiving for the abundant mercies of God, to make an offering for the relief of the destitute Irish. Who will guarantee, that whatand reveal its grievances. There is no joke in all this, whatever wooden financiers may suppose.

There is no joke in all this, whatever wooden financiers may suppose. will give us hatred, and enmity, and execrations, in return?— Let us look at home. There is not a rural parish in England where our own patient, suffering, loyal, industrious, and crimeless poor are not enduring severe privations. There is not a district in England where some charitable institution is not languishing for want of adequate funds to carry out its laudable purposes. If there is to be a collection—collect for these; and not for those who "show no gratitude for our past help, who riot in deeds of open violence, whose leaders curse us."
we "to ask of our poor, bread for them?"—John Bull.

## Colonial.

FIRE. - Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the extensive premises of Messrs. H. S. Scott & Co., Hardware Merchants, at the corner of Toronto and King Streets, were discovered to be on fire in the cellar parts of the building, where a large quantity of straw, packing-cases, &c., had been negligently allowed to accumulate. Fortunately, through the vigilance of our excellent Fire Companies, it was arrested in time, or the consequences would have been dreadful, as there was a quantity of powder in the upper part of the building. The shop is much injured and a great deal of damage done to the goods, but we eve the proprietors are fully insured.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- By the advertisement of the Toronto Building Society it will be seen that new members, on being admitted, are required to pay a premium of £5 per share, (being realized profits) in addition to the back instalments and fees. The following statement shows the realized profits, to date, warranting the exacting of the premium from ew members:-

Entrance Fees (from 1st Feb. '47) 9 months ... £63 15 0 Management and Transfer Fees, in 9 months ... 65 5 0 

Realized Profits ......£5692 15 3
Amongst 1122 shares, equal to £5 1s. 6d. each share.—Co

LAW SOCIETY OF OSGOODE HALL.-Michaelmas Term, 1847—11th Victoria.

On Monday, the 1st instant, being the first day of the Term, the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-

Worship Booker M'Lean, Esq; Worship Booker in Lean, 1994,
Richard Dempsey, Esq;
D'Arey Boulton, Esq;
Hugh Richardson, Esq.
On Tuesday, the 2nd, the following gentlemen were called to

the degree of Barrister at-Law :-Robert Armour, Esq; William Hamilton Merritt, Esq; And on Tuesday, the 9th-

Robert Cooper, Esq.
On Tuesday, the 9th the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society, and entered on the books as Students-at-Law, being classed as follows:—Charles Hutchinson; Andrew Lemon; George Ogle D'Olear; John McKay; William McNaren Shaw; William H. Stanton; Tunis N. Snook; James Richard Thompson; John P. Alma; Edward Shortis.

THE ELECTION .- We have just received another note from our Montreal Correspondent, which contains a reiteration of his former statement, that "there will be a general Election within three months." Our correspondent must excuse us for within three months." Our correspondent must excuse us for doubting the truth of this assertion. For we cannot believe it doubting the truth of this assertion. For we cannot exactly possible that Lord Elgin would interfere with the choice of the people in countenancing such a proceeding. If, however, it be true that an election be near at hand, we would advise our farming readers in Canada West, immediately to select from their many counterparts of the counterpart own class, such men as are qualified by education, and sound practical common sense, to represent their interests.—Cobourg

We have good authority for stating that Charles Rankin, Esq. of Toronto, intends io offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Kent at the next election.—Chatham Gleaner. We regret to state that Dr. Meagher has again been attacked with the typhus fever, and lies dangerously ill. Mr. Julian, who was recently employed as an apothecary at the Hospital, is likewise very low under the same terrible disease.—News.

We regret to learn that Dr. Rolls, one of the medical attendants at our Immigrant Hospital, has taken the typhus fever, and that he is at present very ill.—Niagara Mail.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE. - We have today the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, theory Bonnycastie, At., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief officer of that department in Western Canada. Sir Richard served with distinction at the siege Flushing, in 1808; and in the American war from 1812 to 1815; and was at the capture of Castine, and other places on the coast during that war—served with the Duke of Welling-ton's army in France, from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a

ton's army in France, from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a work on "Spanish America," the "Canadas in 1841," Newfoundland in 1842," &c. &c.

Sir Richard recently retired from active service, intending to recide permanently in this section of the country, in the prosperity of which he was much interested, and in whose Militia he held the rank of a Colonel. The death of Sir Richard will be regretted throughout this Province, especially in Kingston, where he spent a great number of years of his life.

The funeral of Sir Richard Bonnycastle will take place from his residence, in Princess Street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday

his residence, in Princess Street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday next, the 5th inst., and will, we believe, be attended by the next, the 5th inst., and will, we believe, be accepted by the honourable fraternity of Free Masons, in which society he held a high station.—Chronicle & News.

