Original Poetrn.

ON THE 84TH PSALM

[To a Swallow found dead in Church, after being shut in the pre-tious Sunday, a day on which the 84th Psalm was sung.]

Alas! far better, little bird, For thee if thou hadst never heard Our voices sweetly sing; But yet thou needs must stay to hear That sacred anthem loud and clear

Within the temple ring. "O God! how dear thy house of prayer, To those, who, sunk in sorrow, there Behold thy dwelling-place; They go from strength to strength with Thee, And heavenly light and glory see

Who lowly seek thy grace.' So did we sing, and this our song, rne on the summer breeze along, Thy trembling pinions stay'd; me hidden chord till then at rest, Vibrating in thy little breast,

Thy happy home thou fain would'st raise, Vithin the house of prayer and praise, With all thy dear affections bound, The sacred altar circling round, To true devotion sweet

But ah! poor bird, thy tale is told! Like Christian love, so dead, so cold, Thy head is drooping low; No more on fleeting pinions borne Thou'lt rush to meet the sun at morn Upon the mountain's brow.

O had we come from day to day, On lowly bended knee-For thee we need not then have sigh'd Nor tell how long before thee died Our Christian charity!

Ah! would Thy name were more ador'd Thy holy house more honor'd, Lord, Our brethren still more dear-How sweet would then our journey prove Refresh'd by draughts of Christian love, Till all in heaven appear. Lennoxville, C. E., Feast of St. Matthew, 21st Sept., 1848.

> Ode Alcaica. AD MUSCAM VINO NAUFRAGAM.

Quo delicatis credula pennulis Tentare (dicebam) Charybdin ? Siste, precor, peritura siste! Quamvis serenum rideat aureo Liquore poelum, grataque sibilo Errore circumsultet aura, Et graciles imitata gyros Te vina reddant; et geminam própe Mireris ipsam lenè supervolans Ne vera narreris, caveto, Fabula, ludibriumque lethi. Videsne lymphas? non barathrum times

Enavigandum? nec jacet insula, Nec portus infausto patescit Remigio-medicata diris Iniqua peccant vina soporibus! Mox crura fallent-mox cerebro struct Infanda vertigo furores-Oh utinam potius cruenta

Te curiosà captet aranea Telâ, aut dolosâ subsiliens aquâ Piscis, venenatamve vindex Pollice proripiat puellus; Te mortis ullus proripiat gradus, Quam criminoso naufragium poclo. Quo dira derivata fonte Rixa quatit, quatietque gentes.

Inauspicatis alitibus dabam Portare, fatorum procellam Providus antevenire dictis. Ter musca circum vitrea compita Aprica lustrat : ter lepido pede Suspensa, centenis ocellis

Purpureum speculatur æquor. Insanienti mox subit impetu Caduca lymphas. Quantus adest pavor! Crurumque pennarumque stridor! Heu quoties rediviva mæret! Jàm, jàm, supino spirat anhelitu Mox mersa fatis occidit, occidit! Frustraque ter terno Lyœum At nostra vivet nænia, flebili

Te, musca, narrabo poeta, Icarià periisse clade. Edocta vestris casibus indoles Voluptuosos spernere militet Flores, et æstivi susurrum

Our Monthly Review.

LADY MARY; or, Not of this World: by the REY. CHARLES B. TAYLER, M.A. MARK WILTON, the Merchant's Clerk: by Do. New York; Standford & Swords. 1848.

York; Standford & Swords. 1848.

Though to some of our readers Mr. Tayler must be well known as a successful writer of fiction, who has uniformly consecrated his powers to the interests of morality and vital religion, we have reason to believe that to many he is, comparatively speaking, a stranger. Such we strongly recommend carefully to peruse the volumes with whose titles we have headed this article, persuaded, as we are, that no one can do so without persuaded, as we are, that no one can do so without finding himself a more thoughtful, and haply, by God's

Mr. Tayler's style is pre-eminently unambitious; thereby presenting a marked contrast to much of the popular light literature of the day. It is perfectly devoid of that dreamy German sentimentalism which of late years has become over-fashionable with some of our religious fictionists. His "say is said" with the unsophisticated straight-forwardness of manner which we admire in Hannah More and Mrs. Sherwood, and which after all comes more directly home to the heart of the general reader. Life he paints as he finds it, his colours being neither extravagantly bright, nor unduly sombre—and with some few exceptions his catastrophies are brought about without any violence to probability, or undue

straining after effect. What we especially admire in these volumes is the steadiness with which certain great points are kept in view, and the earnestness with which they are reasoned out. There is no trimming to suit the taste of the frivolous; -no cowardly blinking of principle to avoid the worldling's accusation of "righteousness

traiture of a Christian matron of rank, who being in the world is yet not of the world. There is nothing of the heroine in her composition, as the term is comnonly applied,—no elaborated displays of "impractiperfection." Equally devoid of un-scriptural usiasm, on the one hand, and anti-scriptural forhality on the other, she "wins souls" by "the homily of her life," as one of our eloquent old divines quaintly

of her life," as one of our cloquent old divines quaintly this dreadful shock? why not have permitted me to pass away, in happy ignorance?"

