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#### Poetry.

A HYMN, FOR THE HARVEST HOME OF 1847. By the Author of " Proverbial Philosophy."

O nation, Christian nation, Lift high the hymn of praise, The God of our Salvation Is love in all his ways; He blesseth us, and fee Every creature of his hand, our him that needeth And to gladden all the land!

Rejoice, ye happy people,
And peal the changing chime
From every belfried steeple
In symphony sublime;
Let cottage and let palace Be thankful and rejoice, And woods, and hills, and valleys, Re-echo the glad voice!

From glen, and plain, and city
Let gracious incense rise,
The Lord of life in pity
Hath heard His creatures' cries, And where in fierce oppressing Stalk'd fever, fear, and dearth, He pours a tripple blessing To fill and fatten earth! Gaze round in deep emotion The rich and ripened grain Is like a golden ocean
Becalmed upon the plain;

Lest judgment should destroy, Now sing, because the reapers Are come again with joy! O praise the hand that giveth -And giveth evermore,-To every soul that liveth Abundance flowing o'er! For every soul he filleth

With manna from above, And over all distilleth The unction of His love. Then gather, Christians gather To praise with heart and voice The good Almighty Father, Who biddeth you rejoice: For he hath turn'd the sadness

Of his children into mirth, And we will sing with gladness The harvest-home of earth!

THE TERM CATHOLIC. Archbishop Whately, on the "Errors of Romanism."

apply to themselves, not merely as belonging to them, (and it is not denied that they are a branch, though a corrupt one, of the universal or Catholic church,) but as distinctive, and peculiar to the members of the church of Rome. And Protestants have usually, in anguage, conceded this claim. But I think that in so doing they manifest too exclusively the harmlessness of the dove, and leave the wisdom of the serpent entirely with their opponents. It is urged that these are offended at being called Papists; considering that as a term of reproach, from its being used only by their adversaries. That I may not seem to seek a quarrel, have generally avoided that name: but let us not be so weak as to imagine that "Romanist," or any other title by which they can be, properly, designated, will ever fail, when it shall have become common, to be complained of as reproachful; or that they will ever acquiesce in any appellation which does not imply a reproach of "members of the church of Rome," is one which We must not too confidently expect them to adopt or acquiesce in; nor is it unlikely that they may com-Phin of it as reproachful, should it ever become their customary appellation among Protestants. For it implies that there are other churches, properly called urches, besides the church of Rome. We indeed are content to be designated as members of the Church of England; and we regard them as belonging to a distinct church, over which, though we censure it as corrupt, we claim no supremacy; but they do not take a corresponding view of us: they do not regard us as constituting any distinct church, but as actually members, though schismatical and revolted members subjects de jure, though rebellious subjects-of their church. A name therefore which implies that there are other churches distinct from theirs, contradiets one of their fundamental tenets; viz., that they, and they only, are faithful members of the one true church. And this tenet they have embodied in the appellation they have chosen for themselves; which consequently implies, as I have said, a reproach to all other Christians. The title of Catholic, when used as distinctive, implies the exclusion of all others from the character of loyal members of the society which Christ founded-of "the holy Catholic church, the communion of saints," as it is expressed and explained in the Apostle's Creed: it implies, in short, that all

others are heretics or schismatics. This is no uncommon device, There is a sect who call themselves "Baptists," i. e., persons who baptize; thus implying that no others are really baptized, and that infant baptism is null and void. This is their distinctive tenet; which they are perfectly right in professing, if convinced of its truth; but it is an absurdity for any one who differs from them to give them this title, which probably begs the question at issue, and condemns himself. The title of Antipædo-baptist is to be sure somewhat cumbrous; but awkwarddess of expression, or even circumlocution, is preferable to error and absurdity. "The same caution might well be extended to the use of the word Unitarian, as the title of a sect; for the term properly expresses a fundamental doctrine which the church holds. Socinian appear to be a better appellation. But this too I would avoid, if it gave serious offence; at the same time being careful to make it known that the word Unitarian is employed in compliance with a custom, which, however general, and perhaps harmless, I cannot but regard as objectionable."\*

That the term Papist is a term of reproach, (though I do not insist on its being employed,) I can never admit. A "term of reproach" is one which implies something disgraceful in the opinion of the party to whom it is applied. Thus, heretic (in its ordinary, not perhaps in its etymological, sense) implies the holding of some erroneous tenet; it is, consequently, a reproachful term. But Papist implies one who acknowledges the authority of the Pope: and those to whom it is applied do, openly, acknowledge his autho-

"Considering the tendency of words," (says a writer whom I am proud to appeal to) "to influence Opinions, I hold the right use of this word CATHOLIC to be of essential importance. The controversial writers of the church of Rome never fail to take advantage of the want of caution in this respect observaamong Protestants. Of this a strong example is given in a recent publication, which affords a gratifying proof of the strength of our cause, and of the

atill less from any reluctance to give every possible life; to paint, in exaggerated colours, the circumstan-

Note to Bishop Copleston's Sermon at the reopening of

Was there ever a more glaring instance of inconsis- we must now give it up for ever.

The title of Catholics the Romainsts claim, and

One person, for instance, may think a democracy the alike in the one case as in the other. If we cast our best form of government, and another may think if the case on God we want to the standard bad fallen into their hands. them in two different senses; it expresses simply, an come holy and comfortable; and our repentance sin- by travellers and pilgrims! to ourselves. Even the apparently neutral designation of "members of the above of Power" is one which hand, "patriot" and "traitor" imply, respectively, justice without taint; and our resignation without re-

> every term is to be reckoned reproachful, which is ties which I have noticed, should be given up to pubassociated in the mind of him who uses it with some lic or private prayer. Prayer should waken the sick odious or contemptible idea, then, the title of Catholic man in the morning; should lull him to rest at night; will itself be such, when applied by Protestants to should watch by his midnight pillow; should soothe designate the church of Rome. Every term, in short, his bodily pain; should welcome his bodily amendapproves the opinion, system, or party, implied by it. food; should give fervour to his last advice, and pow-The Mahometans associate with the title of Christian er to his last blessing. When he cannot read himself, everthing that is hateful or despicable; shall we then his friend should read to him; when their voices fail,

presses something which that other holds in abhor- venly Guardian, and his soul preserved from the snare rence. So also the title of Mahometan would be a of the fowler. reproach if applied to a Christian; and Papist, again, for the same reason, is a term of reproach, if applied tions, I need hardly add the propriety of sending for to one who professes himself a Protestant. An appel- the minister of the church to which he belongs, and lation, in short, is or is not reproachful, according to of publicly acknowledging his faith and Christian hope, the professed tenets, not of him who applies it, but of by partaking in the Christian sacraments. I have him to whom it is applied. To be called a Papist, (i. e. only to regret that this is too often delayed to the last; "one who admits the Pope's authority,") is a reproach and that relations and friends are unwilling, for so to him who does not, and none to him who does, pro- long a time, to have recourse to our labours. They

fess that principle. But we are told that the term is used by none but the adversaries of the Romanists, and therefore they have a right to complain of it. At this rate they may make any title they will a term of reproach, by simply refusing to apply it to themselves. And we may be assured they will do so with every title which does not imply a reproach to us. To call themselves distinctively Catholics, is (as they at least are well aware, whatever we may be) to call us heretics. Let them be admonished, that when they except against the name of Papists, and assume that of Catholics, declaiming at the same time against the cruelty of using reproachful language-let them be admonished, that the censure applies, not to us, but to themselves.

And let it not be thought that this is a trifling question of words and names:" it was a wise maxim. laid down and skilfully acted on by some of the leaders of the French revolution, that "names are things." Great is the practical effect in all debate and controversy, of suffering to pass unnoticed and to become established, such terms as beg the question, and virtually imply a decision on one side. I remember to said, "is not the Catholic church."

#### COUNSEL FOR THE SICK. (From a Sermon by Bishop Heber.)

While the sick penitent abstains from all mention notice of his own virtues, he will do well not to be weakness of the Romanists, whenever they are res-Pectively brought to the test of Scripture and of reason. I allude to the correspondence between the clare. clergy of Blackburn and the principal and other members of the Roman Catholic establishment at Stonyhurst. From this interesting publication I cannot do better. better than extract the following passage in one of Mr. free mercy,—this is necessary; and for this a very Whittaker's letters to the principal of that institution. general recollection of our lives will be sufficient.— It was not from a love of contending about words, But to indulge in the horrid details of an ill-spent

\* Bishop Copleston's Sermon at Abergavenny, p. 23, 24.

tency and self-condemnation among rational beings?"

However, while the sick man withdraws his attenBut' says one of the Blackburn secular priests to me, tion from all those evil works which are gone by and terror to old of him, and he betook himself to terror to old of him, and helps the poets to a similitude. where is the man who can or will accuse you of actindicate the man who can or will accuse you of actindicate the should be more anxious to reindicate the man who can or will accuse you of actindicate the man who can of the man who can of the man who can of the man who c ing inconsistently with your religious principles, sup- collect those others, if any there are, for which he has him m intemption in his solemn exercises, as, in the posing me to concede this appellation to their church it in his power to make reparation. If he has been, and its members exclusively? I refer him for his in any part of his life, an open blasphemer of God, spirit of deviion which he evinced. On a signal gianswer to Dr. Milner, with whom I entirely agree, that and an unbeliever in the Scripture, it behoves him to ven, ye let im go. The Arabs held with us the a more glaring instance of inconsistency and self-con-lose no time in humbly and openly acknowledging his demnation 'cannot well exist among rational beings,' than that exhibited by Protestants, who confess before God that they believe in his holy Catholic church, and allow themselves to limit the practical use of the term to the church of Rome."—Correspondence. &c., peablished at Blackburn, 1829, p. 14.

secution—nothing I would censure more strongly than a wanton offence given to the feelings of others, on a wanton offence given to the feelings of others, on account, neglect, what is in the power of every man, put a knet upon it at the margin above, that we might built upon piles. This edifice was destroyed by the question and reply occupied my reflections for some account of a sincere difference in religious opinion. a free confession and an humble petition for their for- have the exact measurement when Jacob might come Danes, A. D. 870, but rebuilt by king Edred, A. D. 948. time after, and I thought to myself, How many there Yet I cannot carry this principle so far as to abstain giveness. If he is in possession of any property disfrom calling the members of that church who refuse honestly obtained, whether by himself or by others, Bible among the stones and mud at the bottom, our 1091, but again restored, by the abbot offering a pleto join in our reformation of its errors, by some appellation which marks their adherence to its communion, and their submission to its authority. Parist appears and their submission to its authority. Papist appears to the poor; lest a curse, like that of Naboth's vineto me the most correct designation, because the difyard, cleave to him and his posterity, and lest the
flourished until the period of the dissolution. The
prize he carefully put into his breast, and then he
flourished until the period of the dissolution. The
prize he carefully put into his breast, and then he ferences in doctrine are often ingeniously softened goods, which he will not restore, be as garments of down and explained away by the more enlightened. The to his carling the doctrine are of the unique to make the asdown and explained away by the more enlightened fire to his soul in the day of God's vengeance. If he cent Ready, however he was not to move. He was Roman Catholics; but I never met with one who did is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him evidently much frightened at the journey which was not to move. He was not to move. He was not to move. He was not to move the delare from the pulpit, with great humility, this evidently much frightened at the journey which was not to move. He was not to move the delare from the pulpit, with great humility, this evidently much frightened at the journey which was not to move. He was not to move the delare from the pulpit, with great humility, this evidently much frightened at the journey which was not to move the delare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this is conscious of bearing ill-will to any man, let him declare from the pulpit, with great humility, this ill-will to any man, le not hold that spiritual submission to the Bishop of wipe out from his heart all remembrance of injuries before him to the light of day; and he was not slow to habitable was occupied as a garrison. Rome in some sense or other was indispensable. The received, and renounce all intentions of future revenge; coness his fears. "Never mind cried Mordecai to received, and renounce all intentions of future revenge; coness his fears." word Papist, however, is understood by them as a reproach. Let us then, in Christian charity, forbear to use it. But some phrase, indicative of their connexion with Rome, and of their dependence upon the lastly, which is, in itself, a crime as well as a great much longer time than before his descent. When we church of the parish. It is handsome and commoto use it. But some phrase, indicative of their con- for Christ's sake, will extend to him forgiveness. If, authority of that see, whether Romish, or Romanist, misfortune, he has hitherto left his worldly affairs unor Roman Catholic, I hold to be not only allowable, settled, let him not be influenced by any foolish fear the ar, and complained much of the cutting of the massive tower. The western front is ornamented but highly expedient, and even necessary: and heartily of alarming his family, or of appearing alarmed himto a habit of thus speaking, both in public and in pri- his property as he shall, in his conscience, think most we had to keep the rope from the edge of the well, king Ethelbald; the first of whom was buried in a do I wish that all Protestants would form themselves self, from immediately making such a disposition of

implies no such thing. That indeed is my opinion and provide for us and them. Do we fear for the respecting the Romish system; but the word does not dismal consequences which our death will produce on reduced to a mass of pulp. In our effort to recover it Lewis's Top. Dic. denote that. The difference is practically very great the fortunes of those we love? Let us remember we had ascertained the depth of the well, which is exeither a term of honour or of reproach. On the other public; and our charity pure and edifying; and our honour and dishonour in their very signification.

Serve; our every day, our every night, our every hight, o will be a term of reproach when used by one who dis- ment; should sanctify his physic; should relish his complain or be ashamed of being called Christians? or they harass him, his thoughts should follow the God forbid that we should glory, save in the cross of same employment; not asking for life, or, at most, our Lord Jesus Christ." Mahometan, again, is a only asking for it as an inferior consideration; not title which recalls to the Christian the idea of "disci- asking for bodily ease, or, if his pains constrain him, ple of an impostor: but the title itself does not imply adding to each petition the clause of "Thy will be Mahomet's being either a false or a true prophet; and done;" but asking for faith, for patience, for hope, they accordingly do not regard it as a reproachful title. for pardon, for a share in the mercies of Christ;— But the term Christian would be reproachful if content to lose all, to leave all, to suffer all, so that applied by one Mahometan to another; because it ex- the one thing needful he secured to him by his Hea-

For the guidance and furtherance of such his devoare afraid, it seems, of alarming and agitating the patient; but that alarm and agitation, which may well be great when the arrival of the priest and sacrament is considered as the forerunner of death, would be entirely, or in a great measure, prevented by sending for im in the beginning of an illness. But, however that may be, it is a very bad sign when this measure is postponed; and many are the friends and relatives who have mourned, with most bitter tears, their own backwardness in preparing their sick brethren for the grave, when those brethren have slipped out of their hands, untaught, unwarned, unconfessed, uncomforted!

