# Church.

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

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#### A CHARGE

Addressed to the Clergy of the Archdoscoury of York, at Visitations of the Clergy and Churchourdens of that Archdoscoury, held at Newmarket on Thursday, Sept. 6th; at Chippanon, Wednesday, Sept. 12th; at Hamilton, Friday, Sept. 14th; at Woodstock, Tuesday, Sept. 18th; at London, Thursday, Sept. 20th, and at Chatham, Theoday, Sept. 25th 1649, by the VEWENDER A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdoscon of York.

REVEREND BRETHREN.

The course of duty affords me the gratification of meeting you on this occasion, although I withheld from myself the satisfaction of addressing at once the whole of the Clergy of this Archdeacoury,feeling it advisable to convene portions of them at such different points as may best consist with their convenience and the general good of the Church.

Since my appointment to this Archdeacoury, in the year 1847, I have made it a business, at such times as other engagements would allow, to visit every parish or mission, and nearly every station where Divine Service is performed, within its limits,—a part of duty which I considered it necessary to discharge, in order that I might judge, by personal impection, of the condition of each, and thus offer more advantageously such suggestions for the effecting of improvements, or the correction of defects, as circumstances might

In the execution of this duty, involving, of necessity, the conaumption of much time, and not a little labour and anxiety,-as, in all the journeys it required, nearly 4000 miles had to be travelled in fulfilling it,—I have been well repaid by the accurate information upon the state of this portion of the Diocese, which I have thus been enabled to acquire. And here I cannot refrain from expressing my warm acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and hospitality which, in the course of these visits, I have experienced both from the Clergy and Laity, and for the frank and fraternal manner in which my official inquiries have been met. After the information thus obtained in detail, you will concur with me in the benefit of throwing into a condensed form the suggestions and counsels which have heen, from time to time, framed upon it,-that we may act as a body upon our several duties, and, by a general consideration of them on the part of both Clergy and Laity, achieve the advantages of united deliberation and united action.

Our contemplations of the secular condition of the Church will embrace two leading subjects of consideration, viz., of Local and of General, or, as they may be termed, Catholic objects.

1. Those which are Local, and which must first engage our consideration, branch out, as will be expected, into several distinct heads:

#### 1. THE BUILDING OF CHURCHES.

Wherever a congregation has been formed, and can be habitually served, it will be most desirable to secure, as early as possible, the erection of a Church. To a large extent, in a new country, we avail ourselves of school-houses for Divine Service: in our necessity we should be thankful for this resource, but it is one which, like the emergency, should be regarded only as temporary, and to be superseded, as soon as possible, by the edifice specially set apart for sacred uses. There is something congenial to the religious mind in this special consecration, and something very abhorrent to it in the ional employment for holy purposes of that which is perhaps habitually allotted to common uses. The tone of reverential feeling is, of necessity, much impaired by the absence of its appropriate symbols; and though the fervour of genuine devotion may be felt in the school-house or private abode, the proprieties of public worship cannot be so easily maintained in a common or unconsecrated

There would be little difficulty, generally, in the way of the accomplishment of this object, where a right religious feeling prevails, and such a feeling is, through God's blessing, a usual result of the stated employment of the means of grace. That correct and carnest tone of religious feeling would almost spontaneously urge to a concentration of the means and energies of a people; and where this is done, there can be little doubt of success. Persons have only, as a community, to exert the skill and industry which they so usually employ, as individuals, in securing to themselves a comimprovement in worldly fortune so generally induces them to supply. Let the same feeling, despened and sanctified, animate Christians in contemplating their obligation to erect and adorn the house of God; let the "children of light," in this instance, exhibit the prudence and seal which characterise the "children of this world." If this were done, we should have fewer complaints of the difficulty, much less of the impossibility, of erecting a becoming edifice of prayer: what one, for individual satisfaction or comfort, is enabled to effect for himself, a whole community, without any extraordinary self-denial or serious self-deprivation, can surely accomplish. In this way, in the prosperous and populous city,—in the rising town or village,—we should diecern the sanctuary of God, standing out, in its proportions and adornments, pre-eminent amongst the mere structures of the world. In like proportion the rural population would manifest their handiwork and their liberality; and even amongst the struggling settlers of the newly cleared township, the building specially set apart for the service of God, though of rade construction, would shew, in its dimensions and in the care of its workmanship, a superiority over at least the best log dwelling in And let us not be frowned away from a right appreciation of

this duty, by the cold philosophic contempt which is sometimes expressed for what some are pleased to term these trappings of devotion—these gorgeous adornments of the simple duty of our Maker's praise. The whole handiwork of the adorable Architect of the universe proves that to His immeasurable and inconceivable Spirit, harmony and order are things comentaneous and delightful. If we look at the embroidery of the flowers, which are His workmanship, or at the texture of the insect's wing, which owns the canning of His hand, we shall be justified in throwing the fulness of our architectural skill into the edifices which are raised to His

All the reasons I have stated will have their weight in effecting repairs where they are needed, and in not suffering dilapidation from time, or injuries from accident, to evince, by our neglect of them, an indifference to the honour and reverence which is due from as to the sanctuary of the Most High.

#### 2. THE PROVIDING OF THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE BECOMING PERFORMANCE OF DIVING SERVICE.

The Apostle's command,-" Let all things be done decently and in order," will be a general direction in this duty: what is applied to holy uses should have its peculiar adaptation to that end. And here I may speak first of Church vestments, or rather of that vestment which is, in a singular degree, the becoming garb of the minister of God in the unctuary. This—the Surplice—should be furnished by the parishioners; and in churches in towns and villages, it would be always desirable that there should be two. A good rule would be, to require also a surplice from the congregations ministered to in out stations, as well as a Bible and Prayer Book of con-

Connected closely with this, is the supply of the appropriate linen coverings for the Lord's Table,—now easily procured of an appropriate pattern, and which, if so procured, would exclude the use of that which is employed for ordinary or secular purposes. The same consideration will apply to the procuring of an appropriate service of Communion Plate and a Font,—the means for a right administration of the two Sacraments of the Church; where a sense of duty in holy things would forbid the employment of vessels adapted to the common uses and conveniences of life. The emblematic washing of water,-the divinely-appointed pledge of the new birth,—should have its peculiar "laver," as doubtless was the case in the Apostles' times; and the bread and wine, which as doubtless was represent Christ's spiritual presence in the feast, should have a sceeptacle different from that used for the eating and drinking of

ordinary life. We should otherwise be rendering the Lord's house a common babitation, and confounding the appropriate emblems and symbols of Divine things with what is adapted to the business or pastimes of the world. Such ought not to be so; Christian reverence would cause us to shrink from the profanation.

The sound of the "Church-going Bell" is one to almost every heart of happy associations; and its music, though rude and simple, affects with a consolatory feeling many who have left their father-land, and who, in a distant clime, look for their best consolution from the services of religion. To warn of the hours of prayer, is one of its simplest uses; but we shall not allow ourselves, at the same time, to overlook the benefit of the monitions it affords on occasions of spiritual gladness or sorrow. It is, in short, an appendage to a church which many ancient and holy feelings would constrain us to supply.

And who, in the house of God, can be insensible to the charm of the strain of praise, mingling, in its appropriate place, with the voice of supplication and intercession? The sound of many voices speaking out the joy and gratitude of a redeemed soul, is revealed as the employment of juntapirits made perfect, and of the Cherubim and Scraphing in beautiful and on earth we feel, in the devout performance of that duty of thankfulness, a foretaste of the coming bliss in the same bright world of peace and love. The sound of many voices expressing their thankful praises to their Maker and Redeemer, is helped, we must all feel, by the Church's most appropriate instrument of music, the Organ. All congregations, it true, are not so circumstanced as to provide that pleasing accompaniment of Divine worship; but I need scarcely press, what is so spontaneously felt, the benefit of supplying it as soon as it can

3. THE ENLARGEMENT OF CHURCHES, WHEN NECESSARY.

When I said that the religious edifice, emphatically termed the House of Prayer, should be such, in external appearance and internal adorning, as to exhibit, if we may say so, a standing memorial of the religious taste and spirit of the people. I am far from meaning to urge an expenditure inconsistent with their wellconsidered means. On the contrary, I should strongly press the avoiding of that serious impediment to the spiritual welfare of a congregation,—the incumbrance of a heavy debt upon their church. This is too often carelessly, and even recklessly, incurred,-not so much always from the actual want of means, as because there has been some deficiency in management, -a hasty forming of plans, without ensuring the combination of energies and resources that might carry them through. Although, then, in a new country-like this, where the population may be expected to increase from other than natural causes, - where, indeed, the ever-flowing tide of emigration is rapidly augmenting the number of our people,—it would not be wise to limit the church accommodation to the present demand, but to provide for the probable wants of some years to come, it would, nevertheless, be better to commence with contracted dimensions and on an inferior scale, rather than embark in expenses which there is but a doubtful, prospect of meeting. It would be prudent, however, in such cases, so to countruct our churches that they should admit of enlargement, without doing violence to the proportions or impairing the symmetry of the whole.

Frequently we find it necessary to enlarge our church accomation in a place where the church itself is so inferior a building that it is hardly worth while to add to it; and at the same time difficulty is experienced in erecting an entirely new church. Here it is quite possible, as experience in many cases testifies, to combine increase of accommodation with the actual commencement of a new church. A new front, or a new chancel, may be added in strict connexion with the plan of a new church on a larger and improved scale; and that addition may be easily made to afford, for the present an additional number of sittings: in time, as means increase and wants become pressing, the enlargement may be ex-tended on the same plan, and at last an entirely new church may be completed.

In this way, many of the noblest ecclesiastical structures of our fatherland have been brought to completion: they were commenced and proceeded with, by small beginnings, in faith; and what one generation left incomplete, another took up and carried on. The work was for posterity not less than for the present genethought, that in this work of piety they were linked in sympathy and action with those coming after them, and that unity was maintained in their common end of glorifying God.

This unfinished church will be regarded, indeed, as a trust committed from the father to the child; and the latter will not feel that he has walked in the steps of his parent, if he lend not a helping hand to build up the sanctuary. Moreover, this very aspect of an unfinished work is a sort of rebuke upon generations as they pass: it is to them a monition of a great enterprise to be completed; and every year of inaction bringing with it its reproof, they will, from this standing memorial of a high duty to be performed, be urged to its accomplishment.

4. CHURCH REVENUE. We come next to the important subject of Church revenue; and here, in referring to what upon this continent is made to form an important source of such revenue, I should be led into a consideration of the difficult and much agitated question of Pews. But, from the acknowledged difficulties which beset this question, and because any view we may take of it must be modified, in a large degree, by local circumstances, I feel it to be desirable. for the present at least, to abstain from any particular notice of the principle involved in that question. I shall content myself, there-

fore, with deliberating upon facts as they exist, in this case.

The possession of a pew in a church implies the possession of The possession of a pew in a church implies the possession of a certain exclusive privilege; and this kind of privilege, if we consult the permanent benefit of a parish or congregation, should be curbed as much as possible. The custom of alienating pews from the corporate tenure of the church, by selling them, should, in my judgment, be avoided as far as practicable. The church should be the owners of them, and hold them merely as a property to lease; in no case for sale. The Church, in this way. retains her legitimate voice in their appropriation, and can exercise a judgment in occasionally changing the occupation of them; a power which it is important she should keep in her hande, because frequently great detriment is experienced from the impossibility of assuming and appropriating pews which the possessors only rarely, and perhaps never, occupy; whereas if they were but lease the Vestry could change the occupants as circumstances might require. And it would be found advantageous to make such changes in all cases where pews are not habitually occupied,-reasonable notice being first given to the parties in possession.

Where people desire the exclusive privilege of pews, or sit-tings, in a church, they should be willing, as in the case of every other luxury, to give a suitable remuneration for it; and on this account, a due consideration should be given to the amount of rent that is imposed. It might be found an equitable rule to value the sittings in a church according to the cost of the edifice; for that, in general, is found to bear a fair proportion to the means of the congregation. In a church worth £1000, ten shillings per annum for each sitting would be a reasonable charge, and certainly it ought not to be lower. Supposing, then, a church of that cost to contain 400 sittings, and that one-third was set apart as free, the residue, if leased even on those moderate terms, would yield a revenue (allowing for occasional losses) of fully £100 per annum.

Another very ancient and legitimate, because Scriptural, ource of Church revenue, is from alms and offerings on the Lord's Day, as appointed in the Book of Common Prayer. This unon-tentations, and as we may hope, sanctified method of bestowing our hounty for purposes of piety and charity, must recommend itself to every Christian heart; and feeling it a duty thus to bestow out of what God has given'us, we shall feel it equally a duty to give liberally. In this way, too, all have the opportunity of contributing. according to their ability, to the Lord's service: the rich and the poor can jointly throw in their offerings; and the left hand knows not what the right hand doeth, in this unobtrusive work of love. A congregation of the size just mentioned,-400 persons, -if animated by a right Christian spirit, might fairly be reckoned upon for £100 per annum from the Offertory collections: it would be little more than a penny a week from each.

Taking, then, these two sources of revenue into computation. the amount, as a general rule, might be made up from thence, which would be required on the part of the people towards the stipend of the clergyman. After making the necessary appropriations to other church purposes, £100 per annum at the least could be spared for this object; and this would be a better method o meeting the obligation than by instituting a subscription-list, with all the labour, vexation, and uncertainty with which that is found too generally to be accompanied. This, I repeat, would be a more antisfactory method of attaining this object; but it cannot always perhaps be secured in that way. An annual subscription, therefore, might be instituted to meet the desiriency; though to supply this, the ancient Church rule of Easter or Christmas offerings, specially made for this purpose, would be found much more satisfactory.