The plot of this narrative is exceedingly meagre;—
The plot of this n most impracticable—(such of our readers as may Dave practised the "ungentle craft of reviewing," will understand our meaning). Still there is no lack of work of the same class which we found more difficult nent which it supplied,

danger. Seek her and bring her back. Take thine own way with her, even if my heart be wrung with agony by the means which in thine inscrutable wisdom thou mayest be pleased to employ." An answer sharp to flesh and blood, was granted to

"The colour was still on her cheek, it still came and was "peace." went with every changing emotion, but its soft and rose-like freshness was gone, and the hectic flush that glowed in its place, was succeeded by a transparent and fearful paleness. When she did raise her deep blue eyes, they seemed dilated and enlarged, and gave an unusual expression to her countenance, but they were now seldom raised from beneath their heavy and darkly fringed lids." Rapid was the progress of the disease, and at length the mother felt that hope was gone, and that ere long the grave would receive the desire of her tearful eyes. To the throne of grace she carried her grief, -and what followed is so touching and tender that we will let the author speak for

"It was well for Lady Mary that she had sought to prepare herself for the trial that awaited her, not only by making herself acquainted with her grief, but by drawing nearer to, and seeking a closer acquaintance with her God. She had obeyed the divine precept, 'Commune with your own heart, and in your chamber, and be still.' And He own heart, and in your chamber, and be still.' And He who said to the winds and to the sea, 'Peace, be still,' who had also spoken peace to the troubled heart of His chosen disciples, when they were gathered together in the stillness and gloom of that chamber where they were assembled after His crucifixion, He had come also to this perplexed and sorrowful disciple as she sat in her chamber. She had entered it with a fearful and agonized spirit, she came forth endued with new strength, fortified with faith, and calmed by that peace which is the fruit of faith, to take her place and fulfil her appointed calling among to take her place and fulfil her appointed calling among the members of her now afflicted household.

"It was soon too evident to all that the illness of Rose

thad assumed a most alarming character. Her doctors, when they next came, strongly urged her speedy removal to a warmer climate before the winter set in, but Rose herself entreated that she might be allowed to remain at Deercourt, and assured her mother that she felt quite unequal to the journey.
"'If I am to die, dear mother,' she said, 'let me die

here, and not among strangers in a strange land. The weather is still delightful, and if we have a mild winter, this house is so sheltered from the cold winds, that your poor fading flower may be to another soil. Of one thing I am quite sure, she added, that if the mind has much to do with hodily health my mind will be calmer and my spirits lighter here, than in

"But in a few days all thoughts of her removal were at an end. She sunk so rapidly, and became so fearfully weak, that every one rejoiced that no effort had been

made to attempt the proposed journey.

"Such, it is well known, is the character of the disease under which Rose was sinking to an early grave, that its victim is usually the last to be aware of her danger, and this was the case with Rose, though at the commencement of her attack, she had sometimes spoken of dying. Lady Mary was scarcely aware how severe a trial it would be to her to prepare her child for the change which so soon awaited her; still she saw that if she spoke at all there was no time to be lost, or the poor girl might be suddenly taken away, unawakened to a sense of her spiritual danger, and unprepared to meet her God. Agonizing as the task was to her, she felt that no one was so well fitted as herself to fulfil it. No one understood Rose so well as she did; no one could soothe and comfort her with such tenderness and affection as her own mother. With all the christian faithfulness of a true friend, and with all the sympathy of a devoted mother, she made Rose thoroughly acquainted with her state, and spoke to her of death and judgment, and of the only way by which the sting of death can be disarmed, and the terrors of judgment taken away. She expected that the shock would be great to the dying girl, but she could not have anticipated how severely it would be felt by Rose; yet even when she saw her child almost overwhelmed by the fear of death, and when her own heart was filled with anguish at the sight, she felt that she could not, would not regret having spoken the truth; and she blessed God with a trembling and adoring faith, that He had given her the resolution and the strength to be faithful both to Him and to her child.

upon the troubled sea on which they were tossed, and speaking those comforting words, 'It is I—be not afraid!' She told her of the message brought to a disconsolate woman, 'The master is come, and calleth for thee:' and sweetly and almost cheerfully she bade her child to prepare and be ready, not to encounter the king of terrors, but to meet the King of glory. She repeated to her the parable of the ten virgins, pausing every now and then to make some gentle and encouraging application to her case; and at last the tears began to stream from the eyes of the poor heart-stricken girl, and the pressure of her

mother's hand was returned.