REPRIEVE. - A reprieve has been received by the High riff of the District, for the unfortunate men Beadle and Noble, now lying in the District Gaol under sentence of death. The sentence of George Beadle has been commuted to impris The sentence of George Beaule has been commuted to imprisonment for life, and that of George Noble to imprisonment for seven years in the Provincial Penetentiary—both to be kept at hard labour. It will be recollected that these men were to have been executed on the 16th of the present month.—Hamilton

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Thursday last, an Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Wm. Donelly, of the township of Smith, whose death was caused by the following circumstances,—the deceased was seated on a young horse and riding furiously through George Street, when suddenly he came in contact with a horse and waggon, the concussion pitching himself and horse over the shafts, the horse falling on the unfortunate rider causing instant death .- A verdict in accordance with the above was returned.—Peterborough Gazette.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT occurred at the Falls in the early part of this month. Among the attractions which the energetic proprietor of the Museum (Mr. Barnett) had collected in is establishment were three large bears, which most readers have no doubt seen in the yard, secured by chains. A boy was employed with a wheelbarrow in cleaning the yard, and while taking away a load of dirt he was unfortunate enough to wheel it across the fore paw of one of the bears. The animal instanty became furious, and at one bound broke his chain, seized the poor lad, and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died two days afterwards. Mr. Barnett ran forward to rescue the lad, but was immediately attacked by the bear, a d so severely bitten in different parts of the body, that his life was f some time despaired of, but we are now happy to hear that al-though still confined to his bed strong hopes are entertained of though still confined to his bed strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. We heard severe censure cast on the conduct of some men who were standing by while the bear was lacerating the body of Mr. Barnett, but could not be persuaded to attempt his rescue, although entreated by Miss Barnett in the most piteous manner to exert themselves. Attracted by the noise, Mr. Cotterell, a connection of Mr. Barnett's, arrived on the spot from a neighbouring field, and by his exertions Mr. B. was rescued, and the bear shot dead without doing any further mis chief. To present the recurrence of a similar calamity, Mrs.

chief. To prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, Mrs. Barnett has caused the two other bears to be destroyed.—Niagara Chronicle. FIRE. - It is with sincere regret that we announce the des-FIRE.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the destruction by fire, on Sunday morning last, of the new Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. John Gilchrist, at Keene. We have not the particulars of this sad occurrence, but from all we can learn on the subject, we are led to believe that it was caused by the Smut Machine, which had not been properly oiled. At the time of the fire there was upwards of 200 bushels of wheat in the mill. Loss estimated at £2,500. No Insurance.—Despatch.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD .- The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the Provincial Medical Board, was held, pursuant to notice, on the 26th and 27th ult., on which occasion a large number of candidates presented themselves for examination. Out of about twenty who thus presented themselves fourteen were remanded to their studies; and of four who came forward to pass their preliminary classical examination, two only were permitted to enter upon the study of Medicine. The Bill under which the Board is a state of the study of Medicine. Board is constituted is of itself sufficient to sustain the honour and integrity of the profession, and if the members of that Board be but true to the important trusts confided to them, and will persevere in the same strict path of conduct just adopted, we venture the prediction that before long the Profession in this Province will rank high in point of intelligence, and will make itself respected, by numbering only, among its members, men thoroughly competent to the discharge of all their important re-lations to society. This important fact must be and we trust has

been, now firmly impressed on the minds of candidates for Provincial license, that an intimate knowledge of their profession will be expected from them, and that while their pupilage lasts, then must study. We can see no reason why medical men, in they must study. We can see no reason why medical men, in this Province, should be let loose upon society with a minimum amount of knowledge, or with less than is required in other countries, as has been too frequently the case hitherto.—Medical I.

THE FA SOF THE PHYSICIAN. - We extract the following from the ce denns of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Annalist :- 8 "Anoth d Physician, Dr. D. B. Hall, died yesterday-this

is the four e'-New Orleans paper.

Such are n brief cold terms in which the public are told that Medicine is offering up victim after victim, on the altar of

that Medicine is offering up victim after victim, on the altar of professional daty.

Where at now the Hydropaths, Homeopaths, Root Doctors, and the whose legion of quacks? They are silent—they have probably flet to seek in some place of safety for dupes and victims. An where are now the flippant sneerers at the uncertainty of medical science—the "Doctors' quarrels"—the "Doctors' bills"—the "Doctors' rapacity?" Silent all! no voice is heard to breathe a word of reproach or ridicule. No! no! the talk now is, "Our physicians are labouring, dying." Such is the fate of Medicine and medical men. In the hour of suffering or of danger they are sought out with eager zeal and rewarded with garrulous gratitude; but let that hour pass, and the danwith garrulous gratitude; but let that hour pass, and the danger, and he whose skill averted it—the suffering, and he whose toil made it tolerable—are alike forgotten, and the public turn from their long tried physician, and give the reward which he

has so dearly earned, to the ignorance, the impudence of the nostrum-vender, or the new-system-man.

And what is our duty when thus treated? Go onward!—

Look upward! Go onward! the path of duty is before you. Look upward! Go onward! the par Look Upward! the reward is on high.