#### JACOB'S WELL. (From Dr. Wilson's Lands of the Bible.)

of it—which is in the middle of the ruins of a Church by which it was formerly surmounted-covered by two large stones. These we were unable ourselves to remove; but a half dozen sturdy Arabs, from a small hamlet close by, did the needful for us, in expectation of course, of a due reward. The opening over the have met with a Romanist (by no means bigotted) of well is an orifice in a doom or arch, less than two feet the middle class of society, with whom I had a good in diameter. Our Samaritan friend was the first to deal of discussion of the points wherein we differed. enter. He held by a piece of rope, which we kept in What seemed to dwell most on his mind was, the in- our hands till, swinging himself across the mouth of consistency, as he deemed it, of our professing belief the well, properly so called, he found footing on the in "the holy Catholic church;" when "yours," he margin of the excavation over which the dome extends. Mr. Smith and myself, dispensing with the superfluous parts of our dresses, followed his example, the Jew Mordecai and Dhanjibháí, whom we thought it expedient to leave without, keeping fast hold of the rope, till, with the assistance of Jacob, we got a firm footing beside him. The Arabs entered one after another without difficulty. All within was hitherto darkness; but by, the aid of a packet of lucifers, we lighted our candles, and were able to look down the well to a considerable depth. It was now time to disclose our plan of operation to our native attendants. - "Jacob," minister (the Rev. Andrew Bonar, of Collace,) dropped the five books of Moses and the other inspired records into this well, about three years ago, and if you prived of this sight was, I suppose, the height of the will descend and bring them up, we shall give you a water. "Bakshish!" said the Arabs, handsome bakshish." kindling at the sound, "if there be a bakshish in the case, we must have it, for we are the lords of the land."

in refusing the unqualified term 'Catholic' to them and their church. The use which they make of it, when it is conceded to them, cannot be unknown to you.

The use which they make of it, when it is conceded to them, cannot be unknown to you.

The use which they make of it, when it is conceded to them, cannot be unknown to you.

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The use which they make of it, when it is conceded to them, cannot be unknown to you. it is conceded to them, cannot be unknown to you.

Dr. Milner, in his Eud of Religious Controversy, (Letwe must now give it up for ever.

However, while the sick man withdraws his attention from all those evil works which are gone by conditions are gone by conditi

hands, he was unable to speak; and we laid him down residence. It is called, from his anchorite life,

THE DEAD SEA. (From Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.)

found the ground uneveh, "fair hour of the sea, we much resembling those places in Englisher was hollowles have been anciently line-kilns. Whether these might be the pits at which the kings, of Sodom and Gomorrah were overthrown by the four kings, Gen xiv. 10, I

Coming near the sea we passed through a kind of coppice, of bushes and reeds; in the midst of which our guide, who was an Arab, showed us a fountain of fresh water, rising not above a furlong from the sea; fresh water he called it, but we found it brackish.

The Dead Sea is enclosed on the east and west bounded with the plain of Jericho, on which side also it receives the waters of Jordan; on the south it open, and extends beyond the reach of the eye. It

Ou the shores of the lake we found a black sort of arns, and yields a smoke of an intolerable stench. It has this property, that it loses only of its weight, but not of its bulk by burning. The hills bordering upon the lake are said to abound with this sort of sulphureous tones. I saw pieces of it at the convent of St. John in the Wilderness, two feet square. They were carved in basso relievo, and polished to as great a lustre as black marble is capable of, and were designed for the ornament of the new church at the convent. It is a common tradition that the birds, attempting

to fly over this sea, drop down dead into it; and that no fish, nor any other sort of animal, can endure these deadly waters. The former report I saw actually confuted by several birds fiying about and over the sea, without any visible harm: the latter also I have some eason to suspect as talse, having observed amongst the pebbles on the shore, two or three shells of fish resemoling oyster-shells. These were cast up by the waves at two hours' distance from the mouth of Jordan: might be brought into the sea that way.

As for the bitumen, for which the sea had been so famous, there was none at the place where we were. But it is gathered near the mountains on both sides in great plenty. I had several lumps of it brought me to Jerusalem: it exactly resembles pitch, and cannot On arriving at Jacob's Well, we found the mouth readily be distinguished from it, but by the sulphureousness of its smell and taste.

The water of the lake was very limped, and salt to the highest degree; and not only salt, but also extremely bitter and nauseous. Being willing to make an experiment of its strength, I went into it, and found it bore up my body in swimming with an uncommon force. But as for that relation of some authors, that men wading into it were buoyed up to the top, as soon as they go as deep as the navel; I found it upon ex-

periment not true. Being desirous to see the remains, if there were any, of those cities anciently situate in this place, and made so dreadful an example of the Divine vengeance, I diligently surveyed the waters, as far as my eye could reach: but neither could I discern any heaps of ruins nor any smoke ascending above the surface of the water; as is usually described in the writings and maps of geographers. But yet I must not omit what was confidently attested to me by the father guardian, and procurator of Jerusalem, both men in years, and seemingly not destitute either of sense or probity, viz. that they had once actually seen one of these ruins; that it was so near the shore, and the waters so shallow said we, "a friend of ours, an English traveller, and at that time, that they, together with some Frenchmen went to it, and found there several pillars, and other fragments of buildings. The cause of our being de-

> On the west side of the sea is a small promontary, near which, as our guides told us, stood the monument of Lot's metamorphosed wife; part of which, if they

ter XXV.,) says of our church, 'Every time they address the God of truth, either in solemn worship or with such received our parting instructions, and a solution of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to below achieves, he received our parting instructions and the worst in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to below achieves, he received our parting instructions are solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to below achieves, he received our parting instructions are solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to below achieves, he received our parting instructions are solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the admittance of the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may, even yet, extend to be a solved in the Holy Ghost may and the Holy Ghost may are a solved in the Holy Ghost may ar address the God of truth, either in solemn worship or in private devotion, they are forced each of them to in private devotion, they are forced each of them to repeat, I believe in the Catholic cuerch, and vet if repeat, I believe in the Catholic church, and yet, if I ask any of them the question, are you a Catholic? ment and that which is usually reported of it, and this fruit than that which is usually reported of it, and the control of the first single of the control I ask any of them the question, are you a Catholic? ment; and that, while we suppose ourselves to be of the eleme. We told him also to pull out one of the sterner. Not I am a Property and that, while we suppose ourselves to be of the eleme. We told him also to pull out one of the eleme. We told him also to pull out one of the eleme. We told him also to pull out one of the eleme. he is sure to answer me, No! I am a Protestant!! ment; and that, while we suppose ourselves to be mourning for sin, we are, in truth, only concerned that the candlesith which he had stored his breast, and that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, the candlesith which he had stored his breast, and that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, the candlesith which he had stored his breast, and that its very being, as well as its beauty, is a fiction, the candlesith which he had stored his breast, and the candlesith which he had stored his breast and the candlesith which he had stored his breast and the candl

## CROYLAND ABBEY. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Croyland, or Crowland, is situated in the county of Heptarchy it was the retreat of St. Guthlac, who, in a paper cap on his head, in crossing the street, accosted

himself again to prayer, in which he continued for a The north aisle has been restored, and is used as the no one can be ready to leave this world until he has a We bund it no easy matter to get him pulled up, as those of St. Guthlac and St. Bartholomew, and of vate: for then it would never be understood as a per-righteous and best, and such an one as he may not lest i should snap as under. When he came into our small stone building near the abbey; probably his to compliment away an important point, in which our And for these employments he will be the better on the margin of the well, that he might collect his chorage house," and Anchor church house." In the feelings and our honour are at least as much con-qualified, if he makes up his mind to renounce the breath. "Where is the bakshish?" were the first interior is an ancient font, a cylindrical stoup, and world entirely, and all restless hope of life and re- word he uttered, on regaining his faculty of speech. some well executed screen work. The roof is finely "Yes, but" (I have heard it answered) "the term Papist implies more than mere submission to papal hand of God, who is best acquainted with our wants, supremacy; it implies the adoption of an erroneous and with the wants of those whom we are about to sum ve divided among our Arab assistants. The system and submission to a usurped authority." It leave behind; and who is infinitely able to protect book from, having been so long steeped in the water implies no such thing. The large desired and submission to a usurped authority."

tortured, to make them discover where their treasure that this misery is altogether the fruit of their want of was, and then murdered. A little child, called Tur- Christianity. said to be twenty-four leagues long, and six or seven gar, of ten years old, kept close to the sub-prior, Lethwyn, who had fled into the dining-hall or refectory; and, seeing him slain there, besought them that he bebbles, which being held in the flame of a candle soon might die with him. The young earl Sidroc, who led the party, was touched with pity at the beauty and innocence of the child: he drew off the little cowl which Turgar wore, and throwing a Danish tunic over the fire, which was still raging in many parts of the John Newton. monastery. From this time the survivors continued to dwell among the ruins, in great poverty and affliction, and with their numbers decreasing from year to year, from twenty-eight to seven, then to five, and at A man, truly illuminated, will no more despise others, him, remained alive.

"Turketul was travelling, on king Edmund's service, towards York, A.D. 942, when he passed by Croyland. The three aged monks, who had now weathered eighty winters, invited him and his train to which I mention, lest it should be suspected that they him is a wonder; it would, perhaps, be known in the great and monstrous. be their guests. How they contrived to entertain neighbourhood; and the Lincolnshire freeholders would send some supplies. They took the minister but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of of state to prayers in a little chapel, built in a corner frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to of the ruined church, told him their story, and besought | the good cause !" him to intercede with the king for them. He was gave them a timely supply for this present need; and of his own manors, and he became the first abbot of pears, to reward those who made the best answer to unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, the pains of their teachers. Here he passed a tran- his trappings, and his merchandize. quil old age after his public labours, and died about hirty years from the time of his first visit to the ruins.

"Of the customs of the abbey, Ingulf, one of the abbots, thus speaks:—The old monks, who had borne the burden and heat of the day, when they were past the ability of active labour, were to have a good cham- how to make it more.—Bishop Hall. ber furnished them in that part of the monastery called the infirmary, and have a clerk or servant specially appointed to wait upon them, who was to receive his allowance of provisions, as was given to the squire's servant when his master paid them a visit, in the abbot's hall. The prior was to send to the old man every day a young monk, to be his companion, and to breakfast and dine with him. As for the senior himself, he was to sit at home or walk out, to go or come, according to his own will and pleasure. He might visit the cloisters, the refectory or dining-hall, the sleeping-room, and every other part of the monastery, in his monk's dress or without it, just as he pleased. Nothing unpleasant about the affairs of the monastery

\* Tacit. Hist. lib. 5. Joseph. Bell. Jud. lib. 5. cap. 5.

As for the apples of Sodom, so much talked of, I he might in the utmost peace and quietness wait for

### ARE YOU READY? (From " Thoughts for the the thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

The gates of the burial-ground of Bunhill-fields were open; a hearse and four horses stood near, with a long line of mourning coaches, and a coffin, covered with a pall, was conveyed to the silent tomb. As the mournful procession moved slowly through the gateway, the passer-by was obliged either to cross the street, or wait till the mouraers had entered the incoln, eight miles from Peterborough. During the burial-ground. At this moment, a working-man, with

Are you ready? is a heart-searching question; for

# STATE OF THE JEWS. (From a Speech of Bishop Wilberforce at the thirty-ninth Anniversary Meeting of the "London Society.")

For one single moment consider how God has written through succeeding generations broadly upon the history of this people, this great sentence of his judgment,-"that they who are without the knowledge of Christ are without peace and object in this world."-

The following interesting facts relative to this Jews is,—think that all the secondary objects which and important between a word which itself expresses that, whether we die or live their happiness must deerror or wrong, and a word which denotes some thing pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and that this wrong, and a word which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection; and the pend on God's blessing and protection which the speaker between the pend on God's blessing and protection which the pend on God's which the speaker betieves to be erroneous or wrong.

One person, for instance, may think a democracy the glike in the one case we in the one case best form of government, and another may think it the care on God, we may be sure that He will care for us;

worst: the one will consequently have the most please and that He will care for us; worst; the one will consequently have the most pleasing, the other the most odious, associations with the ing, the other the most odious, associations with the on Him, will not fail to raise up friends to the widow although to a considerable extent it is perhaps, filled not fire they are the national life was a sociations with the on Him, will not fail to raise up friends to the widow although to a considerable extent it is perhaps, filled not fire they are the national life was a sociations with the word itself is not read by term democrat; but the word itself is not used by and the fatherless. That our meditations may bethem in two different senses: it expresses simply an early bely successful to the widow although to a considerable extent it is perhaps, mice and the same rate, and the same rate is a same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate is a same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate is a same rate, and the same rate is a same rate, and the same rate, and the same rate is a same rate is a same rate is a same rate in the same rate is a s count which remains of this dreadful time. No won- ing forth coruscations of life and beauty from its blessed der that the early English church long afterwards had influence upon hearts which even it does not thoroughly in their litany a petition, 'That it may please thee to leaven-and there stand the Jewish people untouched quell the cruelty of our pagan enemies, we beseech by all these influences which are poured on others thee to hear us good Lord! The aged abbot, Theo- around them. They have no home for which to fight younger and stronger monks to escape, in possiole, into the marshes, and carry with them the relics, a few jewels, and the deeds of the monastery, which errors when it led to their great and national erime, they had now learnt to value. Most of king Wiglaf's has become by the very necessity of the case, weaker plate they sunk in the well, some precious things were and weaker as it has been transmitted by succeeding buried; and now, as the fires came nearer and nearer, generations. The hope at first undoubting, that the the party who were to attempt a flight pushed off in true Messiah would come, has been transmitted with the boat, and gained a hiding-place in a wood not far a feebler light and a lessening expectation to every distant. The abbot, with a few aged men and the waiting son of an expectant father, until, at last, it has young children, dressed themselves for divine service; almost died out of their withering hearts, and they are which they had scarcely finished, when the Danes now hesitating between easting themselves into the inwith exceeding high mountains; on the north it is broke in. Some they slew outright, the old about finite gulf of abject unbelief, or taking up which their among the first, who fell at the altar. Some they forefathers rejected. And then, remember further

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Infirmities.—If I cannot take pleasure in infirmities, I can sometimes feel the profit of them. I can conceive a king to pardon a rebel, and take him into his family, and then say, "I appoint you for a season him, bade him keep close to his side. His protection to wear a fetter. At a certain season I will send a saved the child's life; he soon afterwards regained messenger to knock it off. In the mean time this fethis liberty, and, going back to Croyland, found the ter will serve to remind you of your state; it may young monks returned, and attempting to extinguish humble you, and restrain you from rambling."-Rev.

THE GODLY CHRISTIAN MEEK AND HUMBLE.—We should take care that we do not make our profession of religion a receipt in full for all other obligations. last Turgar only, with two who had grown up with than Bartimeus, after his own eyes, were opened, would take a stick and beat every blind man he met.

\_The same. The Gem cannot be polished without friction, neither can man be perfected without trials.