"'Kiss me, dear mother,' she said, 'and let me look in your face, while I speak to you of the thoughts which are now passing in my mind. Yes, I have spoken of death,' she murmured faintly, as if speaking to herself, 'but I never really thought till now that I should die;' and then she raised her head and said solemnly, 'Mama, I cannot tell you every thing that is in my heart. I cannot bear to speak of death. I cannot yet reconcile myself to the strange idea that I must die! I cannot even yet form any strange idea that I must die! I cannot even yet form any idea of death, but what is associated with gloom and vacancy. The thought of entering upon another and unknown state, terrifies and overwhelms me. I have been so very happy in this pleasant world; so full of life, and my life has been so full of enjoyment. I have been so happy with the things which this earth has spread before me in rich profusion—so happy, without God, she added, is a large dearway wice and with a more thoughtful expression.

obsermuch." The truth is spoken—in deep love it is true—but honestly and faithfully—spoken as it becomes a minister of Christ ever to deliver his momentum message.

In "Lady Mary" we are presented with the porthe pang of pangs to me, this is the sting of death! Every other dreadful reality seems nothing in comparison to this! Oh, my dear, dear mother! I cannot bear to be taken away from you. Yes, I will say all that is in my heart—I love you more than I love God! The thought of being torn from you, drives me almost to distraction, And yet you tell me that I must die, and that my time is perhaps frightfully short! O, cruel, cruel mother, can you love me and speak thus? Why not have spared me

her whole manner acquiring a calm and impressive so-lemnity, which seemed insensibly to communicate itself to the troubled spirit of her child; 'because I have learnt interest. On the contrary, we have seldom taken up a work of the same class which we found more difficult which of the same class which we found more difficult that that pershabet than that they sould more difficult that they sould not have descended to the voice which now which contains it—because if we part, either you or I unwashed in the blood of Jesus Christ, impenitent, unforgiven, and unsanctified by the Holy Spirit—tenderly as we have loved one another on earth, we shall never that that they found in the voice which now which it that they had so long listened to the voice which now which contains it—because if we part, either you or I unwashed in the blood of Jesus Christ, impenitent, unforgiven, and unsanctified by the Holy Spirit—tenderly as we have loved one another on earth, we shall never that they could not have descended from the one family hearts, and for the present they could not help regarding

The hearer and answerer of prayer had respect unto this prayer. Poor Rose was smitten by consumption. the supplication of that godly parent: her child's end

> MARK WILTON is the story of a young man, who, leaving the quiet and domestic discipline of his mother's house for London, is gradually drawn into a vortex of folly and dissipation, which threatens his ruin temporal and eternal, but from which, by God's grace, he is snatched like a brand from the burning. As a mere narrative this story possesses more interest than "Lady Mary,"-but the incidents are rather overstrained, particularly the murder on the heath, and the forger's escape from Newgate, on the night preceding his execution. The volume, however, is full of excellent matter; exposes many of the snares which beset persons in middle life, and would form a most profitable present for a young man who was about to enter upon the turmoils and temptations of the world which lieth in wickedness.

THE PIONEERS OF NEW YORK. By C. F. HOFFMAN, New York: Stanford & Swords. 1848.

We have perused with much interest this tractate, which is "An Anniversary discourse delivered before the St. Nicholas Society of Manhattan." It contains many curious notices of the earlier history of North America-and with vigorous truthfulness exposes the inflated pretensions of the Puritan Fathers as the pioneers of civilization, and the Apostles of rational freedom. Mr. Hoffman writes like a scholar and a gentleman, and with an esprit de corps which makes his lucubration exceedingly readable.

EVIDENCES OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION; the author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman." Union. 1848.

the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union in New York are we indebted for this excellent little book, for which we return them our best thanks. The only hesitation which we feel in speaking of it rises from the consciousness of our inability to speak in terms of sufficient commendation of so admirable and so needful an addition to our Educational Library.

We congratulate all who think with us, that Religious Education is paramount to all other, and that a child should not be left to grope his way in the dark to the Truth, that in this volume they are at length supplied with an aid at once short and full-short, ut not so short as to be superficial, full, but not so full as to be tedious—one, which is in every respect calculated to attract and to edify, presenting in its clearness and truthfulness the happiest combination which we have yet seen, for making of the young disciple a willing and an understanding learner.