Yes, and probably such it ever will be. Victim after victim is offered at the shrine of duty. In very many instances the public may mourn the loss of esteemed and valued members of society, whose lives are thus forfeited in their labour of doing good. But their wives and families!—What of them? The heroign of the soldier in the devel hattle in good. Bet their wives and families! — What of them? The heroism of the soldier in the day of battle is everywhere acknowledged and proclaimed. If, perchance, a merciful Providence has protected him in the fight, his country strives to do him honour; but, should the alternative arrive, a due provision is made 67 the family, which, in defending a nation's honour, has beendeprived of its only protector. And why should it be otherwise with medical men, whose lives are forfeited in staying pestilense, in battling with a malignant disease, everywhere prostraing our citizens, and numbering thousands among its victim, and but for whose exertions those victims would be multiplied, and distress assume a thousand fold more aggravamultiplied, and distress assume a thousand fold more aggrava-ted apect. Is not the heroism of the physician greater? His ted apect. Is not the heroism of the physician greater? His chances of preservation and immunity from the attack of a preading contagious disease, are infinitely less than those of the soldier. Few, very few, of the winged messengers of death reach their destined object; while the physician is compelled ahost to exist in an atmosphere highly impregnated with poismous miasma; and in the discharge of a most important but inperious duty, which his obligations forbid him from betraying, in innumerable instances pays for his devotion with his life; and this in a ratio so immeasurably greater than in the former instance, that the value of life in the medical profession is far lover than in almost any other. During the imported fatal feistance, that the value of life in the medical profession is lat-lover than in almost any other. During the imported fatal fe-we which has ravaged this country, we have had to deplore the dicease of many valued members of the profession. Our pre-sent number adds three more to the list; one of whom an early. aid intimate friend, whose loss is deplored by none were than by ourselves. Their "reward" is certainly "on high," and "heir works do follow them."—B. A. Medical Journal.

MEXICO.

By a telegraphic despatch, we learn of the arrival of the Ashlund at New Orleans. It is expected that the Orleans will bing news from Gen. Scott. The following extracts contain everything of importance brought by the Ashlund:—Anglo

Dr. Galvin, a native of Havana, escorted to Jalapa the family of Mr. Castro, who had been seized by the guerillas, and severely eated by them.

The principal Mexican Generals and leading men have gone

to Cuenavalo, seven leagues south of the capital.

About a dozen of Capt. Hayne's Texan Rangers, encountered me two hundred guerillas at Santa Fe, and dispersed ther pidly by the use of their Colt's revolvers. Lieut. Jenkins died at Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., of yellow

Matamoras papers of the 16th, say that Gov. Randall had safely deposited the government moneys at Monterey, and that the road between Camargo and Monterey was undisturbed. But few cases of yellow fever have occurred at Matamoras.

Letters from Gen. Wool's quarters at Buena Vista has been Letters from Gen. Wools quarters at David, but contain nothing new.

Mr. Tisdale was accidentally killed at Saltillo on the 31st ult.

The propellor Walker left the Brazos on the 22nd., with
Lieut. Col. Randall on board as passenger.

The Flag of the 20th says that there is no abatement of the fever—Capt. H. Churchill died of it at Point Isabel.

There was a report at Matamoras that the army mail containing some important letters was captured at Pasa Gallos, by

The steamer Alabama has arrived at New Orleans. She sailed fron Vera Cruz on the 20th. General Paterson expected to commence his march into the

The Genius of Liberty has files from Mexico to the 7th. Profound tranquility reigned. As soon as government was organised, the fact was announced to the foreign ministers, to whom the representatives expressed friendly relations. The British minister replied in satisfactory terms.

The Genius was informed by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 7th, that the decree which ordained that Penay Pena should the sharge of the supreme power in continuous.

on the 7th, that the decree which ordained that Penay Pena should take charge of the supreme power in conjunction with two associates, had been repealed, and Santa Anna again called to assume the reins of government, and command the army.

Paredes was in Tulancingo endeavouring to establish the monarchial system of government. He has of late received some important converts to his political principles.

Valencia was at his hacienda taking no part in national affairs.

ravo is in Mexico, quiet, on parole.

The semblance of a Mexican Congress or government met

The semblance of a Mexican Congress or government met according to appointment at Queretaro on the 5th. There not being anything like a quorum, nothing was done.

The feelings of the people are said to be most strenuously opposed to any compromise with the Americans.

From the same source the Genius learns that Gen. Lane's force on the 11th was at Huamantla, a town half way between Perote and Puebla, and that Santa Anna was there, but evacu-

ated it immediately on the appearance of the Americans, leaving two pieces of artillery and two prisoners, Cols. Vega and Itur-Santa Anna had a thousand cavalry, and was subsequently

Santa Anna had a thousand cavalry, and was subsequently reinforced by 1500 men. Reyes was in command again, and took possession of the town after Lane's departure, and following up his rear, killed 70 men, principally American stragglers. Rea sallied out of Puebla, at the head of a considerable force, the contract of the constant of the contract of nd was awaiting the approach of Gen Lane, whose flank and

rear were constantly harassed by the Mexicans.

The Picayane published two important circulars from Penay Pena and the Secretary of State, being expositions of the views nd policy of the new administration. The Texan Rangers, about whom apprehensions were enter-ained at last accounts, had returned safely.