There are cases, however, -those especially of rural congregations, where pew-rents are small, or perhaps do not exist at all,—in which the method just stated of securing the required share of the stipend of the Minister would be found impracticable. Here, then, we must reverse our plan, -make the subscription-list the main dependence,—and supply deficiencies from the pew-renta, (if they exist,) and the Offertory Fund. This plan might be found to work more advantageously in rural congregations, because much could be contributed in produce; a mode of contribution which, with a very little previous arrangement, might be turned to much better account than has heretofore been the case.

I have assumed, my brethren, as you will perceive, the payment of a portion of the Minister's maintenance by the people whom he serves; as an established rule and indispensable obligation; for, while our own Christian feelings will assent to its propriety and justice, circumstances themselves imperatively demand its appli-

I need not enter here into the history of the question, the agitation of which has resulted in the loss of so large a share of the ecclesiastical property bestowed by the hest of Kings upon the Church in this Province: it is enough for us without indulging in vain repinings or useless regrets, to contemplate the irreversible result and to make the most of what is left. What is left, as all must be aware, can meet but a small share of the maintenance of the Church in this Diocese; and if its valued ministrations are to be secured, it must be through the exercise of a right Christian zeal and self-denial on the part of our people generally. In view of this necessity, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—a Society ever to be spoken of and remembered by us with gratitude and affection, -as Trustees, under an Imperial enactment, of that portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund which is commonly called the Surplus Fund, (that is, over and shove what is required to meet the pledge of Government in support of our Ecclesiustical Establishment as it existed in 1831),-have published a regulation that no clergyman shall, in future, receive a stipend from that Fund larger than may be gunranteed annually by the congregation amongst whom he ministers: in other words, the payments on both sides shall be equal, with a limitation, of course, on the part of the Society, which need not apply to the congregations coming under that regulation. From the equitableness of this arrangement, as a general rule, we can hardly allow ourselves to dissent. There will be cases in which a sound discretion, consulting for the good of the Church, would desire some modification of that rule; but the general principle, that the people should bear a direct share in the maintenance of their

minister, we must all concur in as just and beneficial. In contemplating our obligations in this particular, we are called upon to take the highest ground. Supposing that every sere of the Clergy Reserves remained to us, we should not ever then, deem ourselves, as individual Christians, exempt from the duty of contributing directly to the support of religion. God himself has laid down the rule of action for us in his holy word; and that rule we cannot regard otherwise than as eternally binding upon mankind. For purposes of piety and charity, one-tenth of their been no prohibition or contravention of the rule under the Gospel; and the first Christians, as have succeeding Christians, interpreting it as of perpetual obligation, have recognized and acted upon it as a solemn religious duty. It stands in the light of a sucred contract on our part, -a condition and acknowledgement of the gifts which God providence, bestows upon us: and if the debt be not paid,if this fair share of our means and earnings be not given to God's cause, our firm conviction should be that sooner or later, in the righteous workings of his providence, that amount will be taken from us. Either we, or those that come after us, will be made to feel that God has been "robbed in tithes and offerings." (Malachi iii. 8.)

The allotment of land, from the public property of a country, for the maintenance of the ministry, constitutes, therefore, no release to us as individual Christians from this ever-standing obligation; that allotment should be regarded as emphatically the heritage of the poor scattered throughout the land; so that this payment for God's cause must, in some shape or other, come directly from ourelves. It may be, then, in very mercy to His people, that He has illowed a portion of that patrimony to be alienated from them,that there may exist, as it were, a compularry reason for their personally discharging that share of this religious debt, which they might be induced to withhold if a pressing necessity for its pay ment did not appear to exist.

It would exhibit, indeed, a sad picture of spiritual barrenness, if a people were content to see their clergyman paid from resources which they belped not to supply; if they enjoyed every religious privilege and ordinance without sharing in the charge of maintaining them. I fully believe that there can be no spiritual prosperity where this disposition is wanting; for its very element,—the nutri ment of it, as we may say, manifested in a pious mind and willing heart,—Is absent. Nor do I feel that I am going too far in saying that there will be no temporal prosperity to the people who neglect this duty. The Jews were transported to flabylon as captives, that the land, stripped of its inhabitants, might enjoy of necessity that anbhatical repose which the covetousness of the people, - anothe form of idolatry, withheld them from allowing to it. From this, Christians, who are bound to serve God at least as much as Jews may learn a lesson; and, in the solemn assurance that God's threatenings as well as His promises will be fulfilled, they should avoid the peril and the penalty of a similar disobedience.

5. PARSONAGE MOUSEL

I cannot lay too much stress upon the benefit of providing Parsonage Houses in the several parishes, as speedily as possible. A comfortable Parsonage gives to a parish an aspect of settlement and stability; while, in the absence of a dwelling specially provided for the clergyman, we should be led to conclude that his appointment there was not considered a privilege designed to be permanent or successive. Moreover, a residence for the Clergyman, by the saving of rent, is just so much added to his income; or, at least, i removes from the congregation the buttlen of that annual charge. Besides, in many country parishes, and even in small towns and villages, it is often found impossible to procure any thing like a comfortable dwelling; nor is the Incumbent sure of being able permanently to retain the house he may hold on lease. There is always, too, on the part of landlords, in rural districts especially where the aplication for residences is unfrequent, a great repugnance to keep leased houses in repair; while naither the elergyman nor his people feel any encouragement to assume that expense themselves

In consequence of these difficulties, the clergyman, on entering parish, is frequently induced to provide a house for himself, either by purchasing or building a suitable residence; with the laudable feeling, that it will be so much real property for his family afterwards. Although this is a natural and often a necessary step, experience proves, in many cases, that it is not a prudent one. For clergymen can spare so much from their means as such an acquisition of property requires; and if a debt be incurred in obtaining it, it is seldom that, with a slender stipend, its pressure can be got rid of. The annual amount of the interest of its cost is, at all oventage virtually subtracted from his income.

Where a clergyman has under such circumstances, built or Where a clergyman nas, more more nurchased a house for himself, it would be desirable, in my judgment, - if he has no objection himself to the arrangement, the parish should become the purchasers of it; and this transfer might generally be effected on terms mutually accommodating.-The passession of such a property by a clergyman, notwithsta ing the prospective advantages connected with it, would generally be found an incumbrance in case of his desire to remove to another parish. Nor need the laudable wish he entertains of securities, ld his family a residence after his removal from his labours by death, prove an obstacle to the arrangement which I recommend; because, in many instances, a residence elsewhere, on private grounds of convenience, would be desired by them; and, if not, a smaller dwelling would, under the change of circumstances, generally be

#### 6. CHURCH-YARDS

The reverence which is so universally felt for the consecrated recepturele of the dead, will maturally prompt a becoming care of the church-yard,—especially its protection, by a sufficient fence or walk from unseemly depredations. In towns of any considerable size. it would be wise to provide in time a cemetery at a convenient distauce beyond its limits.

I would press here the recommendation to have burying-grounds regularly laid out in lots of convenient size, that the several families of parishioners might have their own allotments; and as mone can he more interested than themselves in keeping the church-yard fences, &c., in repair, the simplest means of securing this would be at the first assignment of a lot therein, to require a small payment (such as the Vestry might agree upon), and a small annual or occasional assemment bosides, as circumstances might call for its

7. INSURANCE OF CHURCHER AND PARSONAGES. The precaution here recommended is now an generally adopted. that little need he said upon this head. The greatest vigilance and care cannot always protect as against accidents by fire; and when these occur in the case of our churches or parsonages, we should feel much self-condemnation if we had neglected the usual moulds,—which now in so many shaped are afforded,—of being course. MET TARREST REF. 1945 THE LIFE

II. I come now to the second proposed head of consideration,
General or Catholic objects, as distinguished from such as are

General or Catholic objects, as distinguished from such as are merely local.

Here, my Brothren, I must be permitted to call intention to the duty of a vigorous and systematic maintenance of the Church Soriety, established a few years ago under applices so favourable; in our Diocess. And I do so here, on account of that president and kindly feature is its character, the Catholic split Which intentions and its working, the inherent power if there of promoting unity amongst the members of our fully communish, of linking Churchmen tagriller, inverse distant and lepitated, but that sympathy and in those offices of charity which heat stick the brotherhood of the whole.

We must all feel that our Christian paperity is not to be limited to the spot is which we live, or liquided by the shade is, which saw property may be; but that it must extend to flowe the Wife whose we cannot hold direct intercourse or personal communists. When any mputhy between the members of the Charity view that it is a sympathy between the members of the Charity view that it is a sympathy between the members of the Charity view that it is which there is a circulation as it were, of Chairtien chaffer all grant that the current of Gaenel lave has free course through the whole body of the bousehold of faith,—that by this literahings of girdly offices and feelings, we are practically as well as relatively on

that the current of Gaspel into has few coping through the brief of the bousehold of faith,—that by this lifterchings of the poor, whether is "spiritually a well as relatively disconfices and feelings, we are practically as well as relatively disconfices and feelings, we are practically as well as relatively disconfices and feelings, we are practically as well as relatively discovery placed, have a claimageau their bitters privated directory discovery placed, have a claimageau their bitters privated directory discovery cour support of an institution which is the Cathade's flow that the design is altered. The needs of claimage is the township just eleared, folich to be being these flowed directory for the township just eleared, folich to be been a support to him the ininistration of reflected which there is the cumstanced as to have enough and to appeal, and there is a support to him the ininistration of reflected which there is no annoved the appeal. There for over and help the support of the production annoved the appeal, and that inch help the support of the product o Society, closely is perious with their suggestions and the first of the Six of the board that the inceptional Mistalli will use suggestions and a product of their will not only in the suggestion of the product of their will not only incertify a seal of the product of their such that we are distanced designed and a seal on such sits of 300 contracts and to produce the distanced designed in the such increased and interest terms, and at the empirestic of such inspected in such that it would be capable of producing at house to a make the product of the first that it would be capable of producing at house to that ty using a little frighted to anders, air simple only if distance their products of the such that might be exchanged for a form in the investigate products. The such a course of action, we are subserving the great and a such a course of action, we are subserving the great And applied to effect as operation. By such a course of action, we are enterrying the green and manual principle of union and communion, interwance in the vary fitting of the Church Scriety; conjecting, as it was, grant together; and causing our children and children a phildren to template, with a grateful picty and Christian carelages, the monuments of faith and love bequeathed to them by their fifting.

III. I come, hally, to what in an Address like the point should naturally be expected to revert to, and which the of not a few of our luy brethren on the present obcasion it more proper to notice : 1 mean-

THE DUTIES OF CHURCHWARDER But upon this I feel myself called upon to be arial. The enumeration of the duties and powers of Churchusanian, in distill, would almost of itself, occupy the limits of an ordinary Gharge; and it may be advisable, at some future period,—if such, in the

\* This quotation has been added since the delivery of the Charge. South the state of the state of

important class of Church officers.

stewards, all of us, of the munifold grace of His gifts, both temporal and spiritual; and here the mity, as well as the clergy, have their share of the responsibility: the one, as well as the other, must use the talents entemporal good of their brethren. There are, all must perceive, many portions of duty connected with the due administration of the Word and ordinances.-in the decent and driderly employment of what marks our fellawship as well as common worship, in which the elergy must have the co-operation of labeld: and this can only be ensured by special appointments to special and classified

There is, too, a leading feature in the very constitution of the visible Church, which shews the appropriateness and importance of The Church is compared of the whole body of believers,-of all the baptized, of all who name the name of Christ. The clergy, one class of this great body, have a special office assigned to them; by a dis tinet and regularly transmitted commission. they are entrusted with executive duties of a spiritual character, the efficacy of which, amongst other causes, must be considered to depend upon the validity of the commission by which they are exercised. Closely connected with the clergy in privilege, hope, and responsibility, are the rest of the great body of believers; these, too, with their apprinte work in the Church of God,-with an obligation, differing only in kind, to serve and glorify their Maker and Redeemer. If the leading privilege of the Church of Christ be the bringing us into communion and fellowship with Him through his appointed ordinances; if the channel of the communication of the gifts purchased for us, be the Church and her Divine appointments; if our spiritual growth, not to speak alone of our spiritual existence, be dependent upon our union with Christ through this agency and means; then we shall feel how much alike we are in our responsibilities, as well as in our privileges and hopes. And if the members of the Church at lurge, -the luity, as they may be distinctively termed, -have thus their obligation to serve the Lord in their place in his homehold; and if to do so effectually, with that order and fitness which his own appointments require, organization and arrangement is necessary: we shall see and feel how completely the estublishment of Churchwardens meets that requirement,-how happily it effects the due councilon between ministers and people in the common duty of honouring and serving God. We cannot, therefore, resist the con-viction that the delegation of this office, in turn, to competent individuals amongst the luity, will be felt as an honour and a distinction, rather than a burden; we shall believe that it will be welcomed as a means for the employment of a great trust committed to every member of the Church of Gul, rather rence with the common engagements of the our designs and enterprises of picty and chathan be regarded as a troublesome interfe-

them, as a benefit to the Church at large preserve a rotation in their appointment, and se a general rule, at least, limit their tenure of office to two years. This would be graduioners, that deeper interest in ecclesiastical affairs, which the exercise of a public and special office connected with them must b

suppreed to beget. But, in contemplating the benefit and the dutice of Churchwardens, we shall more clearly understand them if we look back to the various points connected with the temperal circumstances of the Church which we have just been reviewing. The crection of stances of the Church which we a church,-its enlargement or adorning,the providing it with what is seemly and necommery for public worship,—the maintenance of the minister, and the carrying out those Catholic objects which we are every one of us hound to advance,—these it would be impossible in any parish to effect, without the cooperation and action of the luity; and this operation, we can understand, could not be efficiently brought to bear, unless through one or more individuals specially delegated to act on their behalf. The body of believern in their direct connexion with and duty to the visible Church, must have their representatives or delegates; and these are satisfactorily realized in the persons of Churchwardens. If they will work heartily in this cause, and labour with a true Christian zeal. to carry out these ends and purposes, we may with God's blessing look for the most prosnerous results; but without that carnest cooperation, in all the temporal circumstances of the Church,—and spiritual advancement is much connected with them, -our progress will be proportionately slow. Yet, in the present day of keen speculation and untiring energy, we shall not, my brethren, let the world have all the advantage: we shall apply some share of its wisdom and toil to the pervest of souls and the kingdom of grace: we shall appropriate some purtion of those talents which the world, in its peculiar vocations, so much applauds, to the realization of blessings which are heavenly and unchang-The "mammon of unrighteousness" and energy of our talents as stewards; but our powers and our fidelity will be shown as a at least, in the diffusion of the truth and the aprend of holiness of life. If the capricious breath of human praise can impet us to higher efforts in the mere cause of the world, how much more should we be influ-