Sins, like shadows, towards the evening of life grow

"If good people," says Archbishop Usher, "would

'TME CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE .- LORD NUstruck by this picture of patience and aged piety; he gent, in his recent publication, "Lands, Classical and Sacred," has given an application of the words which after a few years more, he obtained leave from king at once prove the fitness of the expression for the sub-Edred to rebuild the monastery, to endow it with some ject our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself as about to walk out of Hebron through the the new foundation. He carried about the old monks large gate, when his companions, seeing a train of in a litter, to see his new works as they were in pro-gress, set up a new school, which he visited every day, to attend to the advancement of every pupil in it, and, the gate. This his Lordship conceives to be a comby a practice not yet quite out of date, was attended mon expression and explanatory of our Saviour's words; by a servant, who carried dried fruits, or apples and for, he adds, the sampter camel cannot pass through

ECONOMY.—It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn in a little room. To live well in abundance is the praise of the estate, not of the person. I will study more how to give a good account of my little, than

ADVERSITY .- It is like the period of the former and of the latter rain, -cold, comfortless, unfriendly to man and to animal; yet from that season have their birth, the flower and the fruit, the date, the rose, and the promegranate. - Sir Walter Scott.

INDOLENCE.—The miseries of indolence are known only to those who have no regular pursuit; nothing in view, however eager, or arduous; nothing by which time may be shortened by occupation, and occupation rendered easy by habit. - Bishop Mant.

HAPPINESS .- To endeavour to gain the perfect happiness promised in the next world, is the surest way to gain the greatest happiness this present world can bestow .- La Harpe.

satisfaction to the Romish priesthood, that I persisted ces of each transgression is not only a loss of time, and distressing ourselves in vain, but it is a very fre-"Well, down you go," said we throwing the rope over may be credited, is visible at this day. But neither their shoulders, "and you shall have the bakshish." would the present occasion permit us to go and ex-

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

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The term Catholic.
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Fourth Page.
The Heathen Oracles.
Missionary Intelligence.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto:-

The Rev. John Fletcher-To be travelling Missionary for the District of Simcoe. Mr. Fletcher's Post Office address is Mono Mills.

The Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Streetsville, desires that for the future pelled to debar some of these various classes of perall Letters, Papers, &c. for him may be addressed to sons from exercising their talent at all in divine service, to disburse the very moderate sum demanded in the The Credit Post Office.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church air of some tune, and that an easy tune, neither going rating the mansions of our wealthy citizen that the Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, very high nor very low in the scale; and if the singing contemptible daubs vamped up by artistic importors Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the would afford little opportunity for the exercise of the and as simply purchased as productions of the Old WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese. talent of those who could sing in harmony. And yet Masters.

We are requested to announce that the re-

CHURCH MUSIC.

We have seen with much pleasure a subject agitated by some of our correspondents, which is frequently uppermost in our minds, the state of our congregations in regard to psalmody. The subject is a very old one. Early in the last century Bishop Gibson called the attention of his clergy to it; and, from that time to this, efforts have been made to rescue the psalmody of the church from the neglect into which it had fallen. From whatever cause, the congregations of the Church of England are not (generally speaking) singing congregations; and this seems to be the case equally in the city of Toronto; and of all our city churches, the deficiency is we fear most apparent in that congregation which is looked up to for an example to all others in the diocese, viz., that in which the Bishop has placed his chair; and which is, therefore, rightly regarded as the mother church of the diocese.

Many causes have been assigned for this deficiency, such as want of hearty devotion on the part of the congregations,-the growth of false delicacy,-difficult music chosen by choirs and organists, as if they positively did not wish the people to sing,-the awkward style of playing,-the loss of musical taste on the part of the people, -and finally the neglect of the clergy to pay proper attention to that part of divine service. For our own part, we believe that there is a degree of truth in all these assigned causes, and that no one or two of them alone has ever prevented good congrega-

But, perhaps, we may be met by the question. Who wants congregational singing? Is not the indifference of congregations on the subject a proof that it is not needed? Why then disturb us with attempting what

and lose a portion of their beauty and attractiveness were so constructed that the greater portion or voices when merely read,—and, that the church nowhere contemplates either clerks or choirs as substitutes for the harmonies and accompaniments for the organ, allowaction of the congregation, but only as aids or guides. ance was made for keeping up the interest of more It is a natural conclusion, therefore, that the congre- practiced singers. gation should sing.

not sing. In the one case, there arises a feeling of those who have a portion of musical talent beyond pleasure and interest in the portions of the service that distributed by the Great Maker to the majority intended for singing, which is wanting in the latter. of the people. This is easily seen in the greater comparative fullness of congregations where the singing is general, and the greater earnestness and attention manifested by them. subsequent occasion. Meanwhile, we must entirely Then again we are to consider that, where congrega- agree with the remarks of one of our correspondents, tional singing does not exist, the person who has been that the great need is that the clergy should assum accustomed to it and loves it finds himself deprived of as is their duty—the direction or guidance of the a part of the pleasure and edification which he derived musical aids to the services of the sanctuary. from being permitted to take his share in the public have never known those portions of the service well by far the strongest. Let a person be in the habit of successful instances of congregational psalmody we worshipping where the singing is congregational, and have ever met with, were in churches where the pastor he finds his devotional feelings called forth and deep- took a lively interest in it, and gave it more or less of the Presbyterian or Methodist ministers; and thouened by the example of all around him. Let the same his personal superintendence. person be transplanted to another congregation, in which either there is no singing whatever, or the sing-

keep up his devotion. have no musical ear, nor to those who do not desire Toronto to be devout in the house of God; but the former are The Cartoons, as many of our readers doubtless a very small minority, and for the latter no provision know, were produced by Raphael in the years 1513 can be made in a place where their very presence is an and 1514, and were intended for model sketches from anomaly. To the latter a choir alone may be prefer- which Tapestries might be worked to decorate the able, and music such as a congregation could take no interior of the Sistine Chapel. These Tapestries simply noticing the fact. Most of our City readers part in, because there is some chance of the ear being were completed, and still are extant in the said Chap- are aware that Dr. Power fell a sacrifice to the conamused and interested, and the tediousness of divine el, but the colours are sadly faded, and the pieces, service anlivened; but people do not profess to go to generally speaking, are in a very ragged and delapidachurch to be amused, and until they do, that which ted condition. conduces most to devotion must be preferable.

feeling excited, to accompany words of joy, -a more chastened feeling created, to accompany words of peni- a modern critic. tence,-a more peaceful and happy feeling, to accompany words of confidence and hope,—a more reveren-tial feeling engendered, to accompany language in ciling, the finishing, or the want of it, that is, by the inpany words of confidence and hope,-a more reverenwhich the majesty of God, or the awfulness of his judgments, have been the subjects brought before the mind. We should be the last, therefore, to banish the more elaborate music from our congregations; but ture histories, and are made actual spectators of miracuwe would assign it its proper place; and wnat that place is will appear more clear when we have turned different points of view.

there is no description of faculty for which a place for being in ruin: we are struck chiefly with the truth ought not to be found, in which it may operate to the of proportion, and the range of conception: all the petty, honour of God, and the good of mankind. We do meretricious part of the art is dead in them: and amidst not intend to say that all faculties may be employed beauty, nothing is left but a universe of thought, or the dence that the musical faculty may be so employed, jestic pains!"

and we think therefore that it ought not to be set | It is a matter of surprise that nearly two rees aside. We find, then, that a large portion of our were suffered to clapse without these spl opeople possess this faculty in a slight and limited de- ductions of art meeting with an engraver e- of gree, and that a comparatively small portion possess doing justice to their merits. Most likely misit in a high and extended degree. Now we conceive culties attending the due execution of su ask that there is a deficiency if we do not press both these prevented many artists of skill from entering bethe classes of faculty into the service of God; and the undertaking. In the year 1800, however to te more especially as both derive a positive pleasure from Thomas Holloway, Engraver to George III all urthe exercise of it, and find it conducive to devotion.

Or suppose we were founding a new congregation, and endeavouring to arrange for the connecting of Webb, all of whom had earned the highests thion The following appointment has just been made by individually, we should find a few who were capable five years were devoted to this important dre and of singing by note, and taking various parts; more the public are now presented with a seriof pints who were capable of singing various parts, but who worthy, in every respect, of the great origins. They could sing only by ear; but by far the largest portion are gems which would shed a lustre over; caunet who could only sing the air of any tune, and not that of art in the world. if it were difficult, or if it reached a very wide compass of notes; i. e., if it went very high or very low in the in bringing these plates before the Canagar jublic scale. Now it is manifest that we should be com- will meet with a substantial return. Surel are are unless we assign to each a specific function. The series, and who have sufficient refinemen to apregreat mass could not sing unless a portion of the ciate their manifold beauties. How much tter buld musical services required a body of voice, singing the it be to witness such engravings as Hollowy's ecowere entirely such as suited the larger number, it on the continent of Europe, and unblushinely sold, we should not wish to exclude any: still less does it seem suitable to exclude from the service of God the We are requested to announce that the reopening of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

not join in them; and if you inquire further, it will appear that the compass of his voice is limited; that he cannot carry it so high as the range of the airs of ordinary tunes. And yet many such persons will sing a song, and in a very acceptable style, because it suits the compass of their voice; and many more will join in the chorus or burden of a song without any difficulty, for the same reason. Another will tell you that he can sing anything with which he is familiar, but that the tunes are so constantly changed that he has no time to become acquainted with them; for as soon as he knows a little of a set of tunes, another set is introduced; so that he has given up the matter in despair. You may, however, stumble upon a third, who has formerly belonged to the choir of a church, but has now left it; and you inquire the cause of his discontinuing his assistance, and he tells you that the clergyman of the parish insists upon having nothing but plain tunes which any person can sing, and he will not allow them to be changed; and that to a cultivated ear it becomes dull and monotonous to have no variation of melodies, and no little difficulties to master; that in short the whole thing became insipid, and the choir ceased to meet. In either of these cases it appears that the tastes and pleasures of one of these classes of persons have been sacrificed to the other; and the question naturally arises why all should not have their due place in the church in turn, and contribute according to their several ability to the general

Or look at it on another side. The church has marked certain portions of the service for singing; e.g., the venite, the jubilate, and the psalms; and at the time at which those marks were affixed, there were certain melodies almost invariably attached to der," and for the security of the Unity which it emneeded? Why then disturb us with attempting what is not required? It may be all very well for rustic them, the air of which was within the compass of the braces, they have practically forgotten the, at least, congregations to sing congregationally, because their ordinary voices both of men and women. The church ears are uncultivated, and they do not care for a few has likewise provided a special place in the service for harsh voices or a few discords; but the town congreparsh voices or a few discords; but the rown congregations are more refined; their members like neither to which anthems were then ordinarily sung? It was equally dangerous whether we "add to," or, as in the to be annoyed by other peoples' awkwardness, nor to music which had no marked air; in which the hardeplorable cases in question, "take from" the Word exhibit their own; they are quite satisfied to leave mony was everything,—in which the music was fre- of Life. e organ and the choir. quently of a difficult character,-which, in short, Why then disturb us by agitating the question at all? could never be sung well, except by a practical choir. Our first answer is, that the church directs certain And when after a while metrical psalms were introportions of the service to be sung,—that some portions duced, they, on the other hand, were to be "sung of

It appears then on all sides, that we ought to have Another argument arises from the difference of the congregational singing,—and that we ought, in addieffect upon the mind, where congregations do and do tion, to have such singing as shall employ and interest

The difficulties attending both, and the best means Indeed we think the practical argument | conducted where that was not the case; and the most

ing is performed only by the choir, and he finds his We have to thank Mr. Rowsell for affording us an interest in the service flag, and his attention and feel- inspection of the most perfect series of engravings ing difficult to persevere. He feels chilled, in short, which have ever been executed of the far-famed Carand uncomfortable, and it requires unusual effort to toons of the great master Raphael D'Urbino. It is not too much to say that an equal treat to the lover These remarks of course do not apply to those who of high art, was never before provided in the City of

But what then, it may be asked, do you wish to a keen relish for the fine arts, purchased Raphael's di confine the musical performances in church to such original sketches at the suggestion of Rubens, and music as the mass of untutored persons could take they now form part of the collection at Hampton Pal- noon, was most respectably attended, not only by the part in? Far from it. In our system, as will be seen ace. The series consists of seven magnificent designs members of his own flock, to whom he was endeared when we have developed it, there is a place for every illustrative of the more prominent incidents recorded as well by the faithful discharge of his duty as by his description of taste and talent, except such as are in the New Testament, are colored in distemperperverted and undevotional. We can find aid to ourde- and drawn with chalk upon strong paper or card, from votion in the most finished anthem or oratorio, where which circumstance they have come to be called Car- Among the number we noticed the Corporation of the it has been composed under the influence of devont toons. Any thing like an analysis of this noble tri- city, who manifested their respect for the personal feeling, and does not betray either in the composer umph of genius, is prohibited by the narrowness of character of the deceased by accompanying his reor the performers the desire to gratify the ear alone. our limits. To give even a faint idea of the profound mains as far as the new Roman Catholic Chapel, where We can be content to stand in silence, furnished with beauties of the Cartoons, would occupy far more space the interment took place. the words only which are sung, and allow our mind to than we can possibly afford. The general effect be drawn out into meditation on them by the harmony which they invariably produce upon every mind susof a practiced choir. We have felt a more jubilant ceptible of pleasure from the grand and graceful, could not be better described than in the following words of

"All other pictures look like oil and varnish to these strumentality of the art—but here the painter seems to have flung his mind upon the canvas; his thoughts, his great ideas alone prevail; there is nothing between us and the subject; we look through a frame, and see Scripwhich brings preternatural characters and situations home to us with the familiarity of commor the subject round and round, and looked at it in several every-day occurrences; and while the figures fill, raise, and gratify the mind, they seem to have cost the painter Take, for instance, the consideration, which we believe a christian feels intuitively to be true, that tions of truth and nature. They are the more majectic

aged by the patronage of his royal master, wook the task, in conjunction with R. Slann, att. S.

Sincerely do we trust that Mr. Rowsell'interprise

THE LAST RECUSANTS.

the painful fact of the falling away of Mr. Burns and family from our Reformed Catholic Church to the

Humiliating as are such desertions from amongst the earnest-minded sons of the Church, mey excite in us little astonishment, because we regard them as the almost necessary consequence of that one-sided so long accustomed themselves. Like causes produce like results; -hence to this practice of dwellng upon one portion of Scriptural doctrine to the almost total neglect of the rest, may be attributed, perhais, most of those different forms of error and dissent, whether Romish or Protestant, to which any degree of honest-heartedness can be attributed.

Thus Fox and Penn foundered solely upon he spiritualities of religion, to the forgetfulness of he means by which that very spirituality is to be obtained and retained, until, forsaking the appointed fold of Christ, they fell into the mystical errors of Quakersm. In like manner Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors, absorbed by a deep sense of the necessity of persenal and practical religion, and not sufficiently considering their imperative obligation to maintain the unity of the Church—the Body of Christ—and the Aposthic administration of its ordinances, originated with painful temerity, the schism of Methodism.