TORONTO MARKETS, November 18.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 4s. @ 4s. 4d.; do. do. second, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 7d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. 3d.; Peus, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 7d.; Flour, superfine, per bbl. 24s. 3d.; do. fine, 20s. @ 2s. 6d.; Beef, per lb., 24d. @ 3\frac{2}{4}.; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 17s. 6d.; Pork, per lb., 3d. @ 3\frac{2}{4}.; do. per 100 lbs., 15s. @ 20s.; Hams, 40s. @ 45s.; Bacon, 35s. @ 3\frac{2}{4}.; do. per 100 lbs., 15s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d.; Turnips, per bushel, 1s. @ 1s. 3d.; Onions, per bushel, 2s. 3d.; Onions, per bushel, 2s. @ 1s. 4d.; Appled.; do. salt, do. 5\frac{1}{4}. @ 7\frac{1}{3}d.; do. 5d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per log., 9d. 10d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. @ 3s.; Geese, do., 1s. @ 1s. 8d.; Ducks per pair, 1s. 6d. to 2s. Fowls, do., 1s. @ 1s. 4d.; Apples, per harrel, 7s. 6d. @ 12s. 6d.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 40s. to 50s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 15s. to 17s. 6d; Bread, per 4 lb., loaf, 5d. to 6d.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND TO ALL POSTMASTERS IN CANADA.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, THE Mail for England, to go by the Steamer which will touch at Halifax on the morning of the 3rd December, will be closed at the Montreal Office on the evening of the 21st

And the Mail to go by the Steamer, touching at Halifax on the morning of the 18th December, will be closed on the evening of the 7th December.

These Mails will go overland via New Brunswick and Nova

The time of departure of the Mails for England, after the

above dates, will be duly announced in the public newspapers.

Postmasters will bear in mind, that all newspapers forwarded by the Halifax route, addressed to Great Britain or Ireland,— T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. General.

339-tf

To 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 esidence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, at the Rectory of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th inst.

WM. McMurray, Sundas, Nov. 2, 1847. Secretary W. C. Society.

RESPECTABLE FAMILY. residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Collegians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address post paid) Thomas Champion, Esq., at this Office. Toronto, 17th Nov., 1847.

DR. PAGET, S7, BAY STREET. A CARD.

R BEEKMAN having relinquished the business of AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, takes this method of informing his friends, that he has done so in favour of MR. J. W. BRENT, who intends for the future to carry on the same description of business, at the Old Office, Nelson Street.—
R. B. has great pleasure in recommending his Successor to the favourable notice of any one having such business to attend to.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to transact every de-THE UNDERSIGED is now prepared to radisact every seription of business pertaining to Agency and Accounts, Conveyancing, Purchase and Sale of House and Landed Property, Bank Stock, &c. &c. His long residence in Toronto, and his general acquaintance throughout the Province, enables him with confidence to offer his services to the public.

J. W. BRENT,

Nelson Street. Toronto, Nov. 3, 1847.

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy,

No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Bithin Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton, CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS

NOTICE.

No Tice.

A Ta Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered—That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s, par share instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s, par share. instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share

A. B. TOWNLEY, Toronto, Nov. 10, 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1848,

CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and General In-Price Fourpence.

For Salk at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's HENRY ROWSELL,

November 12th, 1847.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums)

of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon, S. B. HARRISON, Chairman.
WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire.
DR. W. C. GWYNNE.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.
LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.

CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON, JAMES E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent.

No. 44, King Street East, TORONTO.

HE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, KING STREET EAST, CORNER OF POST OFFICE LANE, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers to the public, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A general assortment of Hardware,

Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns. His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and New York, he is prepared to sell at the owest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will

English, Banks, and Swedes Iron. Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto.
Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron.
Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zinc.
Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Chains, Nails, and Spikes.
Hand, Cross-cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws.

Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons. &c. &c.
All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by

iduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. Toronto, 26th August, 1847. OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET. NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

King's College, Toronto.

COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects :-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, ... ... by Prof. Croft. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, ... ... by Prof. Nicol. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, by Mr. Buckland.

The number of Lectures, in each course, will not be less than twelve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, £1 10s. for two, and £1 for one.

It is intended that the Lectures shall be commenced about the first week in January, and finished before the end of March. A Syllabus of each Course may be procured at the Registrar's Office, after November 1st.

H. BOYS, M.D.,

CARD. MR. G. W. STRATHY,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC. AS taken up his residence in Toronto, and will be happy to give INSTRUCTION IN THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

The Theoretical Course is the same as that followed by the celebrated Dr. F. Schnelden, Kapellmeister in Anhalt Dessau, Germany, under whom Mr. G. W. S. studied.

Residence of Mrs. Street, 59, York Street, Corner of LETTERS received to Thursday, November 1.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847.

Germany, under whom Mr. G. W. S. studied.

Residence at Mas. Streets, 59, York Street, Corner of
Boulton Street.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has B by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

ment complete as usual.
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

> CARD. EDUCATION.

BOARD, with instruction in English, Literary Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography with the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic, French, Music, Drawing, and Fancy Work, £50 per annum. In accordance with the Modern European System, MASTECS, thoroughly qualified, are employed in all the above-mentioned Branches, without any additional charge, except in Music.

DAT-PUPILS, with the benefit of Masters, £24 per annum EXTRA:-The Harp, Italian and German Languages, Dancing and Singing.

MRS. COATES, from the desire to have her Establishmen the most efficient and complete, has deemed it requisite to add to her resident Teachers a FRENCH GOVERNESS, solely to facilitate conversation in a language now become indispensable to a Finished Education.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

536-46

DOCTOR O'BRIEN

SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupras

TF JOHN FREEMAN, a Baker by Trade, who came out To Canada some time since, in company with Mr. George Newman, from the County of Wilts, who gave his Address as Post Office, Belleville, Victoria District, will apply to the Rev.