That which adds greatly to the value of this little book is, that, besides a careful investigation of each branch of evidence, there runs throughout a vein of piety which will teach the heart while the head is beng stored with rich materials for future meditation, as well as for present instruction. The pupil, too, is duly warned against the fashionable religionism of these latter days; armed with refutations to the objections of Infidels : - and with the honesty which invariably marks those American Churchmen who ARE Churchmen-the honesty which shone in their SEA-BURY and their HOBART, the honesty of being what they professed—the author, like a faithful Herald. gives no uncertain sound on the subject of the threefold ministry as well as the other Institutions of Christianity. As we once heard the Rev. Hugh McNeile, in effect declare, As certainly as there has been a succession of men from Adam, so certainly has there been a succession of Bishops from the Apostles. A craven spirit shrinks from the declaration of this fact, though it be abundantly proved from Holy Scripture and early Christian writers—and to propitiate the mysterious stranger might take it away, and give him in the Churchless, and Priestless, and Bishopless insurgents its stead the quiet dwelling for which he had asked. against authority in the present day, bites his coward breath, and stifles even a whisper on the subject .-Not thus does the loyal Churchman who has prepared this book, act and teach. It will not be his fault if the student of these pages should turn out a lukewarm, half-hearted, double-minded disgrace and detriment to the Church-a pro-dissenter in heart and tongue, and deed-remaining in the Church's ranks, but treacherously doing the dissenters' work. The teaching of this book will not add to the number of such Churchmen (?). Heartily do we wish Book, Author, and Student, Gop Speed.

The following upon the objections made relative to the deluge, will suffice as a specimen of the style and plan of the whole work:—

"First. It has been objected, that waters sufficient to drown the world could not have been in existence."

"For not, I am not now come to deprive you of your wealth. Hereafter, indeed, I shall return with the Royal Mandate, but in that hour you will both see and feel that

drown the world could not have been in existence.

"But could not He who made the world have thrown down the barriers of those waters of the ocean which cover so large part of the earth's surface? Or, could He not have raised up by an earthquake from the deep, a whole continent at once, and suddenly sub-merged the earth? Such an objection has no weight with him who believes in the Providence and power of God.
"Second. It is objected, again, that the ark was not suf-

ficient in size to contain all the animals said to have been But the great natural historian, Buffon, has shown conclusively, that the number of distinct spscies of animals on the earth is comparatively small; and Dr. Hales and others have met this objection again and again, by showing that

the ark was abundantly large for all the purposes re-

is caused by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays, so it must have existed before the flood, while the language as recorded by Moses is, 'I do set my bow in the cloud.' "But to this it is answered, the phrase might with equal

propriety be rendered, as every scholar knows, 'I do appoint my bow in the cloud,' as something already exng, to be a token of God's everlasting covenant with "Fourth. It has been objected, again, that mankind, by

Our author's main object is to demonstrate the aboulten necessity of a therough remunciation of "the aboulten necessity of a therough remunciation of "the the substance of the

"But, why was this event permitted? It was not accidental. It was because 'the wickedness of man was great on the earth.' It was to testify Gop's deep displeasure against sin, and to be a warning to us also, 'who have done those things which we ought not to have done, and have left undone those things which we ought to have

"Let us carry with us, into the business, cares, and pleasures of the world, the thought of Gop's deep dispeasure at sin, and that the bow of His promise spans the and of His wrath."

1. What is the first objection noticed? 2. How is it answered?

3. State the next objection?

5. State the next objection?
4. What has Buffon proved?
5. State the results of Dr. Hales' calculation.
6. What is the next objection?
7. How is it answered?
8. What is the next objection?

9. How may such varieties be traced?
0. What is the next objection? 11. How may it be answered?12. What was the character of the deluge?

13. What lessons of wisdom does it teach us?

14. Why was the deluge permitted?

What does it show?

16. What two things does it prove?17. Where should we all find refuge?18. Has God provided for our safety? 19. What should we at all times remember?

To the kindness of the LABOUTIVE COMMITTER of would be attonded with the host results.