But the great success rests, under God, in an adherence to principle. While we work, we may work erroneously; and the super suddenly fall and be destroyed. We must

enced by the anticipation of this welcome,

good Providence of God should be permit. Church of Chist, and courageous in mained,-to enter with some minuteness into that taining them; for to a neglect of this is owsubject. At present, I can advert but cur-Ling, we must feel, much of the perilous wansorily to a few points connected with that derings of the times, and the overcurning of many high spiritual enterprises. The tem-And, first, I would say that theirs is a duty per of the day is calculated to bring every from which no competent or influential lay-thing under the philosophising and specula-man should allow himself to shrink. We are tive disputations of mere human reason and predilection. Even religion has come to be God, comprehending the boundlessness of breated as a speculation - bent and moulded, by men's perverse passions, to subserve personal or party interests. Adherence to the Church of Christ, from the deprayed system of belief and action so much cherished, betrusted to them for the spiritual as well as comes in too many cases a question of expediency. The time, the occasion, the company,—popularity, interest,—can shift it is

The Churchman here has doubtless his trials and temptations. The strength and consolidation and long endurance of many of the false systems that have been set up, —an erroneous creed with many followers, - an unacriptural Church polity, with numerous adherents, are formidable things even for the consistent believer's discreet dealing. Yet no show of vigour, and power, and influence, can change the character of right and wrong; and the conscientions member of the Church of the living God must look off from the green and flourishing erections of man's device and ther," which is the Church of the Lord's own construction; and he must adhere to this as Spresence of the Lord.

That we have no right to trifle with the ginnee to the Church of our fathers; but we can further commend an adherence to this practical duty. Where there is a loose foundation, there will be a tottering superstructure; where there is no root of conviction, there will be no settlement or consistency in the Christian life; where, in such high concernments, there is a wavering and capriciona temper, there will be the absence of vital and abiding picty. A religion like this cannot stand the test either of the sunshine or the storm. When the light of prosperity blazes out, the feeble plant is scorched and withered; while the superscription of "the world and the flesh" is stamped, in characters which all may read upon the brow of this their devotee. And in the day of darkness and adversity, there is sullenness and fretfulness, - a discontent with and arraigning of the Divine Providence,-and too natural a sliding, at last, into scepticism and infidelity.

But in building upon, and in working by, the principles in which as Churchmen we are trained, I use no extravagant language in mying, we build upon a rock. Guided by Divine revelation, and not by man's inventions, we are out of the reach of the fluctuations of human pride and passion. We may have our dark days, our seasons of trial, mercifully interposed amidst brighter prospecta; but we labour in confidence—we toil on in security. Resting on a sound foundation, and directing our efforts by a right standard, we can heartily bid one another "God speed;" in the contemplation of all rity, we can my in faith and hope - "This work goeth fast on and prospereth in our Hero too, perhaps, we should, as a duty to hands." (Fara v. 8.)

SUNDAY	CHURCH SERVICES IN THI	E C	1.0	Υ.	=
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ween the training and the Charth of the field Trinity. The congress is of M. James's Church meet at the Church of the Italy Trinits I la this Church the seate are all free and unappre

# THE CHURCH. TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

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When we see those stricken in years, to whom life inquestioning humility to the decree of our fleagiving rolemn and distinct warnings of their approach shall not be suffered to engross all the skill to the boundary line, between this world and the unknown land. And so also when we see the young gradually fading away, their bright eyes becoming dull and lustreless, the rosy tint of health changing into a and the aprend of holiness of life. If the sixtly pallour, until death finally bears them away, as and the aprend of holiness of life. If the sixtly pallour, until death finally bears them away, as world's commendations can affect us, and the an untimely frost nips the young buds of early spring; world's commendations can affect us, and the even then, though our warmest sympathics are with the afflicted parents, from whom is taken, as it were the light of their eyes, yet we cannot mourn for the tion of the youthful dead. They have fallen asleep be-fore their baptismal robes have had time to be stained and, above all, by the consequences of its by the pollutions of this weary world,—they have carriedly praying that the kingdom of Christ might loss—"Well done, secret of good and faithful gained the crown without exposure to the tools of the flourish among them. Some after the departure of servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!" way,—the ceaseless conflicts with the hosts of the Mr. Grasett, his mind began to wander, from the Prince of darkness. In the words of one of the most seffect of the modicines prescribed to sustain sinking illustrious and elequent prelates who has adorned our nature. When the class struck six, in the evening, branch of the Chutch, -the "golden-mouthed Jeremy we may work erroneously; and the super Taylor," -- they are "unatched from the dangers of angless decling upon his Evening Service, which was structure upon which pains and skill have evil choice and carried to their little cells of felicity, held at half-part six. A little after, he fixed his eyes been lavished, may, from want of foundation, where they can weep no more". But when we behold e upon the youthful wife, who stood weeping by his

ith before the inpaterious inscrutability of his decrees sowing that the ways are not as our ways, and that

friend and brother in the miniatry, the Rev. W. II ar briefly announced in our last number, with a pro-

T. H. Ripley, Rector of Tockenham, and Vicar of by the loss of one so much loved. Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, and at an early age may. The foneral took place on Wednesday afternoon, sent to Rugby, at that time flourishing, under the land was the largest and most respectable we have ever From thence he proceeded to the University of Oxtaken his degree he travelled upon the Continent for Learth," to use the quaint language of Fuller, and exeral months, and shortly after his return home he net out for Connels, full of the comunitie ideas, so pre-Fof his valuable life. valent in England of the charms of a life in the bush valent in England of the charms of a life in the 5000; many or the energy man are constructed by Fing to the lover of purely secular learning. As the His object in country was to settle on Florice and Attorney-General,—the Church Society Guoble Chancellor observed, the attainments of the atrongly, to go and reside with a respectable farmer for avenerable Diocesan,—the President of King's College name months, before he purchased a farm for himself, was there,—the Professor of Divinity,—the Masters in order that he might gain practical experience of the of U.C. College, and all the pupils. Six of his in order that he might gain practical experience of the toils and privations of a life so different to what he had been accostomed. In accordance with this advice he proceeded to Ancaster, where he remained until cunning to the "building fitly framed toge- Sir Charles Bagot, who was intimate with his family, officed him the appointment of Principal of Upper Canada College. That modesty of character which the only sure depository of the promises and Inseked our trother, and which woully accompanies Ktrue merit, now shone out resplendently. He declined the tempting offer-deeming it unseemly, that he, a truth, or deal presumptuously with any of stranger, should be placed over the heads of those who the Divine revelations, is a consideration had been long in office, and therefore accepted instead which alone should keep us close in our allo-Sthe inferior appointment of Second Classical Master. Shortly after entering upon the duties of his new posi-Trion, he determined to enter the ministry, and after high principle on grounds connected with going through a severe course of reading, he was ad-29th October, 1843. Just at this period, through the Providence of the

Almighty, a few warmhearted, earnest-minded some of the Church had succeeded after a hard struckle in creeting a temple to the Lord, in that poor and neglected part of Toronto, called the Park. The Church was now built but there was no endowment for a ninister, and a heavy debt still remained unpaid.— Such was the gloomy appearance of things when Mr. Ripley came forward—he had sufficient for his support nd he was willing to take the Incumbency without fro or reward. And God's blessing richly repaid his abours—the parish which had been, as it were, a tangled wilderness,-choked with briets and weeds, is now brough his indefetigable exertions, a pleasant garden. bounding in flowers, -- flowers, which in God's good ime will be transplanted to the glories of Paradise. Fired by his noble self-denial and carnestuess of spirit, or he not only gave his time, but also in addition regularly paid a tithe of his income for the advancement fthe Church, and for various charitable purposes, the congregation endeavoured to emulate them. One of the parishioners, Eusch Turner, Esq., built at his sole expense a school-house in connection with the church. n the same style of architecture, of the most solid naterials, and capable of accommodating 200 children A orleaded measument of Christian liberality. Other nembers subscribed most liberally to pay off the debt, which with that's blessing will soon be entirely liqui-To his Sunday School, Mr. Ripley attached remarked when speaking of the sourious liberalism which characterizes so many professing Churchmen, causing them to sacrifice the interests of their holy religion at the bidding of a miserable expediency, "This could not have been had they been instructed. in the principles of their faith when young - my hope is in the riving generation."

On the resignation of Mr. Kent, in 1844, Mr. Riper accented the office of honorary Secretary to the

and as an instructor of youth. In the July of 1848 our belo a lady well qualified by her many amiable qualities and cheerful piety of disposition, to be a help meet to re so worthy, and on this occasion he paid a visit to in friends in England. Great was the happiness, -- I react-felt the satisfaction of his aged father, when he nd poured the water on his unconscious brow, and ng reased upon it the sacred symbol of the cross. On \f return from England at the commencement of winer, he again recumed his laborious duties, but many hat his energy of mind was not equalled by his hadily trength, -that "the aword was too sharp for the But his answer to their remonstrances was always in the words of an ancient divine of the I Church "it is better to wear out, than to rust out." that were attacked. He recovered, however, but was abours, and to withdraw him from them altogether evil to come." is medical advisers recommended him to proceed to the masside. Accordingly he proceeded to long Branch, where he remained several weeks, and whence e returned much invigorated, and apparently restored his usual good health. Shon, however, he had veral successive attacks of diarrhes, at short interle, each attack leaving him still weaker than the

atiment that he would soon die rested upon his sind, causing him to abstract himself more and more rom the trimult and noise of the external world, and lraw closer to the cross of Christ. About a fortnight sefore his death, he happened to meet his highly ith him, he spoke for nearly an hour in a most oleum and impressive strain of fervid eloquence on he vanity of all things earthly—the emptiness and sufficiency of worldly pleasures, and his conviction hat true joys were alone to be found in reposing at he feet of the blessed Saviour of mankind.

The attack of dysentery, which proved fatal, coninued about ten days, but was not regarded with etious apprehension until the Saturday night previous to his death. The disease then set in with fremendo iolence, and his medical attendants announced to hi Sunday morning the Rector administered to him the Holy Communion. He was then perfectly composed and in a most hopeful and happy frame of mind—declaring that Christ was all his hope—that in His merit done he trusted for salvation. He spoke of his beloved wife, and of the great happiness he had enjayed in her well ty: -his congregation also occupied much of his thoughts, and he frequently commended Tthem to the care of the Shepherd and History of souls those can off sulfide by who are in the prime of lite and thosts who is though come lover his first as s, -1

is even to Heaven, in the attitude of praver, and it on audible some said - Let Jesus, into The hand commit my spirit. I have long strives to serve her, but have many sins to acknowledge-man hort-comings to bewail. My faith and trust is in Thy merita alone. I annoneral to Thy protection my ear wife, bearealing Thee to comfort and support er in this evil world; let The protecting grace ever shield her. O Lard, grant me the least place in Thy tingdom." After intering this fervent prayer, he igain became delirious, and continued so until the ext merning, when exhausted nature finally gave ony, and he breathed his last.

It was a bleak, gloomy morning, -- according. andld seem, with the warrow and grief of heart caused

rnt to taggy, at that the transferred and the first that the transferred to the highly gifted Ductor Arnold.——seen in Toronto. So general a feeling of public sym-rom thence he proceeded to the University of Ox-pathy we have not witnessed since the death of the and, where he graduated in 1837. After he hal lamented Dr. Grasett, "a grain of the salt of the The Lord Hishop was present \_ Epuraties, the Colonist and Patriol. many of the clergy from the country, -the Chief I was specially invited to attend, at the request of our parishioners acted as pull-bearers. As the sorrowful, procession slowly wended down King-street, we obevery thing was done that could evince sorrow for the loss of the deceased, and sympathy with the surviving relatives in their bereavement.

The corpse was met at the door of Trinity Church by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, and the appropriate senmusic, seemingly of unearthly sweetness, floated round, it was mingled with heavy sobe, and tears

But a few brief months since, we stood within one sacred walls, but on how different an occasion! then, our venerable Prelate stood at the altar, and renounced the marriage blessing over him whose funeral he now attended as a mourner: then the mariage anthems were sung, but now a functal dirge; then the many-coloured light streamed down from the chancel window on as dense a crowd, assembled, not n grief, but to do honour to the marriage of their eloved nastor.

O truly there is a great lesson to us, dwellers in a world so abundant in casualties, in the order of our Church Services—those for the Visitation of the Sick? and the Burial of the Dead following that for the olemnization of Matrimony.

After the lesson was read, another dirge was played, and the funeral proceeded to the family vault of C. C. Small, Esq., the father in-law of the deceased.