MARHHAM

THE Institution above-named has been established by R. HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Medical men, at the Village of Markbam, a place chosen for the salubrity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages. The o' treatment, as well as the ordinary mode, was induced to undertake the establishment of the Institution. The success of the Institution, during the few months it has been in operation, the Institution, during the few months it has been in operation, has surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are a sufficient recommendation, where the cases are known. As he has now taken the responsibility of it entirely upon himself, being assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no expense to assisted by make it as perfect in every respect as possible, he feels satisfied that it will, if fairly tested, prove a great advantage to the

community.

For particulars, as to subjects, terms, &c., address Dr. R.

HUNTER, Church Street, Toronto; or Dr. REED, at the Insti-

INFIRMARY will be continued as heretofore.

The Institution will be attended by Dr. Reed daily, and visited by Dr. Hunter weekly, or oftener if found necessary.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1847.

A in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. and the usual branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing in the country. References given. Direct, post paid, A. B., Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Province.

W. C. ROSS,

Managing Agent.

Toronto, 39th October, 1847.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

BIRTHS. In this City, on Monday, 8th inst., at St. George's Square, the lady of Charles Wallace Heath, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

son of the late Hon. P. Ouell, of Frederleton, N. B., to Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of D. L. Robinson, Esq., and nicee to Deputy Commissary General Robinson.

On Thursday morning the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. George Colby, Rector of Colby, Norfolk, England, J. Crickmore, Esq. of Toronto, Barrister, to Anne Mary, eldest daughter of S. D

Hand, Cross-cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws.

Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools.

Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings.

Patent Axles and Patent Leather.

Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and Ploughs.

Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto.

Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and

Tinued Stew Pans and Grid Irons.

To Montreal, on the 8th instant, at Christ's Church, by the

Rev. W. A. Adamson, B. A., Br. Wm. Robertson, of Whithy, C. W., to Mrs. Ann Ross, housekeeper to the late Rev. Mr. Dawes, of St. John's, C. E.

DIED. In this city, on the 13th instant, Harriet Anne, cldest

God, her family, and her neighbour, with an unpretending and unobtrusive piety; and quietly slept in Jesus whilst partaking of the Holy Eucharist. She found Redemption in the blood of the Lamb. Reader! hast thou?—Communicated.

On Thursday, Nov. 11, at Chippawa. Niagara District, aged 50, Spencer Wood. Shotter, Esq., for Kent, England, much and deservedly 1.

On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, at L. Eliza Rebecca, relict of the late William Campbell Loring, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Robert Addison, Rector of Niagara.

Rector of Niagara.
In Brantford, on Sunday, the 7th instant, Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of William Kerby, Esq., Jun., aged 5 years and 4 months. This is the third child that an All-wise Providence

has been pleased to call from the afficted parents in the short 537-tf space of two months.

At the Parsonage House, of quinsy, Edith Drummond, infant

At Quebec, on the 24th ult., after a painful illnees, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 47 years, Elizabeth Wright, widow of the late Michael Reid, Classical Teacher, of Quebec.

At. St. Andrews, Argenteuil, on the 21st ult., after a protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude and humble resignation to the Divine will, John Pyke, Esq., M. D., second son

and friends to deplore his loss.

ance upon his Saviour's merits; his end was peace.

At Quebec, on the 25th ult., of typhus fever, John Racey,
Esq., M.D., aged 38 years, one of the Governors of the College
of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Physician to the of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Physician to the Marine Hospital, Lecturer on Anatomy in the Incorporated School of Medicine of Quebec, and formerly Professor of Surgery in the University of M'Gill College, Montreal. During the prevailing fearful disease, which has now added him to its already long list of victims, Dr. Racey was noted among his medical brethren for the patients. medical brethren for the untiring zeal and assiduity with which he prosecuted the arduous duties of his profession, and for a

Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,

BOARDING.

G. BOURN of this City, he will hear of something greatly to

bis advantage.

85, Bay Street, Toronto, Cot. 25th, 1847. HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

brity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages. The reason for establishing this Institution was, because the Hydropathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many inveterate cases of Acute Disease, has been found generally restorative, where the ordinary treatment has failed; and the practice is extensively adopted, both in Europe and America,—Canada, having no such Institution, and as many were obliged to go out of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. Hunter, who has himself had extensive practice in this mode of treatment, as well as the ordinary mode, was induced to un-

In connection with the above, the EYE AND EAR

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, WANTED,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

ces, the princip lof which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry back, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared. For Sale, Wholesale and Retall, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

On Sept. 30th, at the Parish Church, Teddington, by the Rev. Horatio Westmacott, Rector of Chastleton, Oxfordshire, Capt. Spencer Westmacott, R. E., youngest son of Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Charles Green, Esq., of Broom Farm, Surrey.

At Halifax, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Chaplain to the Garrison, George Mountain Odell, Esq., M.D., son of the late Hon. F. Odell, of Fredericton, N. B., to Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of D. L. Robinson, Esq., and nice to

In Montreal, on the 8th instant, at Christ's Church, by the

In this city, on the 13th instant, Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of James Nation, Esq., aged 26 years.