That it is this error-that of adhering to one portion only of Scriptural truth-which has been the ruin of the unhappy individuals who, -under the perverted influence of the movement which originated in Oxford,-have lately fallen a prey to the decetful meshes of Romanism, is quite evident. They had for those points of doctrine which are so injuriously overlooked by a large portion of Protestant Christendom; until, in their earnest appreciation of "Apostolic Orpersonal spirituality which it enjoins.

Truly, as the Apostle so strikingly declares, it is

A HINT TO CHURCHMEN.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the enbinatofigolinicas Boarry characterizes the buying

We allude to the subject at present, because we have heard it confidently affirmed, that at a Bazaar held in our city the other day, to raise funds for liquidating the debt on a Presbyterian place of worship, a considerable portion of the articles sold were purchased by members of the Church. Now we would take the liberty of reminding such Churchmen, that "charity begins at home;" and that, in this city alone, the churches are encumbered with a very heavy debt (amounting we believe in all to about £8,000. For the great bulk of this debt a few individuals have made themselves responsible, under the expectation that their brethren will relieve them from the burden as soon as possible, by contributing every thing which they can afford. The Church in this diocese, indeed, requires all the offerings that her children can make. Many of the clergy are in very pinched circumstances, so much so as to be unable fittingly to educate their families; the majority of them are worse paid than sands of our people are scattered in townships for which at present it is impossible to provide the public services of the church, and who consequently, with few exceptions, live on year after year in the most deplorable neglect of those religious duties. Surely in such circumstances, reflecting and earnest members of our union should pause before they bestow their spare means upon objects foreign to those which primarily demand their sympathy and assistance.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. POWER.

In our last we briefly alluded to the decease of this respected gentleman, the period at which it occurred having precluded the possibility of doing more than scientious and zealous discharge of duties, which he might have delegated to his inferior Clergy, and author's warm and earnest attachment to the land, The virtuous, but unfortunate Charles I., who had marked degree, the kindliness and benevolence of his

> His interment, which took place on Tuesday foremunificent liberality for religious purposes, but also by several of the principal inhabitants of the city.

PHONOGRAPHY.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Dyer, which appears in another column. The subject is one of considerable interest and importance, and from all that we can learn has met with a most thorough expositor in the person of Mr. Dyer. It is with much pleasure that we subjoin the following testimonials :-

Toronto, 17th Sept. 1847. Sir,—I consider Phonography as you teach it to be the most easy and comprehensive system of short-hand writing that I have ever seen, and it seems to promise a medium, or perhaps a universal language, by which all na-tions may communicate with each other irrespective of their peculiar or national tongues. Oliver Dyer, Esq.

I have had much pleasure in witnessing the application of Phonography, as exhibited by Mr. Dyer. It is, in my judgment, much superior to any system of short-hand writing with which I am acquainted. I am persuaded that a practical knowledge of it would be a most valuable

King's College, Toronto,

We have no English papers, but we hear from what may be considered very good authority, that amongst the failures in London are Gower, Nephews & Co.; Walter & Co., extensively concerned in Railroads, and Directors of the Canada Great Western Railroad; Messrs. Sanderson & Co., bill-brokers; and Reid, Irving & Co., Agents for the Gore Bank.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, October 29. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 527 morning of 30th Sept. In the Convalescent Hospital..... 197 Total ...... 724 Died during week ending Monday Morning, 4th inst. ..... Admitted this day (Wednesday) 6th inst. ...

27th Sept. to 4th October do. ... Discharged from do. do. Discharged from Sick Hospital ..... We are happy to be able to state that the Rev.

George Bourn is decidedly convalescent.

Died during the last twenty-four hours .......

We were much gratified with our visit on Wednesday last to the show ground of the Provincial Agricultural Association, at Hamilton. The weather, unfortunately, was dull and rainy, but notwithstanding this, the various departments of agricultural produce and manufactures, were filled beyond anything that we could reasonably have expected, although we have a view of Gospel truth to which these individuals have high opinion of the productiveness of the country, and the enterprize of our farmers. The horses were numerous and of a good description, and the cattle, sheep, and pigs, such as we are inclined to think would have been favourably noticed in the old country. There was a long room for the cloth and harness manufactures, and the fine arts, in which we observed some admirable specimens of the manufacture of our Canadian looms, shewing to what perfection this art can be carried in Canada. The blankets themselves were worth travelling a long distance to look at. We can not speak very highly of the paintings and drawings exhibited, but there were some good specimens of

book-binding, embroidery, upholstery, saddlers' work,

and many more interesting things. On Thursday the prizes were awarded, and a great Dinner took place, in a pavillion prepared for the purpose, but we were not present, and can give no idea of the many good Speeches, which we understand were made by some of our most prominent Public Men. Throughout all we saw of the Exhibition, it gives us much pleasure to say, that everything appeared to be conducted with all proper decorum, and without any signs of that brawling and rough behaviour which is too often seen at large assemblies of men. His Excellency the Governor General, with a long season given their almost exclusive attention to Lady Elgin and Suite, arrived at Hamilton on Wednesday afternoon, and were very warmly received by the inhabitants. The Public Bodies and National Societies met the visitors at the boat, and conducted them to the City, amid the enthusiastic cheers of great crowds of people, whom the falling rain was any equal importance of "Evangelical Truth" and that thing but sufficient to keep within doors on such an occasion. His Excellency had come from Kingston in the City of Toronto, touching, but for a very short time at Toronto; but we understand he is to visit us in due form in a few days. It is highly gratifying to find that the Earl of Elgin meets with a warm and proper reception, wherever he appears, throughout the

> CITY CHURCHES. in the several Churches hi the Chy of "refronco: Morn'g. Even'g. St. James Cathedral. St. Paul's Church ... Trinity Church, King-street East.. St. George's Church.....

Except on the first Sunday in the month, Evening Service commences at half-past 3. Strangers will be provided with seats by applying to

Our Monthly Review.

Province.

ECCLESIASTICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE UNITED STATES By the Rev. EDWARD WAYLEN, late Rector of Christ Church, Rockville, Maryland, eleven years resident in America. London: W. Straker, 1846.

We have had no means of knowing under what auspices of public favour this work has been ushered into the world; but we are sure that it will be unjustly treated if it do not win a fair reputation. There is enough of the traveller's story in it to please cursory readers, and a sufficiency of solid history and judicious reflection to make an impression upon those who read for instruction as well as entertainment. The arrangement of the material interestant interestant. ter is well managed, exhibiting an agreeable interchange of narrative and topics of a graver cast. Everything connected with the progress or internal economy of our pure and laborious Sister-Church in the United States, is becoming day by day more interesting to us; and we feel persuaded that there is a strong inclination amongst Anglican Churchmen to receive with favor every publication affording a truthful description of her present state and prospects; and skewing in a faithful way the manner in which Apostolic Order has taken root, grown, and increased, under unpropitious influences, and in what was long considered an unkindly soil. To that Branch of Christ's Church we are bound by the ties of Catholic unity, mutual Communion, and religious affinity. The strength of these sacred bonds; the sympathy and affection which they ought to beget; the power which they should exert in subduing national antipathies,—are understood and felt by none more thoroughly than by Mr. Waylen, who is now living in England, and looks back upon the years of his ministerial services in the United States as a period productive alike of enlarged ecclesiasviews, and fruitful in spiritual comfort and blessing. In the excellent preface the reader is apprised at once of the the excellent preface the reader is apprised at once of the the undertaking of which, therefore, evinced in a least the Church features of the land,-about which he writes; and we can scarcely conceive that any one could scan his attractive pages without acquiring, in some measure, the same lively and heartfelt perception of the charms of Catholic oneness and brotherhood. His feelings are frankly avowed—"It was in this relationship [the ministerial] that the author first understood in its full meaning, the reality of that Catholic bond of union which—as intended by its Divine originator—breaks down and utterly annihilates the lines of national prejudice." This is a noble sentiment, and worthy of one who feels, with all his heart, what a depth and breadth of love should exist among those who claim to be fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God." Mr. Waylen evidently contemplates with a degree of

iasm the endearing connexion which the Church is gradually establishing between the Mother Country States which were once her Colonies. Let us pray that the operation of this reconciling agency, may may not be arrested (hindered, we fear, it must be) by electioneering artifice, political incendiaries, or demo-cratic surliness. There cannot be, at any rate, a better foundation for national friendship, than religious simili-tude and agreement, so far as they prevail this will prove stronger than treaties or traffic, or even than community of language and descent; for it is the corner-stone which a Divine builder hath provided for the support of "peace, unity, and concord." We look to the Church as a Missioary of peace; we are confident that the feeling cherished by the wisest and most pious of her Churchmen, is that it would be wicked and uppartural wantenly to be is that it would be wicked and unnatural wantonly to be at variance with the mother who hath given them sacraments, ordinances, and doctrines; the ancient and original model of Church government, a pure ritual, and the knowledge of the way of life in which Apostles, Martyrs, and holy Fathers have walked-all which are the best gifts which they could receive, or she bestow. Many of these sober-minded Churchmen are doubtless the men (to quote the author's own words) "who form the mind of the nation;" and with him heartily join in expressing a hope, that they "will yet recover their legitimate con

trol over the action of the country."

But it is time that we hasten to give our readers a more particular idea of the contents of Mr. Waylen's book, we cannot better convey than by making a few extracts from it. We introduce in this place no more than are necessary to serve for specimens, as it is our

purpose to grace occasionally our first and fourth pages The Report of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the year ending 31st March last, is now ready, and will be distributed immediately.

pal chair which occupies the north of the altar? His features and scauty grey locks, bespeak a man of perhaps eighty; but no! his upright form as he rises to the awakening notes of the Te Deum, and the fixed expression of his speaking eye tell that only seventy winters have passed over his head. has performed the work of eighty years during forty years of ministerial service, twenty three of which have been devoted to the duties of the episcopate. He is the 'Bishop of the Eastern Diocese,' and the Presiding Bishop of the episcopal church in

the United States.

"I have heard and read of this distinguished ecclesiastic, and had seen his picture; but the impression I had received was a faint one of the original, which embodied all that the imagination paints as peculiar to a patriarch or an apostle. Frequently as I met him in after days, and much as I heard of his confidence of the life this impression. versation in the most retired moments of his life this impression was never lessened. His features uniformly expressed sanctity and benevolence, while his carriage combined dignity and the

most childlike simplicity.

"The good bishop was present on a visitation of the Boston parishes, and after administering the apostolic rite of confirma-tion to a number of interesting youth he preached a sermon, which received the deepest attention from the numerous assemblage. The words flowed from his lips naturally and fervidly, and more than one moistened eye among the young recipients of the Holy Ghost, gave testimony to the force of his carnest

Discharged to Convalescent House, from 45 The reflexions which accompany the subjoined descripexhortations. 39 tion of a "poor man's church" are some of them pretty strong, but doubtless very just:—

"Manayunk is situated seven miles from Philadelphia. ap-Manay disk is situated seven indeed to a proached by the best Macadamised road out of that city, which bends to Norristown and Reading. A little out of this road another diverges to the side of the Schuylkill river, by which it the busy town of Manayunk with its water-mill factories and

stone built dwellings appears in view, rendered more pictures-que by the variegated foreground of bush, brake, river and slo-ping shore, and its distant back-ground of blue hills. The view, aided as it is by a handsome bridge, whose arches spau-ning the stream breaks the prospect, is one of surpassing loveess; often does the traveller, when he reaches this turn in

the road, stop and gaze involuntarily at is picturesque beauty.

"My friend had taken his new charge at the earnest request
of the principal parishioners, to whom he had been recommend
by the last incumbant. His duties were however more onerous those which fell to him in his former parish, on account of the large population of English and Irish protestant emigrant who were employed in the mills, and nearly all of whom came under his pastoral cognizance. The church had been built originally for this class; to whom it had proved during the recporship of the former pastor, (the Rev Fredrick Freeman) an eminent blessing. The principal manufacturer of the town, Mr. Joseph Ripka, aided by two Philadelphia gentlemen named Wagner, were the founders of this praiseworthy design to give to the poor episcopalians of the town a psrish temple. Severa respectable inhabitants formerly from Ireland, who were owner. property in the the town, assisted in the undertaking. One who was a builder contributed a portion of the stone; another lumber; and all their labour. The building rose under the direction of a gentleman of considerable architectural skill, who wned a country seat in the neighbourhood.\* It was comple ted and consecrated in 1838; Mr. Jansen was the third incum bent of the parish.

"I was much interested in the condition of this parish from the history of its origin and progress; and became more so when on entering the reading desk, I observed a spectacle, common enough in Eugland though very unusual in American episcopal churches, yet which is the only type of the Church Triumphant—viz., worshippers of different ranks kneeling at one altar and worshipping one saviour. There sat the rich manufacturer, and there the tradesman, and there the hardy mechanic, and there the humble, but cleanly looking operative, with his healthy family—all joining in the responsive acts of worship, as their fathers had done, and the listening attentively to the words of instruction from the pulpit. In an ed back to my native land; where, following the same primitive pattern, the peer and the peasent, the noble and the very par per, worship under the same roof, and listen to the same prea her; and where in many places church-people now understand the spirit of Christianity so well that a common bench serves

for all without distinction
"It is a radical fault in the American Church, and, if coun tenanced, must work as rottenness in her bones, that she is oftentimes so exhibited, that the poor are actually repelled from her communion. It is lamentable to see how this wretched policy sometimes drives whole communities of emigrant English families into the ranks of dissent. A church is erected, the whole floor occupied with pews which are luxuriously furnished, and sold or let at prices which excludes every poor member of the Church from the seared presincts, and in some cases.

ner, and claims by ecclesiastical law the

rom'is made for the poorer churchmen and their families to worship God in ninety-nine out of every hundred churches which are built? Have the poor of the American Episcopal Church the gospel preached to them? No! not in fifty parishes

ber of the Church from the sacred precincts, and in some cases gives to non-episcopalians of means and wealth the controlling inducence in the parish affairs! It is true that the xxxi Canon

out of the twelve hundred which are provided with parish tem-

ples—not in fifty of them on a fair computation.

"Have the great najority of pstishioners who frequently occupy no seats at church, being unable to afford the exorbitant price required for them, as much of the minister's attention and the contract of the minister of the minister of the min guardianship as the more wealthy ones who are owners of the pews?—they require—they demand more, double the attention of those whose wealth can purchase a seat in the parish temple, every foot of which has been solemnly made common to all wor-shippers by the act of consecration, and which it is sacrilege to enclose and occupy with pews for the convenience of the wearers of silk and jewelry, whose accommodations occupy so much room that the poor are thrust out of the Lord's courts.