THE KING'S MESSENGERS; an Allegorical Tale: by the REV. W. ADAMS, M.A., Fellow of Merton

ion of our younger readers, is the prospect of death:

ment itself. He pointed it out to his brothers, and it was clear from their anxious looks that they beheld it also.— It was as the form of an old man. There was nothing in his appearance to excite terror, but every object as seen in the mirror was changed by his presence. His foot trod on the cloth of gold, and it became mouldering and worm-eaten: the hem of his garment swept against a table of solid ivory, and it fell crumbling into dust: while the bales of merchandise and precious stones lost their richness and splendonr as his cold eye rested upon thom

"The brothers watched these signs with a sensation of chilling fear, and the elder already repented his hasty words. For, in truth, in his inmost heart, he deeply loved the glittering wealth, and he was afraid lest the

"At length it seemed to them that the image of the old man thus addressed them: 'Children, your wish is vain. man thus addressed them: 'Children, your wish is vain.
You must not speak of bartering these treasures for a
lasting home. They are not really yours; they belong
to the Great King, whose subjects ye are. Restore them
now to him and he will keep them for you, and in the
day of your exile give them to you again. In this city
they are worthless. See how even my slightest touch
causes them to decay. But in the King's palace they become incorruptible. I have no power over them there.
"The brothers were yet more troubled at his words They knew well that all the riches of Metœcia belonged to the Great King; but they were disquieted at th thought of restoring them to him again. A vague fear arose that the sentence of exile was about to be passed

I am pear. To-day my voice comes to you from a distance, and it is but my reflected image you behold. Yet I bear you a message from the Great King. You have wished to purchase for yourselves a lasting home; I have said that you cannot purchase it, because your riches are not your own; They belong to the Great King. You must trust them freely to his Messengers, without asking for a return; and he will store them up for you in his own Palace, and, when you are driven from hence, will suffer you to dwell with his children in a Glorious City suffer you to dwell with his children in a Glorious City where the law of exile is unknown. Beware lest you neglect this warning, and defraud the Great King of the riches committed to your trust; for if you refuse to give them to his Messengers, and either hoard them up or spend them on yourselves, you will have no treasure laid up for you in the Royal Palace, and the gates of the Glerious City will be also a contract.

Glorious City will be closed against you forever."
"Now, there was nothing really new to the merchants in the old man's warning. The royal offers of pardon, and the dangers of the neglect of them, were well known in the city. But the inhabitants seldom spoke of them to one another, because they loved their riches and were unwilling to render obedience to the King's commands.— The brothers had hitherto shared in the general feeling and it was, perhaps, only because the remembrance their father's departure was weighing heavily upon them that they had so long listened to the voice which now that they had so long astened to the voice which now addressed them. It did not, indeed seem to pass through their ears at all, but to fall at once inwardly on their hearts, and for the present they could not help regarding

wais; and tet their departure be secret, lest the King's enemies should impede them on their way."

"The form of the old man gradually disappeared as he ceased speaking; and the signs of his presence passed away; the ivory table, the cloth of gold, and the heaps of precious stones, resumed the beauty and splendour which they had lost. The brothers once more breathed freely. Hitherto their eyes had been riveted by a kind of fascination on the mirror. They now looked anxiously around the apartment itself: but it had undergone no change. If tion on the mirror. They now looked anxiously around the apartment itself; but it had undergone no change. If the old man had trodden upon it, not one trace of its footstep had been left. They then turned their eyes towards the window. The street presented its usual appearance; there was the busy throng hurrying hither and thither, and splendid equipages, and waggons laden with merchandise. But they saw nothing to remind them of the view presented by the mirror, save some few beggars who chanced to linger at their dowr. As Philargyr threw open chanced to linger at their dowr. As Philargyr threw open "I teaches us, also, where alone is our safety and hope.
"I teaches us, also, where alone is our safety and hope.
"Upon the bosom of the angry flood, as we behold the 'ark of God,' made according to his commandment and appoinments, while above, spanning the heavens, is the boy of promise,' teaching us how, in Jesus Christ, 'mercy and truth have met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other,' so let us find shelter within the ark of His grace; and then, as we survey the world in ruins, Christian faith will bring to our trembling hearts the olive branch of peace, and we shall look out upon the scene without dismost, and they have the proper man to be a Messenger from the Great

tomed to attach to St. Luke xvi. 9.

The friends whom we make by the benevolent and devotional management of our resources, will "receive us," it is said, "into everlasting habitations." What friends are here particularly referred to? We think (though of course we do not offer the opinion as indisputable) that allusion is here made to the resources. putable) that allusion is here made to the poor whose There was in this habit or temper of room-seclusion, a wants, whether temporal or spiritual, have been relieved by our bounty, and who, by reason of our charity, become in a special manner our friends. Other interpretations have been proposed; but this one suits us perfectly well. It is not said that the poor, by their differences it at least grave a degree of transmitter. intercession, obtain our salvation (Christ alone doth this): neither is it meant that the poor convey our souls to heaven (this office hath been assigned by God to angels); but it is supposed only that the poor, whom we comfort and befriend on earth, will be ready