On Sunday hat, the Services at Trinity Church were conducted, in the morning, by the Rev. II. Scadding, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Beaven,intimate friends of our departed brother, and on each occasion a most profitable and affecting sermon was preached to a crowded congregation of mourners: in the morning from Heb. chap. xiii. v. 7, and in the evening from Lat Cor. chap. xv. v. 10. To this we may add, that at a meeting of the Council of King's. <del>creavenient which she has lately austained; and that</del> the Council desire hereby to record their sense of the faithfully rendered by the late Mr. Ripley, during the period of his connexion with Upper Canada College." A most gratifying letter of condolence was also sent to Mrs. R. by the Masters of the institution he so long adorned.

Society has lost a Secretary, in whom ardent soal was h oppily mingled with prudence; in him Upper Canada College has lost a most efficient Master-one who Dincesan Church Society, in addition to his other glossessed in no slight degree the singular gifts of his merous duties, carrying into its labours the same un-former instructor, the justly-celebrated Dr. Arnold; rearying energy which distinguished him as a pastor in him, his affectionate flock have lost a true friend. their hearts.

Nor can we conclude this last tribute of respect to our friend, without tendering to his bereaved wife and sorrowing relatives our heartfelt sympathies in this beheld his first-born ministering at the alter in his own here sore trial. Bitter indeed to them must be the Church, - the church, where, in his tender infancy he bloss of one whose life was a perpetual sermon, cloquently instructive in all duties to God and man.

But our loss is his infinite gain. We must not erow, as men without hope, for them that sleep in Christ. Thanks be to our heavenly Father, there is his friends who had appartunities of closely obsert a world beyond death's chill stream, where we may ing him believed that they were too much for him, -- Fjoin our departed brother. There stands the city whose foundations are of previous stones; there is the crystal atream -the tree of life-the white-robed Ithrong; there is no night there, nor the light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light.

Well may we take to our hearts, when we conte Last summer when the prevailing epidemic first ap- plate the dark clouds gradually enshrouding all peared in Toronto, Mr. Ripley was amongst the first earthly things—the world itself, surging like the waves of a storm-tossed ocean-the words of inspiraleft on weak that he was compelled to diminish his ation, that "the righteous is taken away from the

#### THE ANNEXATION MANIA. With heartfult anti-faction we state, that the trea-

ionable cry for annexation, has met with no response n Western Canada. Amongst all her journals, diverified as they are in political sentiment and bias, not one has been found to advocate the severance of the kindly chain which connects our colony with the parent state. If the press is a credible index of the peonle's wishes and feelings, the most sanguine annexaionest must be constrained to admit, that in this quarter at least, of the province, the cause is a hope-

During the past, week the Independent, an organ of he philo-republican faction, has made its appearance Toronto. It is a most respectable paper, so far a getting up is concerned, and displays such a fair aount of ability, that we regret we cannot tender our nishes for its success. A temporary circulation it nay secure amongst the restless ones who are ever 'given to change," and a few, perchance, of sounder ginciples, who may be benildered by the pressure of the times; -but we suspect its prejectors will learn ere long to their cost, that their doctrines find no fuyour with the thinking and influential members of the community. Indeed the Independent sounds a desconding note at the very opening of the campaign. The tone of the press in Western Canada (remarks the editor) on the question of annexation, as elicited by the Montreal Address, will probably disappoint the expectations of the friends of the movement, in the

We tracet that we cannot make room for an address. has been issued by their Grand Master, G. Benjamin, Enq. It haply any members of that loyal fraternity have been wavering on the subject of annexation, we are sure that the eloquent appeal of their president, through good report and had report.

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strive to be clear in our conceptions of the metalors - scalously occupied in doing their Master's withiness of deliting disappeared, and was succeeded to the metalors over any pour of abstract.

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Peace, an increase of 3 add, amounting to 55 (88) bush. The sucresse on the customs is rather more than 36 and enth per cent. The increase of Canal Toils is more than

#### UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

In another portion of our paper will be found reorts of the proceedings at the Convocation of King's folloge, and the dinner given to His Excellency the Chancellus, for which we are indebted to our content-

The Convocation presented many features, gratifymembers of the institution would have insured them high standing in honours, either in Oxford or Cambridge." But the pious Churchman must have been pained to mark the anxious jealousy with which the most distant allusion to Christianity was guarded served that many of the shops were closed; in fact, wagainst by the more prominent speakers. Eloquently did Lord Elgin eulogise the literary treasures of Greece and Rome; but the sectorian malaria which pervaded the scene prevented him from dwelling upon that knowledge which is "eternal life," and, divorced from which, all other learning is worse than inces read. After entering the sacred building, a suscious. With this sad exception—for the sin of thrillingly solemn dirge was played on the organ by which he was not chargeable—Ilis Excellency ap- of the Company was reduced to the extent of peared to great advantage, and worthily sustained the reputation which he has earned, of profound and elegant scholarship.

round, it was imagined with heavy \$ 104, and tears. At the dinner, by some unaccountable overlook, rickled from eyes that had been long unused to weep. At the dinner, by some unaccountable overlook, that a few brief months since, we stood within the name of the Lord Bishop of Toronto had not been included in the list of toasts. This emission was as far an possible supplied by his Worship the Mayor, who, in returning thanks for the toust of the City Corporation, took occasion to characterise, in terms at once eloquent and truthful, the services rendered by the Right Reverend Prelate to that University thich apparently had forgotten his very existence. Most grateful must the worthy President have been o his Worship, for thus affording him an opportunity discharging a duty, the neglect of which would have cast a stigma upon the proceedings of the evening.

> Chief Justice Robinson spake with the graceful soldness of the Churchman and the Christian gentlecan, in denouncing the new Act which ejected religion, as a leprous thing, from the halls of the University. The ears of not a few of his expediency-worshipping auditors must have tingled under the concluding words of this excellent man, which echoed through the hall like a warning Ichabod-"How cas WE EXPECT THE BLESSING OF GOD UPON IT [the University] when every track of HIS worship IS DETERMINEDLY CAST OFF ! 1

ing gales of wind are likely to produce accidents on be rendering some service by calling public attention able lives are continually being risked,—as may be

The same subject, we observe, is attracting attention in the mother country. The dreadful catastrophes which occur almost every season, in the loss of inmetimes large fleets of hoats belonging to the adventurous fishermen of the northern and western coasts of Scotland, by which whole families are frequently made desolate, has led to the proposal of employing small dreked vessels, with a sufficient number of boats attached to them, to diminish the perilous probability of the open vessels now in use, being awamped during the tremendous gales which occur every season upon those shores. And yet what splendidly safe and inference that coast attached to them. And yet what splendidly safe and inference that coast manufactured in linear coaled hardly coasts. and monitor—a counsellor ever ready to guide them to those shores. And yet what splendidly safe and join their perplexities—a comforter, who, in the dark powerful vessels the Scottish fishing-boats are, comanadian lakes! (though these last are scarcely to be mounced less liable to the dangerous gales and " near" than the coasts which we have menhonts," no open craft that swims the ocean are so well subspect to contend against all vicissitudes of weather as the yawl-shaped herring-boats of the north of Scotland. To see the way in which they behave in heavy seather, one might almost think it impossible for sea to swamp, or wind to capsize them. They are known hold their own under their close reefed lugs, when to hold their own under their close received rugs, where large vessels are compelled to "bear up." The Wick of the councils of God from his flock—not to significant Thurse boats, in particular, which are excessively sharp at the stern, and have their foremast stepped almost in the head of them, are known to possess their almost in the head of them, are known to possess their step of the misistry, and adverted to many means to the later first visitation of cholers, and received to the later first visitation of cholers, and received to the later first visitation of cholers. quality of "carrying on," through a terrific tempest to in almost incredible extent. Yet even here it has been proposed to substitute a safer class of vessels.-How is it, on the other hand, in these parts of Canada? Here, in nine case out of ten, a man is his own boatouilder, and he makes his craft flat-bottomed, wallsided, skiff shaped, galley-shaped or Mackinaw fashion, a kind of combination of all four species of architecture,) with little or no regard-at least none that is based upon scientific principles-to the stability and power of endurance of the fragile vessel to which be has to commit his life in all weathers. In larger craft, where great power of carrying can-

rase is required, it is well known that such power can only be obtained in two ways, (if we except the very clever mode of doubling their vessels employed by iome of the Islanders of the Pacific,) viz., by great breadth of beam or great draught of water, -the latter build being always liable to the objection of taking the ground sooner than its rival, and consequent earlies ianger of shipwreck. We meddle not, however, with the questio regula between "wedge-bottoms" and 'kettle-bottoms," as a disquisition on these would be relevant to what we have in hand at present, though we may remark in passing that, to such an extent has prejudice in favour of the former school been carried. re remember seeing, a few years ago, in the harbour of Douglass, in the Isle of Man, an iron yacht of scarce thirty tone, which must have drawn from eight to ten feet water. This, however, does not of course apply to open bosts. In decked vessels, the all-important wint of security will be best attained (amongst other modes) by water-tight "bulk-heads," and by, as some have proposed, a series of air-tight copper cylinders carried along the beams, which might be easily calculated to sustain a certain weight, in the event of t ship's being water-logged. Many vessels have been! known to have been saved by the former device. The latter is after a somewhat different fashion, (viz., that "safety-lockers,") no less applicable to small craft. It is by no means necessary to have a deck to ensure to the Orangemen of Bertish North America, which security in ressels too diminutive to admit of or require

one, a sufficient number of safety-lockers under the thwarts, and in the stern-sheets, would be amply sufficient protection against swamping, whilst sufficient breadth of beam and height of gunwale, would afford will have the effect of preserving them true to the al- great additional security against either filling or uplegience which they have solemnly sworn to maintain setting. As it is, many of the beats in use about the by and peniasult of Toronto are so low in the gun-To the Picton time me are in lehted for the foll-anale as to be very indifferently protected against a listing string of teiling facts. They strikingly illust short breaking sea. It is well known that life-boats are now constructed in England, incapable of sinking, and almost of upsetting, and that their "lines" are As no to the such that, should they turn over in a sudden gust, or

again immediately. Some of these, more sail just as well full of water as when bailed or pumped out, and in fact they are purposely allowed to fill when g ing out to assist wrecks, &c., in order to present less surface to the wind, -the crew being secured by many

Now we cannot imagine why every boat should not be in construction so far a life-boat as to be incap of sinking, the accident of her being awarmed thus rendered a comparatively trivial one. Surely the little additional expense in the construction would be amply repaid by the immense additional accurity.

We have thrown together these desultory rus on a subject of vital importance to the lake-faring portion of the community, more with a view of call public attention to the subject, then of pronou mything upon it with nautical precision oursels As we like, however, whenever we can to wind up with some particularly useful suggestion, we should one tainly be inclined to say, that any gentlemen .ciently qualified, whether as an amateur or a head craft man, to favour the lieges with a public lecture on the subject, might not only make it extremely is teresting, but practically beneficial to the boating and miling community.

Quere, -By way of a tangible improve not the authorities, by means of properly qualified and authorized inspectors, require a certain amount sea-worthiness to be proved in every craft allowed to Belong to the port?

### CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.

It was stated in our last issue, that a loss of, £59,817 10s. 6d. had accrued to the City Bank of £59,817 10s. ou. new account and and Stat August.
Montreal, during the six months ending 31st August. This fact was derived from the half-yearly returns the assets and liabilities of the Bank. That loss and not occur in the ordinary business of those a months, inasmuch as in March last the capital stack £75,000, to cover losses previously sustained.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence. ENGLAND.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ABCRESSOP OF

CALTERBURY.

On Thursday the 27th Sept. the charge of his Grass day Archbishop was delivered by him in the Cathedral Capterbary, and the attendance of the laity was unusually gauge. The service commenced at half past two o'clock, an ignocellent sermon, on the duties of the ministry, being preached by Dr. Spry. The usual form of calling couge the names of the Cathedral officers present having him. gone through.

His Grace proceeded to read his charge, in which, also

paying a tribute to the liberality, virtue, and window of his predecessor, he proceeded to refer to the quittle which concerned the management of schools, and the term upon which public assistance could be accepted by them who were interested in them. He could have which the the views of the Council on Education had so with the wishes of many of their faithful friends, and b with the wishes of many of their faithful friends, and he could not refrain from expressing his own conviction that the particular government of these schools would be in the hands of the clergy whenever it pleased themselves in assume it; but in cases where their duties were neglected they could not justly complain if they were taken up by others. He next alluded to the interpretation given to our service of infant baptism, and expressed a hope that differences on this point might not be permitted to distribute the bonds of concord and peace. The recent parliamentary session had seen introduced a project for the absuring of the law of marriage; but it would be at that moments waste of time to discuss that matter, upon which he was awary there was a little difference of opinion consequently clergy, but concerning which they could at that time a little but protest against the projected alteration. "It then drew attention to the ministerial office; condition all its hypothesis and the projected alteration." in all its branches and momentum consequences, clergy were the stewards of the Lord, and their stewards ship might indeed be considered as a part of their got

ship might indeed he considered as a part of their good duties. The substance of the message committed to the clergy was the word of reconciliation, and this was tangle by the most indisputable authority, even that of Him to brought the Christian doctrine into the world. The meaning of this message was exemplified in that the orable passage where Christ entering the symagograph Nazareth selected from the prophecies one with concerning himself, where it was mentioned that the

inference that some importance must attach to a me the record of which seemed to be always troub The figure was taken from Eachiel, as no doubt it we meant for an application. The business of the wall men was to declare and maintain the truth. Chigging withold any thing from the people under the imp that they were not capable of receiving instruction on and scripture concurred in showing that it is the real basiness of the faithful steward to within the late fatal visitation of cholers, and increased attention, on the part of the ch duties of the clergy at the present day were even him important than those of St. Paul at Corinth and Baltin. His Grace concluded by visitation of the sick in their resp important that those of St. Pani at Commun. His Grace concluded by some energetic

ministerial responsibilities.