"The constitution, canons, and Prayer Book, and the preteninto constitution, canons, and Prayer Book, and the pretensions of the episcopal church in the United States do not in any place recognize such a thing as a rich man's church—a gented denomination—a fushionable sect. Episcopacy is declared to be a divine institution; nay, in some of her formularies, and many of her standards, as essential to the very being of a true Church; the exclusive validity of her sacraments, whether a true or false theory, is constantly maintained by her clergy and laity; and liturgical worship is pronounced the only edifying one. Yet with these large claims, Church privileges are in effect only extended to the rich; whilst the poor are suffered to wander into all the mazes of ruinous schism and even of scepticism. This fact in relation to the American Church, which I record in the deepest sorrow, it must be admitted is a strong

Iticism. This fact in relation to the American Church, which I record in the deepest sorrow, it must be admitted is a strong argument in favour of an Endowed National Religion. The noble Bishop of New Jersey has done something towards the correction of the evil, in the establishment of Sunday offerings and parochial schools; let him follow up his plans of improvement, and let others, instead of weakening and endeavouring to embarrass him in his schemes of far-sighted policy, strengthen his hands and second his efforts." his hands and second his efforts."

From our last extract it will be seen that the character of the "Missionary Priest" is as well known in the States as in Canada.

SIMILITUDES USED IN HOLY SCRIPTURE. By the Rev. W. J. Trower, M.A., Rector of Wiston, Sussex. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

After a careful person of this modest and uspretanding little volume, we have much confidence in recommending it to the attention of our readers. The Similitudes form a series of miniature discourses, distinguished alike for their perspicuity, comprehensiveness, and practical applicability to all sorts and conditions of men. These qualities, coupled with the fact that the price is wonderfully ties, coupled with the fact that the price is wonderfully low, render the work a most desirable Sunday evening companion for the farmer's "ingle nook."

MEXICO. London: Society for Promoting Christian

We are here presented with a graphic, and so far as we can judge a very accurate, history of Mexico, from the discovery of America to the death of the ill-required Cortes. In small space the reader will find in this beautifully got up work, much information regarding a country which at present oncomes of the state of t which at present engages so much of the public attention. The pictorial illustrations are of a very superior order.

Communication

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Chareless and to supprise our readers that we have been considered. periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, September 28th, 1847. Reverend Sir,—Having observed that the beautiful Free Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, is nearly completed, and having casually heard that it will shortly be opened for Divine Worship, I cannot help taking this beautiful of expression (with all research to the property of the mode of expressing (with all reverence to those in autority,) the hope which I am sure is very generally felt the sacred edifice alluded to may be opened with something more of solemn ceremonial than has on previous

occasions marked such events amongst us.

The opening of Trinity Church, and of St. George's The opening of Trinity Church, and of St. as well as various country churches in the neighbourhood differed in nothing from the most ordinary service, there by, I think, disappointing a natural feeling of expectation that occasions of such deep interest to every fervent minded member of God's Church, should be marked by some peculiar manifestations of interest and satisfaction.

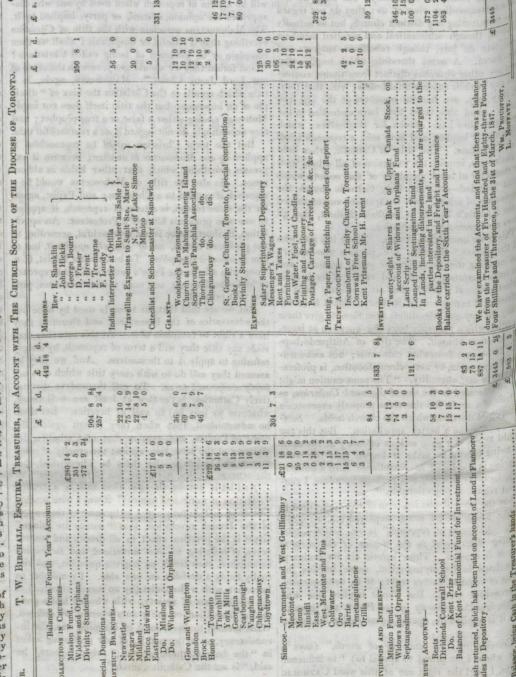
A few of the clergy in their ordinary attire, scattered

among the congregation, are but an indifferent substitute for the bands of white-robed Priests who crowd the chancel on such occasions in England; and surely, if in Canada there ever was an occasion calculated to draw together, with glad and thankful hearts, the members of our communion, both lay and clerical, it must be the opening of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The stipulations and arrangements made by the munimark on his or her part a high appreciation of the outward solemnities of becouraging occasion to which I have be more appropriate than a minute attention t

the holy and Hoping that I have not trespassed beyond my prope sphere in offering these remarks, I remain, Reverend Sir,

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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of £25, from S. L., for the general purposes of the Society; this is the second donation from the same party.

The Church has mistaken us, in supposing we intended to impute "personal acerbity" to any remarks made by that journal. We assure our contemporary that we imagined no such construction could be put upon our emarks; but we do think the Church will agree with us, that no small degree of bitterness has been manifested by some of the journals we mentioned, and it was simple with the view of dissenting from the indulgence in such personal allusions we penned the paragraph in question. We feel assured that the *Church* fully appreciates the

force of the scriptural injunctions, that "brethren dwell together in unity, that they should be of one love as brethren, be pitiful be courteous"—and it mere expression of our regret that journals profes advocating one faith and one principle should enge an unseemly war of words, any thing but charact of their professions. We refrained from pointedly ing to the journal which originated the controvers, the hope that "a soft answer turneth away wrath have failed, we fear, in our aim. We may have somewhat remiss, in not expressing our ideas more clear but trust our contemporary will acquit us of intending impute any "personal acerbity" to the columns Church, The Monarch.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

MEETING OF TRINITY CHURCH FOR TESTIMONIAL TO THE

(From the Montreal Courier.) Dr. Holmes was called to the Chair, and W. C. Evans

dress that

After some preliminary business, the Chairman addressed the meeting to the following effect, remarking that the meeting had been convened chiefly for an object in which all their hearts must be deeply interested, viz., the testifying in the most becoming manner their appreciation of the value of their late pastor. I shall not ask, he said, whether we are sensible of the advantages we not help wishing that some of his anonymous assailants, he said, whether we are sensible of the advantages we enjoyed in the ministry of the late Rev. Mark Willoughby, for the question would be supererogatory. I take for granted that the feeling of regret for his loss is universal.

A regret founded on personal and on general grounds.

Who have sately figured in the public public in the public present to see themselves held up in their true character. Should that the feeling of regret for his loss is universal. Should the Charge delivered yesterday be made public, we should think there will be little more said about his the public public present to see themselves held up in their true character. Should the Charge delivered yesterday be made public, who have sately figured in the public public present to see themselves held up in their true character. Should the Charge delivered yesterday be made public, who have sately figured in the public public present to see themselves held up in their true character. Should the Charge delivered yesterday be made public, who have sately figured in the public present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held up in their true character. I have been present to see themselves held u its of their Minister? Who that looked with anxiety to the spiritual condition of their relatives did not seek for

that had children did not rejoice in having him in the general, and therefore more generous ones. We saw in Mr. Willoughby a man devoted to the cause of his Master; doing honour to his vocation; realizing the Assertance of the Visitation.— Observer. lay-school to allure them to instruction? ter; doing honour to his vocation: realizing the Apostolic ter; doing honour to his vocation: realizing the Apostolic precept of "spending and being spent" in that Master's service, and we saw the result of such devotedness in the success of this ministry. We saw him devising new plans and overcoming by his energy all difficulties in carrying them out;—and, seeing such success arising from the blessing of God on his exertions, no one who had the cause of religion at heart could doubt the value of Mr. W., or not feel his loss to be a public one—a loss, not to ourselves only, but to the community, and to the Church at large.

UNITED STATES.

MEETING OF CONVENTION.

The Sixty third Annual Convention of the Diocese of the Moreover of the Diocese of the Diocese of the Diocese of the Moreover of the Diocese of the Di

These reasons seem quite sufficient to warrant me in concluding that we all felt the advantages of having a Minister like Mr. Willoughby; and if so, a spontaneous feeling would naturally arise in our minds of showing that we honour worth like that we have lost and are grateful for the benefits we have received.

We are now, therefore, met to consult not whether a monument shall be erected to the memory of our late Minister, for to that every one will say, ves—but to consult of the convention, and acknowledged the honour conferred upon him in a short but pertinent address. The attendance of members of both orders was unusually large.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Haight read the Report of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York. There are 33 mission stations in the diocese, and 24 missionaries.

Mr. John A. King introduced the question of admitting the convention, "said Church."

Minister, for to that every one will say, yes—but to con-sider what kind of monument would be most appropriate. On this occasion permit me, who, perhaps, have known Mr. Will On this occasion permit me, who, perhaps, have known Mr. Willoughby as long as any in this room, to say a fewwords of him as Pastor of this congregation.—Mr. Willoughby, as you know, was not educated for the ministry; nor, I believe, did he accept ordination till after it had been repeatedly offered him, nor till his friends had urged upon him the acceptance of it. It has been supposed by many that he was ordained with a title for Trinity many, that he was ordained with a title for Trinity Church, but such was not the case. His ordination had Church, but such was not the case. His ordination had no reference to this Church, nor, I believe, did he contemplate taking any fixed charge, but intended to have continued his itinerating labors as General Agent for the British America and Newfoundland School Society—an office which he had held for several years with very great office which he had held for several years with very great to give to the Church in this diocese advantage to the cause of education and religion. only some time after his ordination, that he was selected by Major Christie, and urged by him to fill the situation of Minister, and it was not without much hesitation on his part of the reaverful consultation with friends in his part, and with prayerful consultation with friends in whom he confided, that he finally consented to assume the responsibility.

The success which attended Mr. Willoughby's ministry is a strong proof, that shining talents, or extensive and therefore the best kind of Minister. Aware himself possessing those prominent qualifications which ten too eagerly sought after, and ready to acknowledge his deficiency, he was the more strenuous in the performance of those duties which he had the power to fulfil; and God honoured his zeal and devotedness by permitting him to build up a large and attached congregation; to found one of the largest and most efficient Sunday-schools in this Province; and to devise and carry out by means of visiting and missionary operations many plans for the temporal and spiritual benefit of his fellowmen not only here, but in other parts of the Province, and even in distant lands.

By many it was thought that an indispensable requisite for a successful minister, is oratorical power—and no one can doubt the utility of that important gift—but Mr. Willoughby proved clearly that the want of it could be supplied by less showy possessions. I well recollect the doubts and misgivings with which his appointment was first heard of by those friends with whom Major Christic usually consulted, but to whom he had not referred in selection. lecting Mr. Willoughby. His deficiency of oratorical powers, was thought an insuperable bar to his success as a minister. Yet, what have we seen since? A church filled. filled to overflowing—a congregation firmly attached to him, and liberally supporting him in every good work; and his sermons, plain and unornamented as they were, delivered with little other attraction than his own earnest desire shining through them, to make them useful, were

istened to with pleasure and with profit.

In contemplating what he has accomplished, we may use the words of the Prophet—"Not by might, nor by how... power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts"—and we know that he abounded in that which could not fail to call down the blessing of God upon his labors, viz., PRAYER;—and hence the great secret of his success for God has said—"Them that honour me, I will honour."

Mr. Willougby was particularly assiduous in visiting his flock. Missing them from their accustomed seats, was sufficient reason for a visit of inquiry; but it is especially for his zealous and assiduous attendance on the sick, that he was to be admired. He was ready, day and night, to give his spiritual assistance to those that needed it. The poor, like the rich, partook of his care; and he counted no trouble or fatigue too great, which gave him hope of bringing a soul to the saving knowledge of Christ; and many a rich consolation had he in the evidence of the success of his labour.

Mr. Willoughby was also always ready to aid those whose temporal necessities required assistance. The poor partook largely of his bounty; but to many, who could not be classed among those to whom we ordinarily apply that name, he was very liberal. Several young men while the property of the principles of the prin men, while preparing for the ministry, have owed much to his assistance. His less liberally furnished brothers In the ministry, were often benefitted from his purse.-His contributions to charitable and religious societies Were very large, for a man of his moderate income; and, in fact, he seemed to realize that he was but the steward

The following resolutions were then severally put and carried, without a single dissenting voice from among the many members of Trinity Church there assembled; indeed, never did this united congregation act more unanimously than they did on this occasion. The gentlemen who spake to the resolutions, were most happy in tlemen who spoke to the resolutions, were most happy in their remarks, evidencing what they professed, real feeling, and genuine sympathy, which appeared to strike a chord in the hearts of all present. Moved by Major Genl. Evans, C.B., seconded by Mr.

J. H. Winn. olved 1 .- That this congregation, anxious to testify Acsorbed 1.—That this congregation, anxious to testify to the affectionate and prayerful care, the judicious assiduity and untiring zeal with which their late deeply lamenpastor, the Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY, watch ir spiritual interests and efficiently performed the duties of a faithful Christian Minister, feel most desirous of doing so in some permanent manner, commemorative at once of his services and their grateful recollection of them

Moved by Colonel Campbell, R. A., seconded by Mr. Montizambert, and supported by Captain Maitland.

Resolved 2.—That the most appropriate testimonial for him whose life. him whose life was devoted to labours for the good of his fellow-men, would be that which would be a memorial of his his worth, and at the same time adapted to continued usefulness so that it might be raid of him in the words of Scripture, "He being dead, yet speaketh;"

and that this purpose would be appropriately effected by having regard to one of the chief objects which occupied his attention the improvement and convenience of his attention, viz.: the improvement and convenience of his Sunday School. Moved by Col. Halloway, R. E., seconded by Thomas

Tait, Esq.

Resolved 3.—That in accordance with the last resolution, measures be immediately taken to raise a subscription which, added to the fund already collected by our late minister, be applied to the erection of a building adapted proposite to account the large and flourishadapted properly to accommodate the large and flourishing Sunday-school of Trinity Church, which shall bear the name of the "Willoughby Sunday-school."

Moved by Robt. McKay, Esq., seconded by C. Bourne, Esq.

Resolved 4.—That for the purpose of carrying the fore-going resolutions into effect, the following gentlemen be appointed a committee with power to add to their number:—

Mr. Davidson, Dr. Crawford, Mr. McKay, Mr. Pollock,

Mr. Pike,

Captain Townsend, Mr. C. S. Ross, Dr. Badgely, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Thornton, and the Sunday School Teachers, Mr. Thos. Evans, ex-officio. Moved by Sheriff Coffin, seconded by Major Burn, R.E. 5.—That as it is very desirable that every member of the congregation should participate in this tribute of respect to their late Pastor, the ladies be requested to form a committee, to assist in carrying out the foregoing plan.

W. C. Fyans,

Coordany, ing plan. Montreal, Sept. 22, 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON delivered his first Charge to his Clergy at the Cathedral Church in Fredericton, on Tuesday last. His Lordship occupied two houses two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery, and it was listened to with the most profound attention both by the

Who that anticipated (as all must) confinement to a sick room did not look confidently to the affectionate visits of their Minister? Who that looked with anxiety to the spiritual conditions the cry against their Bishop, they must have joined in the cry against their Bishop, they must have forward, as reported by the Chronicle § News. spiritual condition of their relatives did not seek for seistance in awakening them to their danger? Who could hardly fail to convince them of their error."