At Niagara, on the 17th instant, deeply regretted, Henrietta Eliza Sewell, wife of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, (Assistant Minister in that parish), and second daughter of the late Chief Justice of Lower Canada. She performed her several duties to her God, her family, and her neighbour, with an unpretending and applications rights; and quietly slent in Jeans while.

At the Parsonage House, or quinsy, Battle Detaillable, Mandaughter of Rev. J. C. Usher, of Brantford, aged 6 months.

At Peterborough, on the 18th October, ult., of consumption, Harriet, the beloved wife of D. Coate, Esq., M.D., aged 31 years.

At Brussells, on the 9th October, Miss P. A. Lee, in her

of the Hon. George Pyke, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal. The deceased was in his thirty-eixth year, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his loss. He died in full and firm reli-

kindness and gentleness of manner which soon enabled him to win his way to the hearts and affections of his patients; by a large circle of whom, and a larger of friends, his premature

(For The Church.) THE OLD TREE.

There was an ancient tree that hung its widespreading branches over the roof of a lowly cottage, and spake to him words that brought a calm over his as though it would take it in its old arms lovingly and keep it from all harm. It matters not where this old tree grew, or where the cottage stood: whether in this new region, or in the glorious land we came from. There are old trees, aye, and cottages too, in almost all lands; though the cottages are not like English cottages, nor the trees of this new world like the ancient trees of the ancient home to which our hearts heaven. And he told him how that Almighty Being turn loyally. It is enough that the old tree rose by loved us, though unworthy, with a love stronger than the cottage wall, and bent over it as though it loved it with that generous love which sometimes dwells in the hearts of the great and noble for some lowly being whom they shelter and protect.

It stood in the glory of the early summer, and if any thing great could at the same time be vain, we might almost have suspected the old tree, in its spruce new garment of green. The fresh wind of the early year came bounding along the dale like a mad thing, shaking the young flowers in its boisterous glee, until they were out of breath, and then flying away over the

full of life and gladness.

And by the stem of the old tree there ran a sparkling brook; and though it had been flowing there for years and years, it seemed like the leaves and the wind, and the flowers, as if it were young too. All the summers through which it had flowed, and the warm sun that had looked down upon it so long and brightly,-and the wind that had so often ruffled and worried it with its mischievous pranks, had failed to make it look small and feeble and dried up, like an

idea that it would become one some of these days. young child at play; and like almost all things young, eternal hills of the paradise of God. he was fair to look upon: a bright-eyed boy, with a laugh that rang so clearly and merrily through the

good to have listened to it. Oh, they were glorious playfellows, the young child and his much loved dog. How they gamboled over the rich green sward that grew under the shadow of the ancient tree. The child chased the dog, and then the dog ran after the child, and they rolled over and over each other, till the puppy, escaping from its playmate's embrace, threw back its flowing ears, and arched its back, and bent its tail, in a way just the reverse of that in which dogs of grave and staid deportment are in the habit of doing, and then it scampered in a circle round and round and round its young master, uttering now and then a short quick bark of inexpressible delight; and the child, oh, how he laughed,-laughed till the tears dimmed his bright eyes; and thus they went on, till wearied with their play they threw themselves down on the grassy bank that sloped towards the brook, and while the dog thrust out its long red tongue and lay panting from exertion, the young child looked up to the sky that was above him, and before long he forgot his playmate, and there was a grave, thoughtful look upon his

young face. He sometimes held strange communings with himself-that fair young child-and strange thoughts would come over his heart, as they often do over the young and unworldly spirit. And what is PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN this but the heaven-born and immortal principle within groping after its home and happiness, and striving to assert its superiority over all earthly and temporal things? But a few moments before how the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at the Town Hall. The Bishop of Chichester took the chair, and impropless of their wouthful joy, and in the mode in impulses of their youthful joy, and in the mode in which those impulses were displayed; and now how proceedings. which those impulses were displayed; and now how immeasurably different did they appear as the young J. S. M. Anderson, child lay gazing up into the glorious vault above him and thought he had never looked so far up into the pressive of the great pleasure which he had in supporting this blue heavens before. And the more intently he looked the higher he seemed to see, until he began to wonder where the sky really was, and how far it was from the dark green green earth up to the deep blue in its behalf of every person in his diocese.

The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson stated that he had received a arch that seemed to be growing higher and higher the letter from the Rev. Vicar, expressing his regret at being de what that place could be like which was above the mania and Melbourne to the same effect.

him so much of joy. seat; and as the child rose with this thought in his our language and institutions spreading, our power and wealth seat; and as the child rose with this thought in his indeed an aged man approaching it. He was indeed an aged man; he had been a wayfarer—in the property of t truth I should have said a pilgrim through this world for well nigh fourscore years, and there were strong traces of travel on him. His few scattered hairs were whiter—the young child thought—than the light entertained a strong feeling that we had not done in the propaand fleecy summer cloud that had floated across the blue sky as he lay looking up to its measureless heights. His limbs were shrunken, and his gait was tions, and those pations laboured more for the extension of what feeble and tottering as he came forward slowly, leaning upon his staff. And then his hand, if you could have looked closely at it, oh, it was so thin, you might almost have seen through it; and I venture to say that you might have counted every bone in it, but for the wrinkled skin that covered it. He came up to the seat under the old tree, and sat himself down upon it wearily, and he thanked God for rest, and prayed reverently with silent lips but an eloquent heart, that as he did from the Dutch, there would be nothing to show that

the clouds cast upon the earth, and as they flew one

for ever, but never to grow old.