The Archbishop will proceed, in the course few weeks, to Ashford, Duver, Sevenoshs, and other places, at all of which he will

From our English Files.

Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Enchange bed an interview yesterday with the first Lord of the its mirally and Bear-Admiral Dunder. Russia has received full satisfaction for the late all

We learn that two hundred vessels have hien uselfer

Travellers from the Lower Danube after that leading the land have embraced the Turkish had been have embraced the Turkish had been been to be the land of the land outh and Bem have embraced the Tuckie the purpose of placing the The Earl of Malmesbury has been wounded in the

Dr. Hinds has been gazetted so the person ?

Mr. Alderman Farncomb has been elected Lord Map

Liverpool, October 48. Cotton Market -Sales of from 18,000 to 20,000 langs

The American Envoy, Hen Abbott Lawrer rived at London with his family, and entered duties of his office.

The accounts from the manufacturial The general tirmness of the public find, in

prevailing epinion that no serious results will me the misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey.

# Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office, Mestresi, Oct. 27th, 1886 His Excellency the Governor General has been planted The Hon. James Edward Small to be July of

Lundon Dustrict, in the place of James Givens, Es ADJUTENT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 22rd Octob tieneral had been present to remove Lieucons Cope R. Gowan commanding the 2nd Battalion of Minter, from the manta of the Province.

A proclamat or appears in the Gazette, withhering present the operation of the public health act-Lif struck by a "combing sea," they must infailfully right, the

Latin Porm, by 1, M. Clark, Freshman. Subject—
tion are so well known to great aid. On the occasion of his in favour of the Districts of Quebra, which it is probable will be many to commerce executioner for the Districts of Quebra, and There are Theorem in the penetrature, and Porm, by T. A. Hudspeth, B.A. Subject—
The case of Brown & Childs revue 22 Shaemakers, for Prices were also swanded to T. A. Hudspeth, B.A. for propriete robes as he was not necessary to purchase the appropriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not likely to require the under the appropriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the appropriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the appropriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not necessary to purchase the propriate robes as he was not ne Matter and since airce, was consistent of largery, and present to they years improvement in the penetro-tiary, and matter to they years improvement in the penetro-tiary, and to fire years and the years and the penetro-tiary of the penetro-tiary. The Court directed the largery of the presence, on the grounds of the inflict. Suphister, for Latin Price, and to J. D. Armour, Junior like to bear with me the distinguish or look and long companies to the new and the alterations continued. Suphister, for Greek Verse. metric and bring proved.

habited in the official gown of purple velvet and gold. A guard of h mor from the Rifle Brigade with their exqui-

ate hand, were in attendance.

There was a very full attendance of the members of Convocation, and others members of the University; and the budy of the Hall was crowded with spectators. The only member of the Bench present, we believe was the new chancellor Mr. Blake—the other Judges being enganger of the Bench present. ged in holding the assizes in the various Districts. ged in minding the amount in the various, Lintricts. We could not avoid noticing an old veteran, the Hon. C. Widmer with his medal and we believe five clasps, the indiestions of long and honorable service. Full of years and reputation as he is, may be yet long enjoy his honourable

districtions.

On his Excellency taking his sest, he was addressed in Latin by the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the University

THE CHARCELOR OF THE UNIVERSITY HALL TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE CHARCELOR OF THE UNIVERSITY. to which he replied shortly and elegantly.

The regular order of the business will be found in another place, and we shall here confine ourselves to a

minier the very earnest regret expressed in the kind-st minier by the Vice-Chancellor at his absence and the cause of it, viz., overer illness aggravated, if not brought on, by his exertions. Mr. Crooks was ildisposed before he left home, but after his arrival in Toronto persisted in going through his examinations; his success may be best estimated by examination of the prize list. The Vice-Chancellor took an opportunity at the same time of expressing the very high estimation in which Mr Crooks's assidulty and ability were held, in which we and all who have known him from boyhood, most enrelially units.

Neither can we pass over the compliments paid to the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, who has not only perfounted his under-graduate course while discharging in the most satisfactory manner parachial detics quite sufficients to ecupy the whole time, mind and strength of almost any man, but has occupied during that course some of the highest positions. The career of the Rev. gentlemen, from the first prize he earned as a hoy at the Upper Canada College up to the present moment, has been characterized by the same unwearied diligence. Valed as this qualification is, we feel that it is by no means the highest point of Mr. McKenzie's character. What that is his parishioners can gratefully tell.

Singus P. and Rastwood, had the distinction of being

vades so deeply the present age. His reference to the ideas excited by the view and recollection of the classic cities, hallowed by the thoughts of the philosophers, poets and orators who once taught and sung there; and the comparison het eeen them and the feelings excited by the commercial cities of Tyre and Carthage was a splendid commercial cities of Tyre and Carthage was a splendid burst of oratory. Having no notes, we ennot trust our memory with even a sketch of this magnifectat address. A passing allusion to the Annexation folly was the only bit of politics introduced, and even that was so slight as to escape the observation of many. We feel assured, that it is unnecessary for me to pronounce any panegyric. Here to escape the observation of many. We feel assured, that the register of a new act of general however opinions may be divided about political affairs, those present that day cannot forget the excellent qualities, and kind consideration for the wants of others. (Applaine.)

The next task proposal—the tosat of the evening—was will be the day that he took part in its proceedings.

My Lord and he trusted in God they, might be,—and he trusted in God they might be was sure that the fact would never be lost sight as trust was to god the trusted in God they might be, and he trusted in God t will be the day that he took part in its procedings.

Some painfal ideas, however, force themselves upon the mind. When the moble Chancellur, in feeling terms, printed out to some of the young gentlemen the importance of carrying religious feelings, with them into the world, and expressed his conviction that the value of such institutions depends on the high tone of mind imported, he could not have recollected that in less than three institutions depends on the high tone of mean imparted, he could not have recoilected that in less than three months all religious teaching would be basished from King's College—that the set under which this change is to take place, states in its preamble the importance of the to take place, states in its preamble the importance of the l'uversity being conducted on Christian prisciples, and yet banishes every semblance of religion from its precincts by expressly excloding nearly all ecclesiastics from its management, on the single ground of their being ecclesiastics—and that same of the highest honours bestowed at this very time, were connected with religious teaching. Talents and diligious like Mr. McKenzie's and Mr. Evans'a, will asset at the Toronto University with no call the state of the light with so call the state of the st

Evans's, will sheet at the Toronto University with no en-cuargement in those parasits which told most to emoble the mind of man, and raise to the highest moral dignity, by the contemplation of the wisdom and love of the all-wise and supremely benevolent Creater 1.

We cannot but imment that the obvious tendency of the New University, Act is, no bring about the very evils which His Exactlency on facilingly deposested, and to overthrow the very advantages which the system hitherto pursued has been so successful in developing.

We cannot dismiss this most interesting subject, without warmly congratulating Mr. Barron, and Upper Canada College on the distinguished alpostance of its Alumni. All the prise compositions are simong them. Of the thirteen who obtained certificates of homour, we find ten,

All the prize compositions are smong them. Of the thirteen who obtained certificates of bonour, we find ten, and of the eighteen who obtained prizes and obtained ten, we find fifteen from Upper Canada College.

We mean nothing invidious towards the other gentlemen, they have earned their honours well, and well may they wear them—but it cannot be out of place to bear the above testimony to an institution which has outsributed so much to raise the character of education throughout Canada West. If in consections of the new arrangement Canada West. If in ounsequence of the new arrangement under a liberal government its means should become cramped, can we expect the same happy results? at whose door will the blame lie?—Patriot.

RING'S COLLEGE, TOBONTO-COMMERCEMENT, 1849. Thursday, October 25, 1849,-two o'clock. ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. Admission to Decrees. M.A. - Westropp, Robt. G., B.A.; McDonnel, B.S., B.A.; Jemopp, Rev. H. B., B.A.; Baldwin, Rev. Edm.,

B. C. In-Mc Nichael, Daniel, B.A. B. C. In.—Mc Michael, Daniel, B.A.
BA:—1. Crooks, Adam; 2 McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D.;
3. Kingsmill, J. J.; 4. Stinson, Ebenezer, Eastwoon, W.
O., mq.; Barrett, M.; Dack, T. B.; Lering, G. F.; McKenzie, M.; Winer, Wm.

IL MATRICULATION. M. A.; 4, Alm. Edwd: 5. Cragie, Jas.; 6. Bowlby, David; B.yd, Wm., Lawrsson, W. L.

Greek Tragic Imber, by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie. In the minds of source, as to the batters of distinction with in Source Subject.—Shikspere. 2nd part such Institutions, that I cannot cylinjatines with them in their desire, by disparage or also has such external marks of academic bosonics. I may mention in discretion of the an incident, which is I think corroborative of the view that I take. It was my privilege to be intimately adjusted with the late Dr. Chalmers, whose claims to respect and veneral leaving a balance of similar to proper and veneral leaving a balance of similar to respect to the similar to the

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY. (From the Colonist.)

combined a Michigan south step caushed him or Polish society and morals would have enabled him of Polish society and morals would have enabled him of Polish society and morals would have enabled him of Polish society and morals would have been about the restrict to the rechest and recently indicates. The wine, Champagne, block Circus, were and the spatial to the rechest and recently indicates. The wine, Champagne, block Circus, were and the spatial to the rechest and recently indicates. The wine, Champagne, block Circus, were and the spatial to the rechest and recently indicates. The wine, Champagne, block Circus, were and the spatial to the rechest and recently indicates. The wine, Champagne, block Circus, were made of worden blocks, and when the grantest effect in the proposed the first standed touch, and cloded have been as different states of the importance of the indiposition of Mr. A. Crooks, Mr. Hadep's free and the stand of the werehed history of the evel-brated Mississippi Scheme was given it van preceded by a curious sketch of the werehed that of the stand of the spatial to the spatial to the stand of the spatial to the spatial to

opposes to non-window compromising ins postons with either; and the warm interest which he has ever evinced in the success of every benevolent, every useful enterprise.— These qualities are in themselves strong claims on our respect and regard. But he has one other which, on this occasion, should undoubtedly not be ounted. I mean that

Mr Loans and Gentlemen.—I am persuaded that the toast which I am new about to propose will be received with the warmth which it so well deserves. Yesterday, gentlemen, for the first time, we had the honour, and enjoyed the gratification, of having the Chancellor presiding amongst us, animating the exertions of ourselves and of our students, by the encouraging common lations to which he was pleased to give utterance—distributing our academic honours, and dis-charging all the dates of his elevated position, with a dignity and grace and case, that, I am persualed, must have manded the admiratum of every one that had the good manded the admination of every one that had the good for-tione to be present on that suspicious occasion. Need I advert to the Instigural Addiess with which His Excellency closed the proceedings of the day—an address not more re-markable for depth of thought than for felicity of diction?— Well may Oxford feel proud of having such an alumnus to sustain her high reputation—well may Toronto rejoice in-having as Chancellor one whose abilities and attainments grace the high office which be holds. Gentlemen, in pro-posing the houlth of His Excellency the Chancellor, I mean not to dwell on any adventitious advantages which he enjoys —I mean not to advert to his excited rank as Her Mejesty's Representative, or his high position as a Member of the

—I mean not to advert to his excited rank as Her Majony's Representative, or his high position as a Member of the British Péerage. Such considerations become not the present occasion. His Excellency needs not such references to commend him to such an assembly as the present. From our own experience we can appreciate his merits, and are doubtless realy to do henour to them too as a finished scholar, and as an accomplished gentleman. (Cheers.) His Excellency replied to the following effect:—Mr. Vice Chancellor and Gentlemeu.—I am deeply enable of the compliment which you have just paid to me, and beg that you will be pleased to accept my acknowledgments for the kind feetings which you have so warmly expressed towards me. I have ever felt the strongest interest in the prosperity of the Institution, with which I am so closely as-sociated as its chief officer. It would be strange, indeed sociated as its chief officer. It would be strange, isdeed, if I did not highly estimate the value of such an Institution, connected as I was for many of the happiest years of my life with a similar establishment. The Vice Chancellor has been as good as to speak in highly eulogistic terms of my connection with the University of Uxford. That connection connexion with the University of Uxford. That connection has certainly given me advantages relative to the knowledge of such estrolishments, which but few in similar positions with my own, as Her Majesty's Representative, have enjoyed I lists entered that University as a commoner of Christ Church. Subsequently the suthoritive conferred on me a Studentship, and finally I was appointed Fellow of Merton College. Having enjoyed such advantages of exparience in the affairs of a University. I feel that I may appeak on the subject with more counsidence then I otherwise aboutd have vontured to assume. I seel that it is but due to this Criversity, which has been in operation for no brief a period, for express my opinion, an opinion formed not neverly on what I beand in the proceedings of yesterday, but also on personal observation at the examinations which I had the opportunity of attending during my visit last week, that the attainments of the members of this Institution, who have come under my notice, are such as I should not healther to Oxford or in Campfort them high standing in health either the attaints which II. Matriculation.

1. Huggard, J. D.; 2. Mendell, Wm.; 3. Crombie, E. M. A.; 4. Alma, Edwd.; 5. Craige, Jas.; 6. Bowlhy, David; B.yd. Wm., Lawrson, W. L. Huggard, Puem, by R. J. Tyner, Freshman. Subject—John Schienki."

Greek Tragic Lumbers, by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Greek Tragic Lumbers, by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, and freshwan to the ballows as the ballows with them in such featurements as the ballows with them in

timud cheering.

His Executives the End of Figurethen asked permassion.

marks and bong proved.