the Rev. W. Adams, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; author of The Shadow of the Cross. From the London Edition, with engravings by W. Howland, from designs by Weir. Gen. Prot. Epis. S. S. Union, New York. 1848. This Allegory is extremely well managed, is very lear and impressive. The employment of riches is he subject of it. To illustrate the first of the two xtracts which we have taken from it, it is to be premised, that four brothers have met together to divide he property bequeathed to them by their father, but short time dead. The memory of their father, but the classification and toil to enjoy, and to deserve, the commendation of having done good: how unspeakably happy, then, must the charitable man be when he shall stand before the judgment-seat of Christ. There is recognition (remember) in the world of spirits; and will not those who were once the recipients of his bounty recognize him with joy? Assuredly they will; and who will forbid them (not Christ certainly), from bearing testimony in his favour! "Lo, this is the man (they will say) whose very footsteps were blessed a short time dead. The memory of their father's death being still fresh in their minds, their feelings are very mournful and sad. They begin to think how fleeting riches are, and that their lot must be to follow their father. The elder has just been saying that he would gladly surrender all the treasure round them, to purchase, if that were possible, some place of quiet and purchase, if that were possible, some place of quiet and security. Thereupon a shadowy form is supposed to peace: we were outcasts, and he interposed to rescue appear to them, which, we will state for the informa- us from our homeless misery : we were naked, and he "He had not yet finished speaking, when his eyes where directed to the mirror, which I have described as covering one side of the room. Some image appeared to be moving across it, which was not visible in the apartment iterate. He pointed it out to his best to see that he might feed us: he cheered the captive in his bondage, the sick on his weary bed: his were the kind heart to separathize and the ready has put raiment upon our shivering limbs: we were an to bring assistance: oh! may that mercy which he was as the form of an old man. There was nothing in hath shown to others, be extended to himself!" Here will be an honourable testimony in behalf of the man who hath dispersed abroad, who hath given to the

poor, and whose righteousness remaineth for ever. An objection is sometimes made against dwelling

which we view it. The doctrine of the atonement is to the Christian as the one foundation on which they rest, and without it the picture could not be really faithful, for the building itself would cease to exist."

perity than the peace came and plunged them headlong from the pinuacle of success. This blow fell heavier upon some branches than others. It was most fatal to those manufacturers who had undertaken to produce fabrics of of the stranger were fresh in their memory, and they felt every poor man to be a Messenger from the Great King."

The spirit of this Allegory—more particularly the idea of the "King's Messengers"—favours, we conceive, the interpretation which we have been accustomed to the stranger from the Great King. The spirit of this Allegory—more particularly the idea of the "King's Messengers"—favours, we conceive, the interpretation which we have been accustomed to the stranger for the words of the manufacturers who had undertaken to produce fabrics of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the manufacturers who had undertaken to produce fabrics of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the manufacturing prosperity of a nation. Be this as it may, however, it fell with crushing force upon that branch in which I was engaged. As soon as the American ports were opened to these fabrics, the foreign makers who could undertaken to produce fabrics of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the manufacturing prosperity of a nation. Be this as it may, however, it fell with crushing force upon that branch in which I was engaged. As soon as the American ports were opened to these fabrics of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which belong to an advanced state of the highest order, or which is a state of the highest order, or which high high high high h

Mom we comfort and betriend on earth, will be ready to the vince and spiritual ignorance, or sound and other Schools. By the author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman."

Now York: Stanford & Swords.

REASONS WHY I AM NOT A PAPIST: By REV. N. S. RICHARDSON, A. M. New York: Stanford & Swords.

RICHARDSON, A. M. New York: Stanford & Swords.

With Questions for use in Bible Classes, in Parochial, Family, Sunday and other Schools. By the author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman."

The author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman."

The result of seven years of stennous exertions, applied with persevering diligence and so the winds, but it was but seven years of a young man's lidea is not unscriptural; and, to our mind, it is affecting. Have we instructed the spiritual ignorance, or short the cast withheld, I hoped might be supposed by and diligently read all I could find on the subject, when the cast withheld in the war of 1812, (if this contest had brought to welcome us over the threshold of the skies. The idea is not unscriptural; and, to our mind, it is affecting. Have we instructed the spiritual ignorance, or because with the cast withheld, I hoped might be supposed by an additing the day and diligently read all I could find on the subject, when the cast withheld in the winds, but it was but seven years of stennous exertions, applied with persevering diligence and so the winds, but it was but seven years of stennous exertions, applied with persevering diligence and so the winds, but it was but seven years of a young man's lide is not unscriptural; and, to our mind, it is affecting. Have we instructed the spiritual ignorance, or because with the cast withheld in the winds, but it was but seven years of a young man's lide is not unscriptural; and, to our mind, it is affecting.