We understand that the admirable Charge delivered by his Lordship to the Clergy at the late Visitation, is imme-

lected viva voce to preside over the deliberations of the

St. Philips' Church into the convention, "said Church being colored, but having at present a white clergyman."
It was proposed that the vote should be taken without It was proposed that the vote should be taken debate, but this was negatived, and certain de connected with the case were ordered to be printed. EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting was very numerously attended,

hereby requested to give to the Church in this diocese such relief as may be consistent with its powers. Resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the next General Convention.

Rev. Samuel R. Southard of Calvary Church, seconded Judge Oakley approved of them, and hoped they would

The question was then put, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid many expressions of delight at the disposal of the matter. Rev. Dr. Tyng moved that the Convention do now adjourn sine die, which was carting the convention do now adjour The question was then put, and the resolutions were

ried by a large majority.

The President congratulated the House on the very delightful result which had attended the deliberations of the Convention, and called upon them to give thanks to God for his mercy. Gloria in excelsis was then sung, and after prayers the Convention dissolved.— Condensed from

Arrival of the Hibernia.

New York, Oct. 4. 10 o'clock A. M. The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock this

wheat advanced 5s. per quarter; flour from 3s. to 4s., with immense demand—better at London than at Liverpool. Best wheat 65s. per qr. Flour at Liverpool on the 18th, 28s. 6d. to 30s .- at London 29s. per barrel.

Corn demanded better prices. Considerable purchases of breadstuffs for Belgium and Hol-A moderate supply of U. S. strengthened the market.

bably creditors-Messrs. Gower £50,000. at consternation in money circles. No change in rates

Bank bullion decreased, in four weeks, £300,000. The failure of Messrs, Denny will probably be felt in the Three Bank Directors have failed in four weeks.

The Trust Company accepted drafts on Gowers—taken up by Burrett, Howes & Co. The Sardinia Ambassador at Paris, has given notice that the King of Sarnia will assist the Pope against Austria. - Buffalo

Still Later from Mexico.

PREVIOUS NEWS CONFIRMED! SEVERE FIGHTING! THE AMERICAN ARMY SURROUNDED, AND THEIR

The steamer Day has arrived at New Orleans, bringing acounts which confirm previous news. The news appears to come all from Mexican sources. The Vera Cruz Iris has letters from Mexico as late as the 9th, stating that the Mexican Commissioners had rejected Trist's pro-

Santa Anna called a Council, appointing the 9th for the remencement of hostilities. Herrara issued a proclamation to the Priests, to invite people

to arms.

The Chairman then said, he would leave the details of the proposed plan, to the gentlemen who would speak to the resolutions: and called on General Evans to propose

to arms.

Scott attacked Mill Delrey, and was repulsed, according to the Diario del Gobine, with the loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded; represented to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounded to be the most desperate battle of the wounde

Gen. Leon killed, and several Colonels. Santa Anna commanded in person.

A Mexican account says a bomb shell fell among some American ammunition wagons, exploding 4, blowing up 300 men, including Gen. Worth—another account says, battle 8th, American loss 37 officers, Pillows reported among them. Ac-A letter from Orixaba, dated 19th to Mr. Diamond, says,

An express had arrived bringing intelligence that Scott was in Mexico. Gen. Bravo killed and Santa Anna wounded in the arm, and retreated to Gaudalope.

Another account says the city was bombarded on the 14th

and 15th, and entered on the 16th.

Hostilities continued from the 8th until the possession of

the city.

American loss reported at 1700.

Mexican letters state that Riley and 70 men, deserters, had been hung by orders of the court martial.

Another letter from Mexico to the Iris on the 10th, says Gen. P. F. Smith of Louisiana expired. The Mexican Government seized 300,000 dollars sent by a nmercial house to Scott's army.

New York, Oct. 4, 31 P.M. The National Intelligencer has a letter from Puebla, dated Sept. 19, which says all Gen. Scott's expresses from the capital have been cut off except one. This one left Mexico on the 8th, but was robbed of his despatches.

Major Lally, with 1,000 men, is at Jalappa, surrounded by

Mexicans, and cannot get out.

The whole country swarms with guerillas. A messenger
will leave Washington forthwith with despatches for Scott.— Buffalo Express

Colonial.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. On the 23rd ult., their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Elgin honoured Quebec with a visit, and were received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. The Quebee Mercury says that,

"His Lordship's progress was marked by the most hearty and tumultuous greetings from the moment of landing to that of stepping from his carriage, when the shouts of welcome were absolutely deafening from all parties—the English spectators vociferating that warm "hurra!" which falls so gratefully upon an old countryman's ears, and the French Canadians as loudly and as cordially intermingling their cries of "vive le Gouvernor!" The Counters of Eleja received an equally warm greating, and The Countess of Elgin received an equally warm greeting, and gallantly were heads bowed down in respect to, and strongly

The streets were sanded throughout the line of march, and Words per Minute. the houses decorated with flags: the windows and porches being crowded with ladies and their attendants. Notwithstanding the heavy rain the Societies turned out in full force with their banners; the officers wearing their insignia. Crowds thronged the line of procession to the embarrassment of those who took part in it. At Payne's Hotel a triumphal arch of evergreens At ten o'clock his Excellency's arms were displayed.

At ten o'clock his Excellency received addresses from the
Magistrates and the Societies of St. Patrick, St. George, and St. Jean Baptiste, and at two o'clock one from the City Coun-

cil. When receiving the former his lordship escorted into the reception room his noble Countess, who was accompanied by Lady Alice Lambton, and Lady Alexander Russell."

The Governor General and suit returned from Quebec on

REVOLTING CASE OF MURDER .-- On Friday last, Timothy and Mary Burke were arraigned at the Kingston Assizes, for the murder of Donald Burke, their son, a boy about five years of age. The prisoners were alleged to have murdered their two children, but separate indictments were preferred by the Attorney General, and the trial alluded to was on the first.

ary W. Benson, Esq., one of the Coroners for the Dis-He had been called upon to hold an inquest on the two children. The spot to which he was called is about eleven or twelve miles distant from Kingston; the body of the boy was pointed out to him; he appeared to be a boy about five years of age. Witness went away for the purpose of finding the parents of the child; he found the father sitting in the door of a barn at some distance; his wife was inside the barn; witness asked if they had any children; was answered in the negative was told by the male prisoner that they had died at sea; wit ness put a similar question to the woman afterwards; she stated that her children died on the passage from Montreal; witness then said to them both that they had better either tell the truth or say nothing about the children; he informed them that the bodies of the children had been found; the male prisoner then said that his wife had killed the children and hid them in the woods; he said no one would employ them on account of the children; the parents afterwards recognized the bodies on coming to the place in which they were; the father took the

boy up in his arms and appeared deeply affected.

Cross-examined.—Witness understood that the mother made away with the children; she complained of being tired earrying away with the children, sac companies with the infant: the male prisoner said he had hard work to bring himself to it; the boy's head was apparently forced under a log and a stone against it; there was no stone on the child's head

when witness saw it.

John Johnston, sworn.—Saw the prisoner on the morning of
the 4th, about 6 or 7 o'clock; the woman had a child with her
about three years of age; witness went to work at a job he had about three years of age; witness went to work at a job he had on the road; about ten o'clock the prisoners passed witness on the road, but the child was not with them; witness felt suspicions that there was something wrong connected with the child; mentioned these suspicions, but nothing was done until the evening, when he went to the place at which the prisoners were and there was a strong under current of excitement on the question of the Episcopate of the diocese.

Rev. Dr. Forbes moved the following Resolutions:

Rev. Dr. Forbes moved the following Resolutions: Rev. Dr. Forbes moved the following Resolutions:
Resolved,—As the solemn conviction of this Convention at justice to the Church in the Diocese of New York, well as its best interests, demand that it be relieved

parently put on with the intention of covering the body. Robert Mc Vitty, sworn.—Was present when the body of the boy was found by Guess; it was partly covered by stones, leaves, &c., the stone placed upon the child's neck was about 6

Resolved,—That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as may be designated by the Standing Committee of the diocese, provided that at least thirty days notice be given of the same.

Rev. Samuel R. Southard of Calvary Church. cessary to dissect the body. There was dirt on the child's face, from the pressure in the soft mould. The inquest was held on Mr. Campbell, cited witnesses for the defence before address-

grants were waking about in a time of deferrum from tever, yet to the eye of the unprofessional observer, in perfect health.—
Saw the prisoners first in gaol; they were both attacked with fever, and he had them removed to the hospital, where they continued for about three weeks. Suffocation would produce ridity of the face, which would rather increase than dir by time; knew instances in which emigrants had been able to walk to the hospital, and yet had died in 24 hours. Cross-examined .- Thinks Dr. Beamish was fully justified in forming the opinion which he had expressed, from the facts stated in evidence before the Coroners inquest.

Drs. Meagher and Harvey gave similar testimony

Mr. Campbell, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, contending that there was no evidence before the Court to fit Liverpool, Sept. 19.

After last steamer breadstuff's receded some, but ou the 13th might naturally arise as to the accountability of the priseners, th im-Best the facts elicited from the medical testimony as to the condition The jury after a short absence returned with a verdict of

Report from the Lower Provinces states, that the Hon. R. Hazen, a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, and the Hon. Mr. Johnston, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, Many large failures all over Europe—three of them had liabilities, over £1,000,000 each—Ohio Life and Trust Co. pro-Office department .- Montreal Courier.

We learn from the New Brunswick Loyalist that the master at Dalhousie has been systematically robbing the Canada mail for some time past. The robber, getting alarmed at the enquiries made, absconded to the States, but was overtaken and arrested at Bangor, and brought back to St. John for triai.

Touonto Markers, October 7.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 4s. @ 4s. 3d.; do. do. second, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 4d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 6d.; Peas, 2s. @ 2s. 3d.; Flour, superfine, per bbl., 25s.; do. fine, 20s. @ 2s. 6d.; Beef, per lu., 24d. do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 20s.; Pork, per lb., 3d.; do. per 100 lbs., 17s. 6d. @ 20s.; Hams, 45s. @ 46s. 3d.; Bacon, 37s. 6d. @ 40s.; Potatoes, per bushel. 1s. 6d. @ 2s. 6d.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 8d. @ 10d.; do. salt, do. 5½d. @ 6½d.; Cheese, do. 5d. @ 6½d.; Lard, do. 5½d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per doz., 5d. to 7½d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. @ 3s.; Fowls, per pair, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 6d.; Apple per barrel. 5s. @ 10s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 35s.

Midland Clerical Association. The members of this Association are respectfully reminded.

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

King's College, Toronto.

TOURSES 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., Registrar. 533-8

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847.

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN, AND

THEORY OF MUSIC. MR. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, acquaints the Inhabitants of the

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

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

First Part. | Second Part. | Third Part. | Isimony, | Simple Counterpoint, | Double Counterpoint Form, Instrumental and Imitation, Fugue,
Direction of Musical Vocal Music. Performances. N.B.—The above theoretical course is chiefly intended for Professional Students.

London, 5th Oct., 1847. PHONOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. MR. DYER respectfully informs the Citizens of Toronto, that he will give a PHONOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 13, at the OLD CITY HALL, on which occasion he will fully explain the Phonetic System of Writing, and give the audience such Instruction in the Art as will enable them to read and write

simple sentences according to the new method. Members of MR. DYER'S JUVENILE CLASS will be present and take part in the exercises.

Specimens of writing in Hebrew, Arabic, German, French, &c. &c. will be given, for the purpose of demonstrating the applicability of Phonography to all languages.

Exhibitions of Verbatim Reporting will be given by Mr. Dyer, who will write at the rate of One Hundred and Twenty

The Exercises will commence at EIGHT o'clock. Single Tickets, 2s. 6d.; Tickets admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, 5s.; to be had at the door. Children, accompanying their parents, admitted gratis.
Chairs will be furnished for the accommodation of

Toronto, Oct. 8, 1847.

WANTED. COMPETENT and Experienced ASSISTANT of a Classical School, to whom a liberal stipend will be paid .-Testimonials of qualifications and of moral character may be addressed to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Hamilton. Oct. 8, 1847.

NOTICE. BETLEY & KAY are under the necessity of Postroning

the opening of their Millinery and Bonnet Room. nntil TUESDAY next, the 12th instant. Toronto, 7th October, 1847.

WINTER COSTUME.

BETLEY & KAY

OST respectfully announce to their Customers and the Public generally, the daily arrival of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of every thing suitable for They have likewise to intimate the opening, for the Season,

Willinery and Bonnet Room, Which will be on Thursday, the 7th of October, when they

which will be on Inspection the Largest Collection and Newest will submit for Inspection the Largest Collection and Newest Styles, Shapes, Shades, and Materials in Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, Mantles, Feathers, Flowers, &c., carefully selected by their Milliner in the first Paris Houses in New York, and also from the most Fashionable French Houses in London. The universal feeling of satisfaction expressed to B. & K. throughout the Summer, has induced the Branch in a much larger scale than in the Spring, and the specimens that will now be brought forward, they are confident

Toronto, 29th September, 1847. MORPHY & BROTHERS, ATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, No. 9, King Street East,

(Neal Messrs. Ridout Brothers' Estab AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Siver bought.

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

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

MR. ROWSELL begs leave to announce, that be Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

has received an Agency for the sale of HOLLOWAY'S ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL, At Hampton Court Palace.

This, Work, undertaken by THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esquire, distorical Engraver to King George III, by the express desire, and continued under the unceasing personal inspection and suspices of His Majesty, has been lately completed by Mr. H.'s mphews and pupils, Thomas S. Webb and Richard Slunn, Equires, Historical Engravers to the Queen.

To the admiration of the Sovereigns of Europe, and principal

Nobility and Gentry of that Continent, and of the United Kingdom, may be added the unqualified opinion of the most eninent Artists that this work, exclusively of the peculiar merit and interest of the subjects, is the finest specimen of line agraving in the world.

They were published at 70 Guineas Sterling, but owing to the facilities of Electrotyping, whereby copies are multiplied without injury to the original plates, the price of the Set on India Paper, including the Seven Cartoons and a finely engaved Portrait of RAPHAEL by the same Artists, is reduced to They may be examined at the residence of Mr. Ballachey, mar Brantford; and at the Store of the Subscriber. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. 1st October, 1847. HOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY, Published by H. J. Bohn,

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NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, an extensive and superior assortment of Glass, China, and Earthenware, at moderate prices) WHOLESALE and RATAIL. WM. HARRIS, HARRIS, King Street West, Torouto. 532-4

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupils attending King's College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bishop's Ruilding Addied Street Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847. BOARDING. PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a healthy part of the City, will receive, as BOARDERS, Two Collegians, inder 15 years of age. Application, post-paid, to be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Office of this Paper.
Toronto, Sept. 15, 1847.

A CARD. MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has resumed the instruction of Young Ladies, in French, Music, and the usual English TERMS PER QUARTER:

English Branches-the Writing and Arithmetic taught by Mr. G., Junior Ditto, with French Ditto, with French and Music 115, Richmond Street West, Toronto, Sep. 6, 1847. Wants a Situation.