"And suppose thy wish could be granted," said the old man, "wouldest thou like to see thy father and mother and sisters laid in the cold dark grave, and thou left alone in this wide world with none to care for thee and with nothing to love?"

Canada, Newtouranand, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, it was owing to the blessing of God on the labours of this Society; and in Australia the whole convict population would be in a state of destitution were it not for the efforts made by this Society. His Lordship proceeded to state that ever since the colony which was now his own diocese was torn from the Dutch by Sir David Baird nearly half a century ago, we had been pouring into it considerable numbers of emigrants, and

And the tears sprung up from the young child's been pouring into it considerable numbers of emigrants; and when he asked what the Mother Church had done in providing heart and gushed from his bright eyes, and he said, the ministrations of religion for the use of her poor children wh

"oh, no-no; I would rather die with them-indeed I would rather die with them." went to seek there an honest independence which was denied them at home, we find that the Church of England maintained

And the old parson pressed the young child to his aged heart, for age had not made it cold, and he kissed away his tears and set him on the seat beside him, spirit. He spake of Him who formed the birds and the flowers he loved; and who made the wind that sounded among the branches of the old tree under which they sat; and the bright sun, whose rays danced and sparkled on the running brook; and the glorious sky that was spread above them, and the beautiful clouds that floated so tranquilly over the face of a mother's love for her first-born son, and holier than a child's devotion to her that bare him; -how that, prompted by this love, He had left his throne on high and came to earth, and lived and suffered, and agonized and died, in order that we might live for ever in that land where sickness and age, and sorrow and parting shall be all unknown.

"And how shall we ever reach that land, when we ment at the remembrance of the sounding earth which waving grass until it sang its song of irrepressible hap- he had once heard fall heavily upon a coffin lid. Then piness among the leaves of the old tree; and they, the the old man told him that around the dying bed of young leaves I mean, danced so merrily to its music, the old man told him that around the dying bed of to plant missionaries among the Heathen tribes with shom they young leaves I mean, danced so merrily to its music, those who remember the sacred sign marked upon were sojourners. Little could be expected from the Cape at as though they would outvie each other: they were so their brow in holy baptism, and who strive in the strength of God's spirit to walk through the snares and sins of this world as becomes those who bear it, the angels of heaven, great in power and beauty, are land, and that while even the Hottentots were attended by their waiting lovingly, and taking the souls of the faithful waiting lovingly, and taking the souls of the faithful beneath their wings of light, bear them to the land of endless life where there shall be no more death.

He spake of the glories of that land as I could not speak, for he was an aged man, who appeared already to be as it were dwelling upon its borders; and some distant echo of its songs of untold happiness seemed

would have sworn almost that if it did not fancy itself of life that flows from the throne of God, and sparkles a great river already, it was possessed with a strong in the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, -nor of the everlasting palms, whose leaves are for the healing And under the branches of the old tree there was a of the nations, and which wave their branches on the

I could never speak, as he spake, of our meeting merry laughing face, and yet with something of child- there with those we have loved on earth, -nor of that ish thought in it withal. The voice of joy that came multitude whom no man could number, of all nations from the wind and the birds-from the leaves and the and kindreds, and people and tongues, who stand bebabbling brook, had its echo deep in the young child's fore the throne of God and of the Lamb, and who are treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public, had been changed treated by the Government and the public treated by the Government and mate—came leaping towards him from the cottage single soul, and join with one accord in that anthem door, that echo was again repeated in the loud sweet of thanksgiving and praise which rolls as the sound of many waters through the courts of heaven, "Unto warm pure air, that it would have done your heart Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever,

> I cannot, I say, speak of these things as he spake; but this I know, that when that old man rose and went upon his way, he left the young child with a grave though gladdened spirit; and though his joy was widely different from that which filled his young heart when he gamboled with his playfellow on the green when he gamboled with his playfellow on the green sward under the old tree, yet it was a deeper joy; and he thought that if God would help him by His Spirit, he would strive to live as became a soldier of the cross, so that serving his Saviour on earth, he might one day join him in heaven, and live, according

to his wish, for ever and ever. And now I have told the tale which I had to tell about that Old Tree.

Scarborough, Nov. 8, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PARTS. (From the Brighton Gazette, September 30.)