When the could be ready to welcome us over the threshold of the skies. The spiritual ignorance, or because with the cast with the day of a young man's lide is not unscriptural; and, to our mind, it is affecting.

When the could be ready to welcome reasons why he adheres to the primitive faith. Where the apostle saith: hereafter we may meet that same distressed brother a prince in the court of our Redeemer; and that same poor sufferer, gloriously transfer and enterprise the great area west of the Alleganies.—

The King's Messengers; an Allegorical Tale; by Even here, where men's judgments of our conduct are so often mistaken, it will usually sweeten the sense

"'I will go by western fountaid, I will wander far and wide; Till some sunny spot invite me, Till some guardian bid me bide.

"Snow or tempest—plain the drearest
Shall oppose a feeble bar,
Since I go from friends the dearest, 'Tis no matter then how far.

"On!-'tis useless here to dally; Ou!-I can but break or mar; Since my fortune leads to sally, 'Tis no matter then how far,'

"Of the 'seven years' to which allusion has been made,

poor, and whose righteousness remaineth for ever.

An objection is sometimes made against dwelling exclusively—in any writing or discourse—upon any one duty, without special and direct mention of the Cross of Christ, but resting contented with the understanding that the Cross underlies every thing that is said. The objection is thus encountered and disposed of with a very appropriate and expressive illustration:

"Hut ought there to be so many omissions in the story? asked Mary.

"Mr. Mertoun replied, by taking up a drawing which happened to be lying on the table: "Tell me, he said 'doy ou know of what this is a picture?"

"Of the 'seven years' to which allusion has been made, I had spent four in New England, a land which is endeared to me at this distance of time, by recollections of hospitation, in which I aimed to demonstrate the importance of an acquaintance with Chemistry and Mineralogy in the preparation or fusion of numerous substances in the mistory? asked Mary.

"Indeed! said ber uncle. 'Ell me, he said 'doy ou know of what this is a picture?"

"Of the 'seven years' to which allusion has been made, I had spent four in New England, a land which is endeared to me at this distance of time, by recollections of these standing that it is a did year in the different conditions of with a very appropriate and expression or fusion of numerous substances in the mineral kingdom, which result in the different conditions of the various glasses, enamels, &e. I had, from early you know of what this is a picture?"

"I for the Church, 'she replied, in some surprise at the question, "I have yet and but very little of the west end of the building." I seems to me that three sides of the Church, 'she replied, in some surprise at the question, "it must be so for the view is taken from the story; it necessarily taken from one particular point. It do not know that there were none within my reach. I gleaned from the best sources I could, and believe that the late from the best sources I could, and believe that the had experimen

"'I do,' he answered; you mean that the death of our "I do,' he answered; you mean that the death of our Saviour is the foundation on which the walls of our actual life rest; and that, though it be not represented in the story, it is, of course, assumed to be there.'
"Exactly so,' said Mr. Mertoun; 'And I wish you to mark clearly the distinction between this illustration and the former. The several duties of life are like the different walls of the building, which may be brought out in liberal minded and intelligent persons. Before quitting New England, I had resolved to go to the Mississippi walley, and had begun to study its geography; and I now valley, and had begun to study its geography; and I now

valley, and had begun to study its geography; and I now resolved to proceed, without unnecessary delay.

"Means constitute the first object of solicitude in all such undertakings. The ebbirg tide of manufacturing prosperity to which I have referred, had left me very year. From the fragments of former acquisitions, for THE INDIAN IN HIS WIGWAM; or Characteristics of which, however, I was exclusively indebted to my own industry, I raised a small sum of money—much smaller, the Red Race of America; from original notes and manuscripts: by Henry R. Schooleraft, W. H. Graham, New York. 1848.

To all who feel a delight in the examination of supposed will adhere to a man who has lived in abundance.

NC. London. ORF.

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and a brother, all younger than myself, and set forward. The winter of 1818 had opened before I reached my brother's house at Geneva, in western New York. From this point I had determined to leave the main track, thro' the Genesce county west, and to strike the head waters of the Alleghany river, so as to descend that stream with

roughness of the road, he was fain to give over his undertaking, and I parted from him, sending back the sleigh from Olean, to take him home.