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533-4 home. Application to be made at the office of this Paper. tf

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

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and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-packet betwixt any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

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trar's Office, on or before September 27.

and for Matriculation of Students.

The Courses on the above subjects are to be commence MONDAY, October 25th; except that on Experimental Philosophy, which will be delivered during Easter Term, 1848. EXAMINATIONS .- MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847: October 8 and 9-Private for admission. October 11 to 14-For University, U. C. College, and District

Scholarships, and for admission.

October 15 and 16-For Jameson Medal. October 18 to 23- For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarship.
The Candidates for U. C. College and District Scholarships are required to lodge the necessary Certificates in the Regis

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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 Zine. Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Chains, Nails, and Spikes. Hand, Cross cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools. Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools.

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Toronto, 26th August, 1847. 527-tf

T. HAWORTH.

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847. Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. SINGER, Sonior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nuding-worth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance-

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

sively to their improvement.
Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman.

W. PROUDFOO'T, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger.

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also the globes, Miss M'N. has taken care to provide

Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the

papil in each department is secured. THRMS: PER QUARTER. French Language ... £1 15 0 German 2 0 G Italian Italian ... 2 0
Piano Forte and Thorough Bass ... 1 10 Drawing .... 1 10 0 Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes ... 1 0 0 Fancy Works Dancing English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements ... 7 10 Use of Piano ... Washing ... Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

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36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman. Toronto, August, 1847. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: NOTICE.

ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "Tononto Building Society," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847. A CERTIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson of Lancaster, N. H., a ighly respectable citizen of that place, and Jailer of the County of I, George W. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby certify, that I have

I, George W. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby certify, that I have been troubled with the Asthma foa about twenty years. Last Nov., when I began to take Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I had been unable to do anything for several months, and had not, except a very few nights, been able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it, I felt relieved. I have taken about two bottles. My health is altogether improved. A few returns of the Asthma, which I have had in that time, were almost immediately removed by taking the Balsam. I rest welf, and my health is, and has been for menths better than at any time previous for many years. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afflicted.

Tancaster, N. H. April 28, 1846.

Lancaster, N. H., April 28, 1846. BIRTH. In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. P. Paterson, of a son.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, in St. George's Square, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector of Toronto, John Cayley. Esq., to Clara Louisa, fourth daughter of the Hon, H. J. Boulton.
On the 1st inst, at St. Philip's Church, Weston by the Rev.

Adam Townley, Henry Thos. Imlach, Esq., second son of the late Col. Imlach of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Frances, daughter of E. W. Thomson, Esq., of Aikenshaw. Frances, daughter of E. W. Thomson, Esq., of Aikenshaw.

At the Anchorage, Township of Toronto, on the 5th. inst., by the Rev. Jas. Magrath, Frederick Wm. Jarvis, Esq., of Brunswick Place, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Skynner, Royal Navy.

At Annapolis, N. S., on the 1st Sept., by the Rev. Arthur Millidge, Jacob J. S. Mountain, Esq., of Cornwall, C.W., only son of the late Rev. S. J. Mountain, to Anna, second daughter of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of Annapolis.

On Monday the 30th Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, Francis Hamilton Anderson, Esq., Indian Lands Office, and second son of Capt. Anderson, Superintendent of Indian

and second son of Capt. Anderson, Superintendent of Indian affairs, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Pearson, Esq., Crown Lands Office.

Thursday, October 28, is appointed for admission to Degrees. The communication of Tallis, although in type, is unavoid-527-9 ably postponed till our next.

AL TO THE C. Evans,

47.

THE HEATHEN ORACLES. PART II.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) (From "the Fall of Crasus," by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

Constance. Will you tel! us this evening whether you think the ancient Oracles really were inspired?

Mr. M. It is, as I said yesterday, a difficult question; and it was partly with a view to its discussion Glaucus. As predictions, these answers are of little that I gave you an account of some of their answers, value; for they do not so much foretel an isolated in addition to those which form part of the history of event as declare the general working of the laws Crossus. Let me hear, in the first place, on what you of God's providence. But they do this with an auconsider their claim of inspiration will principally rest. | thoritative teaching, which reminds us of the prophetic

Mr. M. Certainly, Constance. It would seem, since the future is in the hands of God, that though really had authority from God to deliver them, in the created beings may conjecture its events with more or less of accuracy, a clear and distinct fore-knowledge judgments to the children of Israel? of it can be derived from Him alone. But is it quite certain, from what I have told you, that the ancient Oracles really possessed such fore-knowledge?

Constance. Was it not proved by the test required by Crossus? Surely, the accurate description of his that burnt continually in the Jewish Church. The employment could not have proceeded from mere con- priestess of Delphi did not seek counsel from the true jecture?

prediction at all?

Constance. Not exactly, uncle. Yet it seems the power of predicting it?

Mr. M. You know that modern inventions have of Crosus? shown that it is possible to convey instantaneous in-

Constance. Yes; by electricity. I remember you told us that not even the smallest particle of time was

power of seeing into futurity. The former is already she felt at times a secret influence which forced her to to a certain extent, in the possession of man, and will, perhaps, be yet more so, when we have discovered more of the secret resources of nature. The latter differs from it not merely in degree, but in kind. But agency. Yet it does not follow that she was inspired.

Constance. You mean that she may have been assisted by evil spirits.

Mr. M. I do. The Bible affords ample evidence that, before the coming of our Saviour, evil spirits were allowed to take up their abode in the persons of men, and to speak and act for them. Little has been revealed to us of their real nature; but we can hardly imagine them to have been affected by the influences of time and space in the same way with mankind .-Thus, then, if the priestess were possessed by an evil aside. Moreover, conscience did not openly give its spirit, she may have been able to discover the secret employment of Crossus, without having any knowledge of future events, which are in the hands of God alone. And, assuming the narrative of Herodotus to be true, this appears the most probable way of accounting for her reply. Her other answers to the Lydian monarch have more of the character of predictions, but fail, for a different reason, as evidences of inspiration.

Mr. M. They merely prove the priestess to have nation at large. been gifted with a certain degree of political foresight, and to have been aware that a war at this period be- first mislead the Cummans. tween Lydia and Persia would end in the destruction of one empire or the other.

Constance. But does not the answer about the mule-king imply that Cyrus would be victori-

the issue of the war were different. Answers of this kind are, perhaps, of all others the most common in ancient history. They are, at least, remarkable in showing the extent of information which the Oracles were under the influence of evil spirits?

Constance. But is there not a difficulty, and the missionaries are often snagaged day after day in discussing the grand truths of the Gospalous the affairs of foreign nations; but they were under the influence of evil spirits?

Mr. M. There is no real difficulty, because we

Constance. Still, uncle, there are some less equivothe punishment of the sin of Gyges in the fifth gene- Holy Scripture.

Mr. M. Such instances are comparatively rare; and we cannot sufficiently rely on the accuracy with words of a supposed prophecy, in order to accommotheir enemies who possessed it. date them more exactly to the event. Do you remember, Edward, an instance of this in the Pelopon- Balak to curse the children of Israel. nesian war?

it; but it was doubtful whether the prediction was depended on the blessing or curse which the Oracles that it would be accompanied by a pestilence or by a pronounced upon them. The Moabites appear to famine. When, however, the plague broke out at have entertaind the same feeling towards the prophet Athens, every body agreed that the former was the Balaam. And how did Balak endeavour to secure his

true version. Mr. M. Yes. And Thucydides remarks that Edward. His messengers brought the gifts of dithis arose from their recollection of the words adapt- vination in their hand, and he promised to advance ing itself to the result; and that, if in another war a Balaam to the greatest possible honour. famine had actually occurred, they would have been Mr. M. All this reminds us of the conduct of equally unanimous in favour of that version. So apt Crossus towards the Oracle of Delphi. But was Baare men to believe that great and extraordinary events laam able to comply with the wishes of Balak? have been made the subject of some distinct revelation. Edward. No. He plainly told Balak, when he Thus, in the case of Gyges, the Oracle may have came to him, that he had no power to say anything at merely declared that his sin would be visited on his all, but could only speak such words as God put into descendants; and the events of the reign of Cræsus his mouth; and though he thrice attempted to curse may have caused popular tradition to add the words the children of Israel, the curse was always changed "in the fifth generation," which alone give its peculiar into a blessing. character to the prophecy.

would prove the priestess to have been gifted with a were of no avail against the chosen people of God .knowledge of the future; but there is less authority We are told also that, when he saw it pleased God to for it than for the other answers. Herodotus does bless Israel, he no longer sought for enchantment not tell us when it was delivered, but merely mentions against them as at other times. From all this, it is it incidentally in speaking of its fulfilment, and Xe- clear that the prophet Balaam was, on this occasion nophon omits it altogether in the conversation between divinely inspired. Now, does the Bible afford evi-Cyrus and Crœsus, on the subject of the Oracles, to dence as to whether he was a good or a bad man? which last evening I referred.

Constance. Then, after all, you do not believe that Jude speaks of those who have run greedily after the

they ever were inspired? neither the test of Crossus, nor their supposed predic- wages of unrighteousness. (2 Peter ii. 15.) It was, tions taken by themselves, will prove them to have in fact, covetousness which prompted him in the first been so. But their is another class of answers which instance to obey the summons of the king of Moab. affords a far stronger evidence in their favour, and dis- Yet, notwithstanding this, his predictions are full of poses me to believe that they were at times gifted with that moral teaching which I mentioned as one test of partial inspiration. Do you remember the instances I inspiration. gave you yesterday of the advice to Crossus on the Constance. Was it not Balaam who said, "Let me subject of happiness, and the judgment denounced die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be against Glaucus and the Cumæans?

the rest. contain. They afford evidence not so much of the swer to Glaucuspower as of the goodness of the ancient Oracles. It is remarkable that even Cræsus himself, in the day of adversity, appears to have dwelt more on the simple though doubtless they also contain a yet deeper precept of the Delphic Oracle, "Know thyself," than meaning. on all its supposed predictions.

Edward. Yet might not Solon, or any other philosopher, have told him the same thing?

Mr. M. Yes. But we must recollect that the Oracles professed to be inspired, and moreover, either through a divine or an evil agency, do appear at times to have passed the limits of mere human knowledge. If, therefore, we find that the influence which they thus obtained was enlisted on the side of virtue, and so combined with a goodness incompatible with the It almost seems as though they must have character of evil spirits, we have a strong argument in their favour. Now this is especially the case in the warning which the Oracles gave to the Cumæans and Constance. On their power of predicting the denunciations against sin contained in the Holy Scrip-

> Edward. Do you then mean that the Oracles same way that the inspired prophets had to declare his

Mr. M. Certainly not in the same way. Some scattered rays of inspiration may have fallen on the Pagan Oracles here and there; but we must not compare them with the clear and distinct light of prophecy God; and we cannot believe that she was commissioned Mr. M. True, Constance; but was that answer a by Him to teach, or that, in the highest sense of the word, she was inspired by Him at all: but it may well be supposed that, from time to time, He watched over practically to have been the same thing; for how and controlled her replies, and employed them as a could the priestess describe in Europe what at that very moment was happening in Asia, unless she had Do you remember the defence which the priestess herpractical'y to have been the same thing; for how and controlled her replies, and employed them as a self urged for not having interfered to avert the fate

Constance. She said that it was impossible even formation over any distance of space by purely natural for the god's to change the course of destiny, and that lish Consulate. Sardis had long since been doomed to destruction in

consequence of the crime of Gyges. Mr. M. She did so; and I believe that this consumed, by the passage of the electric fluid over answer was not a mere subterfuge, but involved an many thousands of miles. But, surely, that will not important truth. By the gods, we must understand account for the discovery of the employment of those imaginary deities whom the heathen worshipped; the world. The priestess confesses that all her arts of divination could not gainsay or resist God's moral of the constructed of timber, is to be brought out from England, so scarce is that material here. The Protestant Church. only mention it to prevent your confusing the know- of divination could not gainsay or resist God's moral ledge of a passing event, however distant, with the law; and we may well imagine that, in the same way,

> Constance. You say, at times. Was she then not always equally inspired?

Mr. M. No; for there are instances in which it in the present instance I believe the answer of the is clear from history that she was bribed to deliver priestess to have been obtained by a superhuman certain replies. These, however, were on subjects of state policy. I do not think that on great moral quesheathen world.

Edward. Still I should have imagined their interference was unnecessary. Was not conscience a sufficient guide?

Mr. M. It was, Edward, to those who would attend to its admonitions. But you must remember that many, like Glaucus, would strive to set them warnings to the state, but privately to the several members who composed it. And in political transactions, those who were most anxious to obey these warnings would feel the need of some public authority to which they might appeal. The Oracles supplied this want, by repeating as it were aloud the secret whisperings of conscience. Thus we have seen that it was by having recourse to their authority that Aristodicus deterred his countrymen from the betraval of Warsaw.—In this important station fifteen Israelites todicus deterred his countrymen from the betrayal of Edward. From their ambiguity, they prove no- Pactyas; and we may almost say that what conscience was to the individual, such were the Oracles to the

Edward. Yet in this instance the Oracle did at

Mr. M. It certainly did; but you know it was in order to punish them, because they asked advice in a wrong spirit. In the same way, conscience, or what wrong spirit. In the same way, conscience, or what men persuade themselves is such, will sometimes mislead those who endeavour to make it an excuse for sin. When Aristodicus proved that he at least wished to protect Pactyas, the Oracle afforded him its support. Mr. M. Not necessarily. The reply was so When Aristodicus proved that he at least wished to po cautiously worded, that her credit would be saved if protect Pactyas, the Oracle afforded him its support.

Constance. But is there not a difficulty, uncle, in

possessed about the affairs of foreign nations; but they Mr. M. There is no real difficulty, because we afford no certain evidence of inspiration, because they know that God constantly employs the evil as well as do not pass the limits of mere human foresight and the good as instruments in carrying out the purposes of his providence. It is however a subject, on which we are not left to our own conjectures. Very much cal predictions. Did not the Delphic Oracles foretel light is thrown upon it by more than one passage of

Walter. Does then the Bible tell us anything of

the ancient Oracles? Mr. M. Not expressly; but we gather from it which they are related to rest the argument for inspination upon them. Tradition will often vary the Jewish people. We referred last evening to one of

Edward. You mean Balaam, who was sent for by

Mr. M. I do. It was a general belief among the Edward. There was an old prophecy concerning heathen that the success of their enterprises greatly favour?

Mr. M. It was so; and he himself makes use of Constance. But there was the prophecy a fout the umb son of Crossus.

Mr. M. It was as, and he filling that there is no enchant to Mr. Garling's very pretty country-house. I observed to Mr. Garling's very pretty country-house. It is a handsome strub; ment against Jacob, neither is there any divination but, as is necessarily the case, where one kind of plant is but, as is necessarily the case, where one kind of plant is Mr. M. Certainly that story, if we admit its truth, against Israel," as though he felt that his usual arts Edward. We know that he was a bad man, for St.

error of Balaam for reward. Mr. M. Nay, Constance; I have only said that Mr. M. St. Peter also tells us that he loved the

like his?"