HERR KRAUSZ.—The concert of this genders and marks and was respectably though including hore plane on Morrise and was respectably though in nanorously around. The Patriot describes his voccing benders as bendered the providence of the Patriot describes his voccing benders of the first patriot of extreme heavy compass and power. He gives a concert on the 18th or the benefit of the organ fund of the Court of the Holy Trusty.

Mr. Schallehn's Concert comes off on Friday.

Mr. Schallehn's Concert comes off on Friday. McKensie, Rev. J. G. D. Litt. Human. Stange mill, J. Litt. Human. Junor spherices—Evans. G. Market.—Candidates R. A.—Crocka, Adam. Litt. Human. Stange mill, J. Litt. Human. Junor spherices—Evans. G. Market.—Candidates R. A.—Crocka, Adam. Litt. Human. Stange mill, J. Litt. Human. Junor spherices—Evans. G. Market.—Candidates R. A.—Crocka, Adam. Litt. Human. Stange mill, J. Litt. Human. Math. & Phys.; Armour, J. D. Litt. Human. Standers bere only to and their graves had who, two many at them come here only to and their graves. Cauch of the Holy Tranty.

Mr. Schallehn's Concert comes off on Friday. He will be assisted by a host of talent: including mill, J. Litt. Human. Janoor's phosters—Evans, G. Humphreys. Clarke, Strathy, and T. Schallehn beads several goalience anatheurs. Noting that we can be deed to increase the high reputation of Mr. Schallehn beads several goalience high reputation of Mr. Schallehn and his talented friends, and we can only express our hope that their evertions will be rewarded by an overflowing number of the control of the c cautionary measures adopted for preventing the extension of the effective preventing. Rev. E., B. A., Divinity.

Lem.—Janior Bachelors—Hartburt, Jesse, Law.

Arta—Candidates B A.—Crasha, Adam, University Medal for Class, Lit. University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Holical Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Medal for Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D., University Metaphysics and Ethics; McKenzie, Rev. J. G. to some question about the present state of the roads. Having occasion to accumpany His Worship to the Lunate Asslum upon one occasion, and to the methers part of the city upon one occasion, and to the methers part of the city upon one occasion, and to the methers part of the roads, and I ventured in the most delicate and inoffensive language I could employ, to hust to this Worship that however high he might stand in the estimation of his fellowerities. I thought there was still room for him to "mend his ways," upon which, to my astonishment, the Mayor retorted upon me, and said "the whole fault by upon my own shoulders, and that if my neck or his carriage springs were The regular order of the business will be found in another place, and we shall here confine ourselves to a slight notice of some of the principal circumstances.

The Rectations excited peculiar interest.

Mr. Tynera spirited English poem, "John Sobieski," comminded great attention, and was delivered with good emphasis. A little more acquaintance with the real state of Polish society and morals would have enabled him to recommend the state of Polish society and morals would have enabled him to reason could supply was about from the table, as the bill of face amply indicates. The wines, Champagne, Hock, Claret, Old Port, Maleira, Brown and Gold and Gold have been added to wooden blacks, and when the reverse of the control of the cont

Chanceller took an opportunity at the same time of an pressing the very high ectination in which Mr Crooks's assidely and ability were held, in which we and all who have known him from beyhood, most coredially units.

Neither can we puts over the compliments paid to the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, who has not only performed his under-graduate centree while discharging in the most satisfactory manner parechial dutter quite sufficient to ecupy the whole time, mind and strength of almost any man, but has occupied during that course some of the highest positions. The career of the Rev gentlement, from the first prize he carned as a buy at the Upper Canada College, any to the present moment, has been characterized by the name unwearied diligence. Valued me this qualification is, we feel that it is by no means the highest point of Mr. McKenzie's character. What that is his partitioners can gratefully rell.

Sinson E. and Eastwood, had the distinction of being bracketed as medalists.

We dare not trust corrected with an address from His Excellency, which rivetted the autmost attention. He paid because any reference to the spirit of ac quisitiveness which possible and the control of the compliments to the institution—pointed out in behalf of the representation of the claims would problem. But the called the control to the called the c carm, rroyemers and constart of the University of Aing's College," in proposing which toust, His Worship, in conclusion, observed that, whatever might be the progress of the Institution, whatever mutations and vicinitudes it might be subjected to, and whatever its future declining might be,—

> My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I have much pleasure in discharging the daty which devolves on me, in the position which I have the honour to occupy, of expressing our grateful acknowledgments for the honour which has just been done to the University. It was with the highest gratification that I listaged to the well-merited tribute paid to the Right Reverend Prelate on my left, and utterly maworthy would I be of the office which I hold, as his Lordship's ourthe Right Reverence Treate on any art, and atterly account, would I be of the office which I hold, as his Lordship's successor, if I did not gladly avail myself of the opportunity of expressing the obligation of the University to him, who was the originator,—to whose ability and forceight, and unwestried perseverance, we are mainly indebted for the advantages which we enjoy as a corporate lody. For the highly complimentary terms in which his Wombip has been pleased to give the toast, and the cordial warmth with which you, my Lords and Gentlemen, have received it, I beg leave on the part of the Institution to tender our sincere acknowledgements. A University is an establishment whose benefits do not rapidly appear, nor present themselvest prominently to the view. The med sequence to remain long before its springs up,—but we trust when it does show itself, when our students whom we have sent forth, are engaged in the active business of life, Canada will reap an abundant harvest from our exertions, and the University can abundant harvest from our exertions, and the University can abundant harvest from our exertions, and the University can abundant harvest from our exertions, and the University can abundant harvest from our exertions, and the University can almost; who discharge the duties of the stations to which it can give of the character of its labours—the number of its almost, who discharge the duties of the stations to which it may almost the Almirthy to call them, with credit to theme alarmai, who discharge the duties of the stations to which it may please the Almighty to call them, with credit to them-selves, appour to the University, and benefit to the Province.

selves, benow to the University, and benefit to the Province. (Great choering.)
The President next proposed, in highly complimentary terms—"The Beach and the Bar of Upper Cheads." To which the Chief Justice replied, with his usual fluedcy, in in an appropriate speech.

The dest tenst—"The Jermy and Navy"—was given with great folicity by the cloquent President, and was attriviably responded to by Col. Bruce in a mannly, soldier-like style; and by Captain Davis of the Cheroler, in a strain of good natured wit, which highly amoved the company.

The last tonst—"Lady Egin and the Ladies of Conade"—was acknowledged, with his weard elegance, by the Chancellor. Immediately after which—it being then past twelve o'clock—His Escellency withdraw and the party broke up, all evidently delighted with the bodily and mental feast in which they had participated.

first in which they had participated. Revel, whose case we alluded to last week. has been convicted of the murder of his wife, but recom-mended to mercy.

A man named Gossage was burned to death but work, at fiydenham Village Jundae-street. The de-crased was intoxicated, and joing down with some locafer matches in his preket, they ignited and set the bed ciothes on fire. The poor wretch only streying along an hour. On Monday week a farmer named Henry

Cole, residing near Streetsville was found dead on the road braide his team. It is presumed that he broke his neck falling out of the wagon. The Auditors appointed by the District Council, in their report show a balance in favour of the District of £247 13s. Aid., as follows:—
Due to the District. from govern-

ment, ou secount of crusina 

£2616 4 2570 10 111 ...... £247 13 8} October 149, 1448.

At the Crowland Agricultural Fair, there were a could number of competitors for honors on the field. This Township deserves a great deal of credit for the very splitted manner in which their still tafant Seriety as supported. There is no Township in the Niagara Dastrict, in which a more decided improvement has taken place within the last three years than that of Crowland. Rewemette Dietriet.

that District. Districts. Distric bility in private, and his mentilmen and ability in the ation which he has now vacated.—('bloomy Mar.

Victoria Biotrict. A literary Association has been catablished

Belleville by the "Sun of Temperance." The 'Grand Jury in a presentment made The Crand Jury in a presentment made at he assure of the library, state that they are of opinion that every find, might at an expense of Liki to 25th, be converted into a blesse of Correction; and they suggest, that it would be advaible to pass a law by which the County or historic Authorities would be empowered to not persons to work, who are confined in the Commun Good of the Dearnett, and to pass and adopt such other Regulations, with the autombatton of the labor of the Her Mount of County of with the approbation of the Judges of Her Majorty's Court of Queen's Herich, otherwise to improve the moral condition of persons confined in the Common Gool of the District.

Midland District.

Shorwood's Galvanie Embroration,

Among the miner mineries of life may be mentioned neveral prevalent and amonying complaints, such as Head-ache, Tinthohe, t'old Feet, Lassitude, imphility is along, lowness of Spirits, Despundency. Hyposh-addin, &., &., Now nearly all of these complaints arise from some alight derangement of the nervous system, perhaps simply a deficiency of nervous power—at any rote the Galvanio Embracation is found to be of immediate and certain benedt in all these afflictions.

Per sale, Wedesale and Reted, by LVHAH, ENRESHAW & CO. and ROBRET LOVE, Foreste, alondy Druggists generally.

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A. By the Pupils. Mt.-Pupils and Massers, over the remains of the late SAMURL ALDERDICK, for more than twenty pure. Poster of the College, will be resolved at Mr. Reveals. b. Ring Mirror, for may be forwarded to the Rev. H. Schnemen, M. A.; Seet Classical Master. Upper Canada College, Oct. Mth., 1819.

Our exchanges will oblige by giving the show one of two intertions.

GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience

A to Takina would be glad to used with a theation, she would
under take to take Hedding, Writing, Grounner, Gangraphy, and
Arithmetic, who the Brit immune in Music, or she would not suffer
to a Situation on Companion. Apply to A. F. som of Tage Consspon, Eaq., Toronto.

October, Mth. 1949. A SERTOR OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN THE BRITISH NORTH

AMERICAN PROVINCES. By Thomas Branch Anton, Eng. Mailes, Mora Ractla. Printed by W. Canadell, Mo 3, Connul's Wharf; and by cold William Gazen, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Passpirity and published with a view to did the Francis of the Discount Church Incing of Mora Steella, and any Famile from the Sale will be derested in their surfaces. men with a view to aid the Plands of the Discount Church by of Nose Smile, and any Funds from the field with the formation, proceeded with testing. The Puble, London and the Discount in purpose.

The Funds of the Church Society of the Discount results. The Funds of the Church Society of the Discount results. The Funds of the Church Society of the Discount results. October, 30th, 1649.

. TTITION, erin ruk int THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Inmillion of Pr. Party Council to the Chy, is defined of
undergiving the Research of a small number of Fugits, at his resisdence in Yestrilia. Maring resigned by purposein print The Obered
accounts, in a mainly to denote all his lettery time to this object.
He interest, accordingly, in open a PRIVATE SCHOOL on the 18th
of October and

of October 1972.

White detail to conducted on Church principles. Whilst prof.

White the made to touch the next branches of cereilar education is a seeml and accurate system, the Popile will be differently trained in the Churchand Cath and practice. Terms per Quarter: The ordinary brabelon of an Haglish Resemben and

The anternative of an English Regarders and the Mathematics 2 10 0. The safe, with the Greek and Lath Clusters, ... 3 0 0. The French Language, (explu) ... 1 0 0. Baseling (enesting to indef) ... 0 1 0. It has department of the French Language, Wa. Mr. Kansas has remost the efficient corriers of these. Protections. Hours of Sastruction, S, A.M., to 2, P.M., See days in the work. Vacureons.—Ten dops at Christmas, a week at Enster, a neek at Valleyatide, five works at Midesaturer, with a few accordant Hull-

It is expected that the Franc will be paid in advance, or during the second facilities. current Galler.

His Lordship the Bussion or Tononro has hindly contented to be Vistor of the Subrel.

The Subsit of Verbrille is streated at the distance of about one rolls and a half from the City Half, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality.

Tell 1-4

Mate! Mate!! Pure! Pure!!

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Parrier, respectfully e) informs his Friends and Continues, that he has removed to then lately accupied by Bryen, McMorrich & Co., and to now pared to exhibit his FALT, IMPORTATIONS, consisting of e-article New and Fashionathie in MATH mad FUMS.

Buffalo Reisro,
Recents "Boar"
Fue Bonte,
Free Bontes, he., &c. Bufalo Robes! Bufalo Robes!!

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REW YORK CLOTHING STORE, No. 20, KING STREET OPPOSITE MESSRS, BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co.

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

FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Toronto, September 19th, 1849.

To the Glergy.

Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

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Apply to the undersigned,

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-

Britannia Life Assurance Company. 

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THE Subscribers are prepared to build thursday the church and Patient ORGANS of any discussions, from the step of places to birty if required. Having workness from the leading contains into the state of the limitation of the charlest from the Manufacture area part of the limitations, they failure themical only util he able to produce heateneds equally gived, and much changes that can be imported.

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The PLANU-PDRTE instance corried on in all its brunches, all links of Stringest instruments occasivity required.

14. Ham All instruments under to order, will be berrented to plow statefacture, so that their friends upon out out foregring written profuse, as in case the stille be not appeared of, it may be retarded.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

10, 8-pt. 19, 1909, J. Sami Do Hinn Ho per stere CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

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W OULD intimate to the Injubitants of Terresta safe in surrounding country, that they think principle in the dress Ranks safe they be distributed in the dress Ranks safe they by another parameter Contenues, hesping on band the very best description of them is the bands parameter Cash Fries, by marks a thought of Philip partyrans.

SAME PRIVATE TARIORENG, IS SAME

egitent.

O D O T M S N (4).

A large footh of Rendy-Hole Cathier old to Left condition, band, made from the best gride, and get up took consistent, of

THOMAS BUTTORES.

AAMES LEIPHIAM.

Corner of King and Church Street,

Richards the Court State.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1680.

RENOVAL.