Yesterday a meeting in aid of the Incorporated Society for

ceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev.

longer he gazed upon it. And then he wondered tained in Warwickshire, and likewise from the Bishops of Tassky, and how it could be kept up so high without any Mr. Bovill then read the accounts of the Brighton Auxilia-

thing to support it; and what He could be who was everywhere, and who had done every thing, and who even had spread ont the heavens as a curtain. And the first resolution, that the extent and rapid progress of our then he awoke in some degree from his revery, as a colonial empire increase the obligations incum

large white cloud with edges of silver came between | Church of England to impart to them the benefits of her minis his gaze and the height of heaven into which he had The Rev. gentleman pointed out the lamentable destitution of been looking, and he thought of his happy home, and our colonies, of which the case of Newfoundland was instanced his mother's love, and his playful little companion by illustration. That colony was divided into 324 townships who now lay fast asleep and basking beside him in the each equal to about 20 of our parishes; and only 80 of those townships were provided with a clergyman, leaving 224 ensunshine. And then he watched the shadows which tirely destitute

The Rev. H. V. ELLIOT seconded the motion in an impres after the other over the fields, and up the hills, and sive address, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers

across the valleys, as if they were resolved to outstrip each other; his grave mood passed away and the fountain of happiness within his young heart began again to overflow; and as he rose from his resting place he thought what a glorious thing it would be to live forever in this fair world, where there seemed to him so much of iox.

Sive address, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of other speakers, and as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of other speakers, which, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresses of other speakers, as well as the addresse Under the old tree there was a rude but pleasant world and containing within it a tenth of its population, with when He whose servant he was, saw fit, He would take him to that rest which remaineth for the people of God. The bounding child darted like a fawn to the side of the aged man, (for he knew and he loved the old parish priest,) and told him the thoughts of his heart and how he wished he could live for ever. And the old man suiled, but it was a smile of sadness, and he laid his hand upon the child's bright locks and blessed him. blessed him.

"And wouldest thou like to be weak and feeble and bent with age as I am, my child?" and the child thought for a moment, and said he should like to live for ever, but never to grow old.

"And wouldest thou like to be weak and feeble and bent with age as I am, my child?" and the child thought for a moment, and said he should like to live for ever, but never to grow old.

"And wouldest thou like to be weak and feeble and bent with age as I am, my child?" and the child states, in our British North American dependencies; so that if we had flourishing branches of the Church in Upper and Lowest Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island it was owing to the blessed by

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for a colony equal in extent to Great Britain, 13 clergymen.—
One might imagine, then the spiritual destitution which pervaded the colony. He had just been informed by a colonial chaplain now in England, that there was no less than 14 destitute localities article. localities entirely cut off from the ministrations of our Church, and living to a great extent without God in the world; and he considered it essential that these places should be conce provided for. The Right Rev. prelate adduced dedils to show that the state of things at the Cape afforded an a stration of what he just now asserted, namely, that in prope on to their means, the Church of England was behind other books of Cluris tians in the great work of spreading the Gospel. a While the Wesleyans, the Independents, the Baptists, the Maravians, the Churches of America, Scotland, Berlin, and Paris were all engaged in this work the Church of England had hitherto been careless, indifferent, apathetic. And having done ittle for her own children, the Church had entirely neglected the Heathen; and while we had been thus indifferent about the matter, the Mahomedans, originally slaved from Malacca, and of whom there were about 8000 at the Cape, had been endeavouring to win over the Heathen to their own false creed, and that not without success. Going forth to that colony as a Bishop of the Church of England, it was impossible that he could caimly and contentedly see these things continue. He thought it es-sential to provide the ministrations of the Church for the colonists who were originally members of that Church, but were now deprived of the advantages of her services. It was essenhave all to be laid in the cold damp earth in the old churchvard?" And the child shuddered for a mowe wished to retain the divine favour, to be faithful to the trust which God had committed to us, and that we should endeavour first and the friends must in the first place come from the Church at home. Sir Harry Smith had informed him that there were some thousands of men fighting our battles in Caf-fraria, unattended by a single minister of the Church of Engattended by their own imaums or priests. In addition to this, it was his desire to plant something like a collegiste institute, in which young men might be trained to holy orders; for he was informed that there were a great number of young men desirous of being admitted to orders, who, prevented by the expense of coming to England for their education, either joined other sects, or gave up the matter altogether. The thing chiefly aged thing. It was full and swelling, and had a busy bustling sort of way with it, and as it gurgled and hurried along, rolling the little stones out of its path with an unceremonious and self-important air; you of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of Glory of that land,—nor of the waters of the river of the discovery had recently offered themselves to the new Colonial Bihops. He had himself engaged four persons in orders and four anti-dates to accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this, as he should be accompany him out. Besides this discovery him out accompany him out. wanted was money. Of men there was no lack; forno less man to preside over that part of his diocese in the characte of Archdeacon. His lordship mentioned circumstances to prive the self-denial and devotion of these persons. All the fundsat his command at present amounted to only £800 a-year. Le

> argy, for the additional supplies. In conclusion, the Bisho besought the prayers of all for the aid of the Holy Ghost, or ations in which he had embarked. The Earl of CHICHESTER, in seconding the motion, said we were bound to thank God that the opposition and con into a different feeling. The results of this enterprise had been such, that, as a matter of policy alone, it was found to be wise

had already pledged himself to the extent of £1,600, depending on the Church at home, now he hoped awakened from her letter.

to encourage it.—This resolution having been carried, The CHAIRMAN announced that a resolution, recomm the operations of the Society to the prayers of the people, was to have been proposed by the Rev. Mr. McLeane, Principal of the Brighton College, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Anderson Historian of the Missions of the Church, but time prevented His lordship observed that the statement of the Bishop of Cape Town ought to induce new exertions on behalf of the Society. The divisions in the Church had, he believed, been the ma feeling towards each, but the truth would be more and m extended.

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