Constance. I do, uncle; but do not quite under- Mr. M. It was, Constance; and as these words stand why you call these answers a different class from immediately follow the prophecy concerning the numbers and blessedness of the descendants of Jacob, they the shopmen of the place. Mr. M. From the great moral truth which they remind us of the conleuding lines of the oracular an-While home and children's children blest,

Shine brightly on the good man's rest. (To be concluded.)

Missionary Intelligence.

THE JEWS.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY. The report read at the annual meeting in London presents us with many encouraging facts, as it regards misionary work amongst the Jews.

The committee have increased the number of missionary stations from 30 to 34; the number of missionaries and agents, including a female missionary, from 80 to 83. Eight new missionaries have been appointed, but five of those who were in the list of the year 1845 are not now n the service of the society.

of the missionary work in general, the committe say

"They have found that the number of Israelites ready to receive the tidings of salvation increases in almost every nation where they have been scattered." We ought therefore to rejoice that new stations are occupied, and the gospel preached to the Jews in places where be-In London ten adults and twelve children were baptized

at the society's chapel during the past year. There have been 480, including children, baptized in the same place in the last 38 years. The chapel was opened by his royal highness the late Duke of Kent, the father of our gracious Queen, on July 16, 1814. The schools of the society are full, and many are waiting for admission. They will accommodate 100 children, 50 boys and 50 girls. "More than 400 young persons of

Jewish extraction have gone into the world at an early age from these schools." In Jerusalem, since Mr. Ewald's return, the missionary work has gone on prosperously. "The Jews literally thronged his house, and he had sometimes to speak to them uninterruptedly for four hours. \* \* \* \* The Jews are greatly alarmed at the progress of Christianity, which is secretly spreading among them, almost from house to use; they therefore use all the means in their power

A correspondent of the Daily News, writing on April 8th from Jerusalem, says:—"On Good Friday an interesting ceremony was performed at the chapel of the Engesting ceremony was performed at the chapet of the English Consulate. The Bishop, assisted by his chaplain and two missionary clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of English were present. The bishop, M. Gobat, a native of Switzerland, is a fine, serious-looking man, and read, with great solemnity and impressiveness, our beautiful liturgy, which lost less than one would have supposed from being readered into Germel.

dered into German.
"The little church, of a pretty gothic design, has got Mount Zion crowned with an English Protestant Church, is an interesting subject for contemplation. The hospital, established by the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and attended by Dr. Macgowan, stands hard by, and is a most serviceable institution. There were 30 Jewish patients in the clean and airy ward, mostly afflicted with ophthalmia. Whether pure benevolence towards the Jews be the actuating motive for founding this institution, or a desire to conciliate them for the ulterior purpose of conversion, the benefits derived from its aviitance are adaptively."

its existence are undeniable.' Great numbers of Jews have gone to Palestine during tions the Oracles were ever allowed to mislead those who consulted them in a right spirit; and it was from this cause that their influence proved a blessing to the

> At AMSTERDAM Mr. Pauli has baptized thirty Israelites since the commencement of his labours in 1844. Fifteen of these were baptized during the past year.
>
> At Strasburg six Israelites were baptized in the past

At FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE three Israelites were baptized during the year. At BERLIN seven Israelites were baptized in the last

KONINGSBERG. -- The Rev. C. Noesgen, the missionary of the society, has baptized two Israelites during the pasyear. In the province of Prussia twenty-six were baptized in the Protestant Church in the same period of time.

Posen.—The attendance of Jewish children in the schools at Posen has been larger than in any former year. There have been as many as 591 children at one time in the schools. The lowest average has been 397. A new school was also opened at a place called Samoczyn. Four

were baptized during the past year. Here there is an institution where bookbinding and printing are carried on for the benefit of poor Jewish inquirers and Christians. In this they may be instructed, so that after embracing Christianity they may be enabled to earn a living.

At Cracow, five Israelites were baptized after instruc-

tion by the missionaries.

Our space has not allowed us to notice the interesting statements given in the Society's Report relative to the movement which is felt amongst the Jews, or the disbaptisms have taken place. In these many an inquiring Israelite is found, and the missionaries are often engaged

But we want more enlarged exertions at he collectors and subscribers, or our work will lack means for its continuance. Enlargement is quite beyond our hope, unless greater means are placed at the disposal of the Committee, and they be thus enabled to send out more labourers into the field. Cannot you, reader, do something more than you have ever yet done?—cannot you secure the help of a friend, persuade some one or more of your friends or companions to care for the spiritual concerns of the Jewish people? "Freely ye have received; freely give."

EAST INDIES.

SELECTIONS FROM NOTES OF A VISIT TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

(From the Church Chronicle.) The editor is indebted to the Lord Bishop of Madras for the opportunity of presenting to the readers of the Colonial Church Chronicle, the following interesting extracts from a Private Journal of a visit to Penang, Singa-

pore, and Malacca, during the past year.

April 29th, 1846.—We are steering direct for Penang, whose mountain, on the top of which I hope to pass two or three cold weeks, is plainly in sight. We shifted last night out of our course. There was much heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and few of us got much sleep. This little world of the Straits is quite a new world to read the property of the straits is quite a new results are the straits is quite a new results are the straits and the straits is quite as the straits as the straits are the straits much sleep. This little world of the Straits is quite a new world to me. May it please God, for his dear Son's sake, to bless my visit to it.

30th.—It was about one o'clock yesterday, when we cast anchor off the Port of Penang. It is a splendid roadstead, with depth of water sufficient for ships of any burthen. The town is built along the edge of the water, and backed by the finely wooded hills, on whose top the elimate is said to be delightfully cool. It is very warm below, but yet not the fierce, glaring, withering heat of Madras and Calcutta. The island is as green as a luxu-riant tropical vegetation, watered by frequent showers,

A drive of three miles on an excellent road brought us extensively cultivated for profit, there is too much of it to please the lover of nature. The glorious scenery of Ceylon is becoming spoilt by its endless plantations of

I was up and out by five o'clock, to enjoy the soft yet fresh morning. The birds, which are numerous here, awoke me at four. There is a bird here that sings something like a nightingale. A singular fate has just overtaken a very fine large species of tree, called here the Ansannah. All have died throughout the island. There are several enormous skeletons of them in Mr. Garling's "compound." I have read, or heard, that a similar blight destroyed nearly all the plane trees in England,

After breakfast, the missionary—I believe a German—who superintends the Chinese school, was kind enough to call upon me; but I was too unwell to have much conversation with him.

By the Chinese school is meant a school, where Chinese boys and girls, who are numerous in Penang, are taught the rudiments of Christianity and of the English

language. It is maintained by private contributions, and there are at present about eighty scholars. Perhaps I misunderstood him; but I thought this gentleman spoke somewhat despondingly of his labours among the adults, whether Chinese or Malays.

The bazaar is placarded with Chinese advertisements of articles for sale, and this singular people seem to be

to Mr. Nugent, the second mate who is confined in his cabin by sore legs, the result of fearful exposure about Toronto, Dec. 11,1

two years since. He was at that time gunner in the Mellish, a small East Indiaman, which was wrecked during a typhoon on the Paracels, described by Horsburg as a collection of very small islands and very dangerous shoals in latitude 12° and 13°, and about twenty leagues from the coast of Cochin-China. The ship was returning from China with a cargo of tea, when the storm overtook her. She was broken in three places by the sh and was, of course, entirely wrecked. The only chance of escape for the unfortunate crew was to make a raft, to which they applied themselves immediately. But the work could only be carried on at ebb-tide; and even then there were about two feet of water on the shoal where they were standing. It was out of the question, there-fore, to attempt to take any rest. They worked, however, as men only work who are working for their lives, and soon constructed a raft of forty feet long by eight broad; and on this there embarked twenty-two The ship having almost immediately been broken up the violence of the waves, all the provision that they been able to store for their perilous voyage, was a few bottles of wine for their drink, and a few pots of preserved ginger for their food. Not a drop of water! There were, nowever, two other articles which the captain had saved for the consolation of himself and his fellow-sufferers.

He was a Christian, not merely in name, but in faith and love and good works; and he had in the breast pocket of his jacket, at the time of the shipwreck, a Bible and a Prayer-Book, and he kept them by him to the last. Thus provided for their hazardous enterprise, the pious captain and twenty one of his companions, being, indeed

the whole crew, with the exception of one boy who was drowned when the ship was wrecked, launched out upon the tempest-tossed and sun-scorched ocean, trusting, let us hope, in God. Most certainly that was the captain's he read to his Every morning and every evening he read to his comrades and to himself out of the Bible, and prayed with his comrades, for them and for himself, out of our Book of Common Prayer; and, as Mr. Nugent told me, "it was very comfortable." Poor fellows! they had no other comfort, but had to endure almost every misery that can befal man. I have already said that they had not a drop of water; not a drop of water, whilst rowing for their lives under a tropical sun for twenty days!—
The consequence which the good captain feared, soon occurred. In spite of his own example of unflinching self-restraint; in spite of his exhortations, not in his own name, but in the name of God, whose minister he had een thus terribly consecrated, eleven of the crew co not be withheld from drinking sea-water; and all who drank went mad and threw themselves into the sea!-The survivors, who had the fortitude not to touch it were preserved almost miraculously; as their daily food all that they had to sustain life daily for twenty was two dessert-spoonfuls of preserved ginger; and their whole daily drink half-a-glass of wine to each man, the captain, who served it out, always helping himself the

But he, and let us hope his companions also, were held PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, up by faith. It was no ordinary church, that church in the wilderness of waters, that little flock, where "never rose any from his place" on the raft for twenty days, except to throw himself a shricking madman into the sea; and it seems a kind of presumption to speculate how they prayed to and spoke of God, under such awful circumstances. But, beyond a doubt, the good captain frequently reminded them of that promised rest, where real Christians will "hunger no more, neither thirst any more where the sun would not light on them, nor any and where there would be no more sea:" and, doubtles he continually pointed out to them and to himself Jesus Christ the Righteous, as Him through whom alone that "better country" could be reached. A blessing, indeed, must that Bible and that Brayer-Book, and the good cap tain, who knew their value have been to the shipwrecked

At last, when near the coast of Cochin-China, and almost ready to perish, they were picked up by a native boat, and taken ashore. Here they remained for six boat, and taken ashore. Here they remained for six months, subsisting upon the precarious and scanty charity of the Cochin-Chinese, in one of whose vessels they at length obtained a passage to Singapore, and from thence found their way to Calcutta, where, shortly after their arrival, the captain, having "fought a good fight, and finished his course, and kept the faith," sank rapidly, and slent in Jeans. slept in Jesus.

The only lasting injury which Mr. Nugent has apparently received from all this fearful suffering, is that he is subject to ulcerated legs, in consequence of the raft having been, generally, two feet under water during their

This is a true tale of the sea, and, which is far more nteresting, it records an unquestionable triumph of our most holy faith. "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d, per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his

S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a (and the public generally), that weeks constantly of hished a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cann N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

FASHIONABLE TAILUKING ESTABLISHMENT No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL. TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. WITH VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortes notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. R. CUTHBERT,

BOOKBINDER. ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants geneknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants gene-

Solicitors, Toronto rally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

By two this afternoon we were again on board the Fire Queen; but it was not until half-past five that we steamed out of the beautiful harbour. If permitted to return to Penang, may I be enabled to be useful to its little Christian flock!

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of their favours.

N.B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both Phain and Ornames at his old Stand, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, AND SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the the premises. Toronto, Dec. 11,1846.

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ATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 10, King Street East, Toronto, ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

R Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

riveted and repaired. \*\* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

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BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front 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 on

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for RPOOFS will be supplied with their copies imme It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's HENRY ROWSELL,

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ds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

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Toronto, Nov., 1846. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS, BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

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THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate. for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same,

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Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " "
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THOMAS CROSSAN. 490-tf Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

NEW COLONIAL CHURCH MAGAZINE.

On the First of July was Published, Colonial Church Chronicle, MONTHLY MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

UNDER this title it is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, averaging forty 8vo. pages, stitched in a nest wrapper, at 6d. per number, or 7d. stamped. 1. Its principal object will be, to furnish authentic accounts of the State and Progress of the Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire and in other Foreign Parts. Under this head it is intended to give—the

1. Monthly summaries of the intelligence received from the Colonial Dioceses, and from the Missions and Foreign Stations of the Church of England; with occasional extracts from Colonial Episcopal Charges and Page 16 of the Church of England; with occasional extracts from Colonial Episcopal Charges and Page 16 of the Church lonial Episcopal Charges and Reports of Missionaries.

2. Notices of Colleges and Schools designed to advance the Colonial and Missionary progress of the Church of England
3. Historical Sketches and Statistical Data concerning

eise and growth of the Church in the Colonies, and other for In addition to the above, the Colonial Church Chronicle will contain accounts of Home Proceedings, connected with the progress of the Missionary operations of the Church, and such other home intelligence as bears upon Colonial and Foreign Church extension or such matters. Church extension, or such matters, especially Ecclesiastical, as may be interesting to the Clergy and Laity abroad.

may be interesting to the Clergy and Laity abroad.

II. It is intended to give short periodical summaries of the proceedings of the Church in America, especially in reference to its extension in that country, and its Missionary labours in other parts of the world. parts of the world. III. Under the head of General Religious Intelligence, a Reord will be found of the most important events affecting state of Christianity both at home and abroad.

IV. Original Papers will be given, and Reviews of Books.

and other publications, falling within the range of the subjects embraced by the Colonial Church Chronicle. V. The pages of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be open to Correspondence on topics connected with its various designs above described.

VI. Advertisements of a suitable description for the Colonial

Church Chronicle will be received. Books intended for Review, and any Communications should be forwarded to the Editor. The publication will be conducted in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England, as set forth in her authorized formula in the conformation of the authorized formularies. Its character and style will be such as to adapt it for general perusal, with the view of diffusing intelligence concerning the Missionary labours of the Church, and of awakening a lively interest in their success among all aleases of projects.

classes of society.

London: Francis & John Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place. J. H. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Deight ton, Cambridge. Persons desirous to become Subscribers, may receive the Stamped Copy for Twelve Months by paying 8s. 9d. Cy., to the Agent for the Diocese of Toronto, Mr. CHAMPION, Church

Society's House, Toronto. August, 1847. AMY HERBERT; A Tale, Edited by the Rev. W. SEV ELL, B.D., Cloth, 4s. 6d. Ditto, extra gilt, 6s. 3d. ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR : GERTRUDE. Cloth, 1 vol., 4s. 6d.

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LAKE ONTARIO. THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourd (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September to 12th September, at 12th September 12th S precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12,

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunday excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office. Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching as cooning and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Corners bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), Eight MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at o'clock.

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

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THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sunda) excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather the computation)

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niugara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. at Eight, A.M.



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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must July 5, 1843. post-paid. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co

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November, 1844.

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