MATS BROTHERS

TYAVE REMOVED to the NEW PREMISES
IL on their OLD GRAND, & and S, & James's Building. Hing Street, south appairs the Rushes.
Toronto, Orbital 1888, 1888.

Preparing for Publication.

CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

TT will contain accurate Liets of the Clergy

of the Dissert of Gueber and Toyotics, helder a variety of important Excitational and Growest Internations.

The prince sets by FOUER PRINCES, the pumper of agent, from several or eights—and it will be done up in a most like injuried mathematical and the pumper of the principal mathematical and the pumper of the pumper of

September 17, 180.

M. E. A Sec-tored Siz Course Std

W. TOWHABAD,

THE THE

CAPITAL-EMANA CONTINUES to take "Risks" against

to the formerly. There information can be obtained an applying to

ntn, 19th Rept. 1819.

Harmony Place, King Mirost, Turanta.

Turmin, September 98h, 1968.

iy to the marrigue... LEWIN MOPPAT, THOMAN D. HARRIS, I of St. James. 2-4f

PRANCIS M. MEWARD.

o, on the west ferourable tre FRANCIB H. HEWARD,

. . . A. THOMAS & SUN.,

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le the Sput, No. 54, King Storet.

WANTED,

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handbear row painted Mahagaay, with Gift Front Piper—10 feet
bigh. 64 floor wide. 5 floor deep-strips as follows—Eve Ingenes,
close in Sect. 1 floor of the description of the Character of the Character of the Stripe. Price 41th, on time with instead to
take of the Character Stripe. Price 41th, on time with instead.

Toronto, (typoder 20th, 1442).

W. A. W. W. W. W. W. W.
Stripe Ingenes.

SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Groccery
and description, who can be p Banks of the state.

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and description, who can be p Banks of the state.

Toronto, (typoder 20th, 1442).

25-47 Toronta, Uctober 24th, 1449.

OYSTEMS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and will here received, and will here received in hard a large supely of SHRLL OVETERS, also in Keps and Case. And will have on hand fact Wayth Page of only as the weather while mil. I. LANK

BOARDING.

Oct. 10, 1143,

at secre, will be glob to formula Corporate unto BURDLICER, made after a pattern secural fives the pulshested Robe Maker, Eds., 1-9 Pires Street Louison.
All nervessey particulars may be becoming enquiring at the Church Swing, 5 Money, 5, May Street West, 2007. TIWO GENTLEMEN can be accomedered with BUARIF and EDDOING, on very reasonable terms, of MRS. B'LEGIPA, BM. Yougandrest, opposite Edward street, where every attention will be gold to their combes, he. The most respectable order were one for given. Apply, by below, post pols, to Hig. M. B. H. Leve, Toronto.

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THE MOST VALUABLE SPRING AND SUSSEEN MEDICANES

DR. HALSBY'S FOREST WINE, AND GUN COATED PORREY TIRES

An invaluable Compound Serespondite properation.

Meanfactured on the tene principle as the Fortic Wise, to which it is an important adjected. They are control with pure Gun Arabia, an important invention from which Dr. Harby has received the only putter ever greated on Fithe by the Government of the limited flates.

D. HALSEY'S Franch Wise and Gun-anted Forest Fills, units in accomplishing the same great and, THE PURIFICATION OF THE BENDE, THE RENOVATING AND BOWELE.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFEIEL The his principle of man is the third, an owner any these owners of the atmosts which make and munich this block, stranged of Martid inester, and reserved to bushing method by the mee of the Yerrit Pills, and pure with bland wede to flow in the voice by the east of the Perest Wine, then disease beginn to exalch, and the savingth and othersy of body secure. This is the principle on which is founded these greet midpless, and IV

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

| Common of the control of the of th

A YOUNG LADY, wishes for an Engageto the Country
The most repostable Reference can be given to the page.

Lattery to be addressed A. M., (past-publ) to the page. FIFTY THOUAST POSSES The second secon COUNTER OF MINI AND CHURCH STREETS, AMOUNTED

Charl of Wissen, School Paul, Said, and Breakfields in TROWIES of Charleson, Berkeline, Dophles, Tweele, initial, and Hinds, Valves, Saite, Pald West, Silk, and West, VESTO, of Plain, Valves, Saite, Pald West, Silk, and West,

BOOLET WITTERION PROBLEMS

The property of the Day Goops afock, will Consist of Parkey action in the line, which the leading of the line, which is leading to the line of the MAKRIND!

At Saphill, see Televisio, 20th Usi, '9 the New A. Dines, it's At Year Years year, to dilute, franking, bath of the Year Allering, bath of the Year and year of the Year and Yea

On the long table, handed religion, passer storing w. Thinkle, Architect Viscouts and T years, arranged the form of the first special form of the first form of the first first first form. The first first form of the first first first form of the first first first form.

perhaps (h. Bainds) intelle in Crimetey, Maley Works the televise with of Mr. Wolter Sensire and number displace; of the late La. Cod. Brony, Sciler, agod. 20 persons. At Contartille, on Sensing, Co. 1, Transport and Sensing inflations of Mr. Than J. Transport and experiment.

the sections of the about months of

Lating its received in Wedge day to the print of the late of the l PROFESSOR OF MUSIC." respectfully legimers to the Latter and United at Execution and at Victory, that he will be image as pages asked by Tuning and Registing Playof PUBTER, or the province and a Tuning and Englands. N W. others of Ray and inches and arrests.

where it has it was been also for the state of or of drawn mantenant with the server seems

OUR LITTLE KATE.

A brief, brief take is little Kate's ; a sommer-ridle was she, And auenner-shine and auenter-devers her devry sevened to b Whom passener-cases fort activel telefo basefre to the stee, Wa bashed hits her despoistes eyes, whose tile was just bayon. Four naments nature had paperd oney, the rose tree etil to bin When their bright open twee closed for skiep within the elemi Thus this as she had less her down to alumber for a night, To waken ithe a joyuna lark at levels of overating light. (th, high yes seen her flaging back her senny sithen help Frem lengther-leving libbil tyres and open terchest fare; And had you marked beg despiting section, the mosts of the Libb injudy sense of medicator-citi grading to light aims,

You had not decemed that the seads pass to quirkly from this re-cort leavy as all before to whis her ways of greatest north. Yet sours than for early childlish grant, though she was for to see, We grant her her the hering heart, from gothe and only free. The mound to have no thought of call, no happiness alone: But ever in monther's jey our disting found har own. And when her older conter by of courts frow til, There may no most for dear manness to hid her Rine to cit! The others hundred their merry heigh breits the sich one's door But mereris pearing, sported some as gelly as brites; But high little till sport, too serves ful he play; Till, with a bry that marring given one sode unherhod on of.

It was a bear of Tenderidge water; and in her gratic heart the thought but have to Rasily her treatment to import. "I will be quite an amount; and if I may not speak, I will best by it by her olde, and only him her check."

" Then't lidd our pm, dear Resily, I will not make a noter..." I only want to oken you all those protiy Tweletige toys " The opened her transner on the tork, and then in looking styll the bissed her elster's devered lips....a him that and her lide. to core diame, her find thunthe of Kate's visit heard, But off day hing our limite pet was kildbourne as a kird, Perkaps it was the jew of gleing has terescent day sooy. That made her when we walked about the gapust of the gay.

Life was better, and museum unified as the used in day And deer gaps the party joined, and he was nevery too. I think the restaure-evenings now one out on bright as the Ur to it that we may not have such heavy on hearts again? defere as through the brong pach, with very gladness wild, ther Estie derend, and strangers element to bises the his py Mar flarines jugance occurred from all manuscalination to risks A methor said her fittle once languis

They will no Migdom Planspine, Page will sell you on;" had to the shelter of his olds the battaded the a ree. We Mille stought the playing mane our firsts pet had found, I bearrier tard in our mirth would be an aufinite round. At alght her little check was disched and heary council her he We easy thought that she was tired, and ready for her hed; We hid her fild her distoring wings, and denoter the a beek; But through the hight her centres incent the nervoring cerean!

At more against her dear maxima she based her freered brow, And field of insutthiness and here were all her peatiting near. "I'll toke the modificate, my maxima, for that, you know, to right; But I would exther by ever, and be an angel bright. (th. I would the an angel's wings to dy behind teatrms, had I would Obisper ange of Heaven to you and dear gops, result set bear to leave you sell, but with you? I would dwell, With Joses he than bleamed bears, of which you aften sell." With angulabed heart her your manners upon the sufferer south-"God's will be done, my despect once, that may ble space my of The fiver raped, and bitale finise, unconnectors, on her bad. Tournd wourly a bight, a day, till cartily hopes were fied.

Then came the thread elements by so each, so cales, at lest, We discuss haped that from our cap death's litterwes was peel fibe unde heard her felecty call, " Papa Massac, and Met ro too, I want to see them all." We gathered round her but in time to eat's her parting out. The intensey of whose seventsons single, our yearning hears the dute but shander for a night 1 although the hears never i The more dual find her in unit, and wakes hele cong.

\* A pet name given by her Other. HISTORY OF THE CHOLERA.

[Our readers will prouse with much interest the following ably written sketch, extracted from a late number of the Times, of the movements of that terrifle ecourge of the Almighty, which has been so lately present amongst ourselves.—En. Cm.]

Towards the end of the last century (in 1781) a hody of 5,000 troups, stationed at Gonjam, a coast-town 636 miles porth-east of Madras, nero suddenly stacked with a new disease, of such incredible malignity that men in perfect health dropped down dead m death, more than 400 men elebened in one day, and for the most part souk beyond recovery

The origin of the cholors cannot be distinctly traved to any earlier spech. The Brahminical records, indeed, regarly notice a somewhat similar disease as having prevailed among the Hindoos in remote antiquity; and Buntius, a practitioner at Batavia, about two quaturies ago, describes under the name of cholors. a bilious distemper then prevalent in the Dutch settlement at Java. Passages, too, in the works of Hip-parrates, Aretmus, Josephus, and Escutus de Liebonne have been advanced in penul of the antiquity of tholera; and some have supposed that it was this pestilonce which, in the time of King Henckish, overtook the Assyrian army, and smote in one night a hundred and four score thousand men. But whether there ancient plagues were really spasmodic cholera cannot now be certainly determined. He definite traces of its existence can be found before the outbreak of the mort de chien: and this distemper, we know, never erread beyond the confines of India.

In 1817, however, the most de chien burst forth is Bengal with extraordinary maliguity, and was found in this town when the Previon army (who had the to have changed its character. No lunger localized in the tropics, it was observed to spread rapidly westward; and men began to furebode, from its rate and source, that it would soon invade the continent of Europe. The circumstances of this disastrous outbreak-the origin of the mortality under which we are now suffering-descrive attentive consideration The overflow of the river Ganges had swelled to a greater height than usual the annual inundation of the marshy plains adjacent. Cities and villages appeared like islands in the midst of a temporary accou covered with innumerable basts, and traversed even by vessels of 100 tons burden. The whole country round Jessore was one sheet of water, and those jungly marshes, known as the Sunderbunds, which are juter exeted by the numberless streams forming the dolts of the Ganger, lay steaming in a moist, calm, air, meither quite overflowed, mer yet quite dry, a bothed of putre-

It was under such aircumstances, aggregated by the heats of August, that the first seizure occurred at Jessore. The mortality apread rapidly among the population, infecting chiefly the misreable Parishs. the care, by excessive toil under a vertical own, only about 2jd. a-day, and who live in equalid borels, crowded and damp, in the filthiest quarters of the sown. In a few weeks 10,000 couls—a sixth of the population—had periched. The civil course were ed, business was suspended, and the wealthier inmonth the disease bruke out in Calcutte, about 100 places. The plague seemed to be exhausted, and the miles to the conth-west, brought, as come my, by fugi-

fighting men and \$0,000 camp-fullowers, was assumbled under the Marquis of Hastings.

The south-western stream took twelve months to reach Madrae; in six months more it had crossed to the north coast of Crylon, which island it rapidly overran; and thence it was conveyed by the Topaz frigate to the Mauritius, where it appeared in November, 1819.

The south-eastern stream travelled more slowly. It took twelve months to reach Arracan, and twelve more to descend along the coast to the Malay peninouls. At the British settlement of Penang (an island on that coast) it destroyed three-fourths of the populetion. Thence it made its way through Sumatra, Java, and the Spice Islands to Timor, its extreme south-eastern limit, sprending at the same time nurthword to the Philippine Islands, where it decimated barbarian tribes, who ruse against the Chinese and many thousands. At Postiansh, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Borneo, it carried off the whole garrison except one man. Still running northward, next year (in 1820) it reached Canton, ravaged Pekin in 1831, and, after devastating China for several years, passed the Great Wall in 1827, and suread through many parts of Mongolia. It is not true, therefore, though the assertion is common, and has been made the basis of a theory of choleraic propagation, that this discuss only travels westward.

The western stream, travelling about 400 miles in three months, against the periodical monsoon, and infecting some, but sparing others of the towns and villages in its track, reached, early in November, the British army encamped on low ground on the banks of the Scinde. It turned the camp into an hosnital. Nine thousand men, about a tenth of whom were English or Sepny soldiers, the rest camp-followore, periohed in a week. The orntherl was often seized ors, perished in a week. The sentinel was often seized at his post—his successor would be smitten ton—a third man, and a fourth, would sometimes succumb before the two hours' duty was performed. Many fell down in convulsions while carrying their communited to the hospitals. The neighbouring ravines were filled with the dead, for whose burial time and hands were wanting. For miles around, the fields and highways were strown with the bodies of those who had vainly accorded a feather, if not an idolator, all his days. This speak-assets as feet in flight. And when at least the server interesting details of

western stream of the epidemic, pursuing its course slong the Ganges and its tributary, the Jumnaha, vached Delhi, spreading also to Scharempore, and Cotah, towns situated just within the western limit of the basin drained by those rivers. Having ravaged these and many intervening towns, it stopped abruptly for nearly a year: arrested by the mountain-range which bounds the basin in question on the west. By the time it reached Delhi, however, it had also spread porthward to the high table-land of Nepaul, on the suthern slope of the Himsleyah mountains—which checked for years its further progress towards Central Asia. At the case time it had made its way southward to Bombay, subero also it appeared in August, 1818; and whence, six months later, it descended to Trivandrum, and to the coasts of Cape Comorin, the post southern coint of India.

whose everywhole surface. At about the same time many of the end. Suidenly, in July, 1819, the people of the inhabitants of India, civil as well no military, were the inhabitants of India, civil as well no military, were crimed with this cruel distemper, which the Moderne cholera was at Oudeypore, the metropolis of the principle of the condition of the principle "merdechim," or howel-death. The term cipality; and that, entering the Rayal palace, it had broad. At the west end there will be two towns with the west and there will be two towns with the second of the principle. The term of the condition of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the condition of the principle of the principle of the condition of the principle of the condition of the principle of the principle of the condition of the principle of the condition of the principle of the principle of the condition of the principle of the condition of the principle of the condition of the principle of the princ "mordechim," was corrupted, by persons more oneversant with French than Person, into more de chies.

The symptoms of this more de chies, as described by
Mr. Curtin, who witnessed many cases of it both in
Madera and Ceylon at that period, are identical with

The mountain chain and burning

The mountain chain and burning " was corrupted, by persons more con- attacked the prince himself, and had destroyed his

the shores of the Persian Gulf, the disease also spread eapidly from Bussorah, at the mouth of the Tigris, up re great basin of that river and of its confluent, the Emphrates. In one month it had reached Bagdad, then invested by the Persiana, and destroyed thousaids as well of the besiegers as of the besieged.

During the winter of this year (1821) its violence some degree subsided. Next summer, however (1822), it resumed its march towards hurryw, extending along the Tigrie to Aleppa, and along the Euphrates to Eastoum, in Armenia. It was raging infection among them) advanced, between 30,000 and 40,000 errong, to fight an equal bady of Tucks, recomped on high tableland in the vicinity. The Turks were not only beaten, but they became infected during the battle; and, indeed, the victors as well so the vanquished fell by thousands beneath the strukes of an invisible enemy, more terrible than any human fore. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the Persiana periahed; while troops deserted, panicmitten; the tree of their line of march was strewn with dead bodies; and, by the time they reached Khone, scarcely any arms commissed for the Prince of Persia, their leader, to dismiss. As for the fugitive Turks, they fled, doubly routed, to Bakou, on the

western shore of the Caspian, spreading the infection along the road they traversed. During the next year (1823) the discase made

little further progress. It spread westward from Aleppo to Antioch, and several other parts on the western coast of the Mediterranean and from Bakou it extended northward, along the western share of the Camian, to Astrachan, a Ramian port at the mouth of the Volga. Here, however, it only occasioned a mortality of 144 persons, and then died out - it was fundly boyed for ever. Six veers clapsed.

During this period the pestilence paused, strangely, on the western shirts of Europe. No quarantine was enforced; no obstacle was opposed to the streams of ats fied in crowde to the country. Within a human intercourse flowing westward from the infected alarm which its proximity had excited soon ceased tires from Jesses : originating epontaneously, as others and was forgotten. In the summer of 1829 it again supposes, from the same cause in both places. Here gave signs of its existence in unabated malignity on t committed fearful ravages, destroying daily the western boundary of Europe. It broke out of above 200 persons. Its migratory character suon be- Orenburg, a town on the Tartar frontier, 400 miles came terribly apparent; within a few works it had up the river thurst, which extends northward from devasted every town and village within an area of seven; the Caspian Sea, whose sheets the disease had ravaral thousand square miles, from Sylhet, in the east, to grd in 1823. In Occaburg, and in the surrounding Cuttack, in the west, and from the mouths of the province, a tenth of the inhabitants were seized; and about a fourth of the emitten perished. This second

From this central district the pretilence travelled warning renewed for a moment the forgotten fears of by three principle streams, one flowing south-west, the Europeans. But no measures were taken to relong the Coromandel coast, to Madras; another sist the impending pestilence. With the subsidence south-east, sinng the opposite coast of the Bay of of the disease during the winter, the spathy of Europe Bengal to Arracan and the Malay peninsula; a third, returned. No steps were taken to abate the filth meatward, along the valley of the Ganges to Bundel- and misery of their overcrowded towns. Their gravecund. where the grand army, consisting of 10,000 vards, their slaughter-houses, their recking cesspools, still leaded with putrid steam the stegnant oir; and their equalid populations, with blood stready half corrupt and fevered, were suffered to lie strewn in the path of the epidemic, like prey in the path of a lion. (To be concluded in our next.)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Approan Cannovnen. - A pleasing sight was witnessed in St. Peter's Church in this city on Thursday. We allode to the circumstance of the prayers of the Church being offered up in the English language, and with the purset accent, by a young African Clergyman, a man of colour, the Rev. George Mioni, and of another native missionary, the Rev. Thomas Maxwell, being present on the occasion. These gentlemen were ordained by the Bishop of London on Trinity flunday last, and are on a visit to the Vicar of M. Peter's (the Rev. J. Venn) for whom Mr. Nicol read barbarian tribes, who tuse against the Chinese and i M. Feters (the Rev. J. Vennying women are recovered. Europeans, accused them of inagic, and butchered his able lecture which followed, said he thought the conand recurse which solutions, used as ranged in com-gregation and the public nught to avail themselves of the presence of these intervoting strangers, "who were burn at Bierra Leane, educated by the Church Dissinancy Buciety, and who are about to return in Africa as mission-arire, to hear something of the progress of the Gospel in aries, to hear something of the progress of the troops in those with which they were acquainted, and announced that a meeting for that object would take place on Mos-day evening." At this meeting Mr. Niers, the African, enterd upon a simple and very interesting narrative, of his early life, and of the state of the Christian religion, at his native place of Sierra Leone, that climate so unhealthy, to Europeana, but epiritually a bright apat amidst the heathen and moral darkness around. It appeared that his parents were being taken as alaves to a Portuguese colony, when the ship was captured by an English vessel, and the crew taken, as usual, to Nierra Leone, upon which, as soon as they had set their foot, bring a portion

of the British territories they were of course free. Mr. Nicol's account of his education his acquirement of Christian truth, and the state of the unconverted population beyond the limits of the missionary settlemen rivetted the attention of his heavers, whilst his greeces allogion to the eminent men of the last century, including were strown with the budies of those who had vainly sought safety in flight. And when at length the Commander-in-Chief determined to move in search of a healthier position, the line of march presented the appearance of a battle-field. Nor was it till the army reached a high position at Erich, fifty miles off, on the steep dry banks of the Betwah, that the disease amongst them began to subside.

Within twelvemenths, that is, by August, 1818, the western stream of the epidemic, pursuing its course slong the Gangea and its tributary, the Jumnaha, never deviate from their chusen work, that of preaching and commending by their example the Gospel of Christ — Hereford Journal.

SCOTLAND.

St. Matthew's day being the anniversary of the conse-cration of the Right Rev. W. J. Trower, Bishop of Glas-gow and Galloway, and the first day of the fourth year of the congregation in Anderston, connected with the Scot-tish Episoopal Church, and in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, was fixed upon as the day of laying the foundation stone of the new Church at Anderston, near Glasgow, to be called "St. John the Evan-gelist," and intended chiefly for English and Irish aettlers imployed in the public works of the District.— PRITE —On Saturday, being the eve of St. Ninian, the Sundation stone of the choir and pressepts of the Carhed'al Church of St. Ninian was laid in Perth, by the Right Rev. the Bish-p of Brechin, acting by authority from the Bishop

within an boor. Next day the distemper still raged with unabated fury, and on the third day more than been that the error had the error in the heap that. Next year (in 1782) the troops under his though less arrers disorder, which within a month had attached 1,000 men, of whom some died in the first hour, others expired after a day or two in horrible exivulsions, and very few recovered.

The year afterwards (1782) the same stronge malady broke out among the pilgrime at Hurdwar, and every of no less than 20,000 of the wershippers at the error fine in a the error of the plains. Their fencied immunity was soon, however, at the speciatry at the same time manuel at the error of the plains. Their fencied immunity was soon, however, at the speciatry at non the stone was deposited theirs. At about the same time manuel at the end. Sauthenly in July 1219 the process of the same time manuel at the erd. years—ensued. The mountain chain and burning deserts which lie westward of Hindostan arem for a while to have barred its passage.

In July, 1821, it broke out with tremendous violence at Moreat, Bushire, and Bussarah, the three principal parts of the Persian Gulf. In Museat alone 10,000 persons perished. At Bushire the top alone 10,000 persons perished. At Bushire the attrevets strewn with unburied corpses. At Bussarah the streets strewn with unburied corpses. At Bussarah 18,000 persons, nearly a third of the population, died in eleven days. While raging thus virulently round the shores of the Persian Gulf, the disease also spread the Christian faith in Scotland, and is said to have built the first atone church ever erected in the Kalendar of the Scotlah Prayer Book of 1637, and in its reprint of 1712. The neighbourhood of 1637, and in its reprint of 1712. The neighbourhood of Greton, of Edisburgh—via., the Chapel of Trinity College, and the shores of the Persian Gulf, the disease also spread the Christian faith in Scotland, and is said to have built the first atone church ever erected in the Kalendar of the Scotland, and in the Kalendar of the Scotland, and in the Kalendar of the Scotland, and in the Scotland, and in the Scotland, and in the Scotland, and in the Releader of the Scotland, and in the Scotland, and in the Scotland of the Scotland, and in the Releader of the Scotland, and the said to have built the first atone church ever erected in the Kalendar of the Scotland, and the said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church is said to have built the first atone church done will represent passages in the life of oft Blesses Lord. Without doing injustice to others, it is only proper to state, that this chapel could not have been errected without the munificent contribution of the Warden of Trinity

BRISTOR CATREDRAL - A memorial to the Bishop is in course of signature, relative to the conduct of the Dean and Chapter, who despite his Lordship's judgment, "have not only permitted the mutilation of the service Minor Canon more than an equal share of the duty, whereby his Lordship's order is set at naught in six months out of twelve." The Bishop is extractly entreated to "exercise his episcopal authority" for "enforcing the Statutes of the Cathedral," and "restoring the full and officient performance of the choral service."

Whorman - Longuy, err. - In this parish, containing w more an —Longuistry.—In this parish, containing about three thousand inhabitiants, there were in the year, 1847 three pangers whose aggregate ages were 273 years, averaging 91 each—sixteen whose ages amounted to 1,543 years, averaging 84 each—and furly, whose ages amounted to 2,964 years, averaging 74 enc-fifth each. No had evidence this in favour of the salubrity of the parish.—Maidstone Journal.

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THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED SIST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Tonne; Core, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Relly and FETHIS COMPANY is proposed to affect Agen LIVER, and transact ony business depochest manufivalue or duration of Human Life; to great or pushess days

panies, the Directors of this Company are eachled, dun a investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of co-pound interest, much beyond that which can be chested. Britain, to premiue a most material reduction of east game toning Assarances, Serviverships, or Endownesses for a conpresent payment, or yearly premium, and greatle Appersum, whether immediate or deferred, for a commutation, whether immediate or deferred, for any missery invested with them. They can also point to the position of the Compony as of preulier impersons to into the Compony as facilities.

so well so the present settlement of claims. pation in the profits of the Company; the pos puld in helf-yearly or quarterly irotalments; at CREDY SYSTEM baving hern adopted by the Bos be given for one half the first SEVES premiums, the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life?

With Profits Without Half Credit. 2 2 9 1 14 7 1 17 6 7 2 9 3 2 0 2 8 3 6 60 7 10 10 6 9 11 6 48 8

The share rates, For Life Without Participation and Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lowest thin similar tables of any other office at present affering to make Canada, while the assured With Participation will there fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the C pany's basiness.

Tables of Hates, Prospectuars, Forms of Application

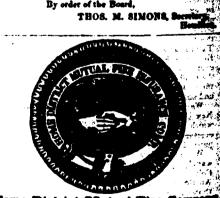
any further information respecting the system of the Congress of the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained a factorizing, or from any of the Local Agents. Arrats and Medical Officers already ap-Cohourg ...... James Cameron....... Colborne ....... Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas Dr. Jan. Hamilton.

Dr. Jan. Hamilton.

London Dr. Alex. Andreit.

Montreal Preferich A. Willson. Dr. S. C. South. Paris ...... David Bachan ...... 

Agent for Toronto. EDMUND BRADSURES Alberry Chembers, King Street, Allery Medical Referee-Guougu Haungen, Bog., M.D. By order of the Board,



Mome District Mutual Pire Com OFFICE-KING STREET, TOROWTO, NSURES Duellings, Houses, Warehouses, Ball general, Merchandise, Honoshuld Purniture, Mith The

DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warres, B. W. Smith. John Eastwood, John Doel, James Leulie. James Shaw, Alex's McGlashon. Wm. Mathers, Jonn McMennes, President RAINS, Secretary. All lesses promptly adjusted. Letters by meil and July 5, 1848.

Ebe Church YS Protinged by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, as McCarlin the rear of The Church Society's Bouse, (No. A, King West) City of Toronto, entrance from Tonge Street.

Windstock. St. Thomas, Pers Stanley, Sc. Sime - Part Doors, Facelli, St. . Willeon ...B. Breide

L P W. Des Brisay

St Cetherines, Thereld. In