"The Alleghany river was locked with ice when I

reached it. I had an opportunity to cross it on foot, and to examine in the vicinity those evidences of the coal formation which are found in masses of bituminous shale, slaty coal and petroleum. The river began to open about the middle of March. I left Olean in the first ark for the season, born onwards down the sweeping Allegany at the top of the flood, often through winding channels, and once in danger of being precipitated over a mill-dam,

tall Seneca Indian, standing in the bow of a very long pine canoe, cried out, in a tone of peculiar emphasis, 'Keep to the right—I speak it.' This direction we followed and more caned from the right—I speak it.' 'Keep to the right—I speak it.' This direction we had lowed, and were saved from another mishap. We tied the ark to the shore at night, built a fire on the bank and cooked supper. On passing the Conowonga, it was at the height of its flood, and appeared to bring in as much water as the Alleghany. We stopped at the noted chief Complanter's will be a suppersured to the control of Cornplanter's ville, at the mouth of the French Creek, connected with Washington's perilous adventure in visiting Fort de Boef, now Erie. At Kittaning, a great scow ferry-boat Boef, now Erie. At Kittaning, a great scow ferry-boat was rowed and managed by two women or girls with a degree of muscular exertion, or rather ease, which would put the blush to many a man on the east or west of the Alleghanies. The tone, air, and masculine strength of these girl-boatmen, reminded me of nothing this side of Rollin's description of the Amazons—save that the same provision was not apparent for drawing the bow. Bold hills line both banks of the river along its upper parts, and continue, indeed, at further intervals apart, to very and continue, indeed, at further intervals apart, to very near the junction of the Monongahela; but long before this point, the stream is one of noble dimensions, clear, broad, and strong. After a voyage of exciting and vivid interest, I reached and landed at Pittsburgh."

		WEEKLY CALEN	Mark 12. (M, Judith 9 Mark 12. 10, 2 Cor. 8. (M, " 11, Mark 13.				
Day.	Date.	ate.		lst Lesson	2d Lesson.		
A	Oct. 8.		LE,	" 13	2 Cor. 7.		
M	" 9,			" 10	2 Cor. 8.		
T	110		{ M, E,	" 12	2 Cor. 9.		
W	·· 11,	Old Michaelmas Day.	{ M, E,	" 14	Mark 14. 2 Cor. 10.		
T	" 12.		{ M, E,	" 16			
F	" 13		{ M, E,		Mark 16. 2 Cor. 12.		
S	" 14.	Battle at Queenston, Brock killed, 1812.	{ M, E,		Lu.Ito v.39, 2 Cor. 13.		
A	" 15	17TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	{ M, E,		Lu.1v.39.		

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 5, 1848.

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Original Poetry — On the 84th | The Sunday Slide.

Psalm; Ode Alcaica.

Our Monthly Review.

MISSIONARY FUND.

Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two in a dark night of overturning the carriage into the sized Church, we can confidently recommend the Collections, -out of the Four provided for, -shall be swamp which lay beneath it, -especially in turning a instrument which was a few weeks ago advertized in made annually in aid of the Fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese, the Lord Bishop or Toroxyo of his family, whom he had been expecting our columns as for sale. It may be seen at Mr. our columns as for sale. It may be seen at Mr. our columns as for sale. It may be seen at Mr. our columns as for sale our columns as for sale. It may be seen at Mr. our columns as for sale our columns as for sale. It may be seen at Mr. of his family, whom he had been expecting the posed of at a modern price. requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice, that the next Collection for this special purpose, Sunday the 15th October next, being the Seventeenth Sunday after Trinis-

THE SEPTEMBER CONFIRMATIONS.

Our revered Diocesan left home on Wednesday, the 13th of last month, for a fortnight's journey, to hold confirmations in the Brock, Gore, and Wellington Districts. He reached Hamilton the same night, where the citizens are exerting themselves to improve their pretty town by macadamizing their streets. This they are performing in the most complete and substantial manner,-laying down a great depth of stone, -placing undermost a good thickness of large stones, forming a most effectual drain, -and covering the whole with a coating of stones broken quite small, and worthy of McAdam himself; and after midday on Thursday, proceeded to Brantford, where he rested for the night. At this place the same spirit of improvement is visible; for the bridge over the Grand River is being reconstructed, with piers of strong masonry of Hamilton stone; but whether there are to be any arches, we did not learn. The plank road, by the bye between Hamilton and Brantford, is far from being in good condition; the wet having in many places made a lodgment under the plank, and materially injured the road. Next morning his Lordship continued on the Great Western Road, until he arrived at Burford; where the confirmation took place in the school-house. What is said of this assemblage of candidates will apply to all, with slight differences. The deportment of the whole of them was serious and devout; they generally brought their prayer-books, and made the proper response-" I do,"-in a distinct and audible voice; and appeared much impressed with the importance of the work in which they were engaged. There were generally good congregations, even on the weekdays,-the people dressing for the occasion as on Sundays. Excepting in new stations the people were more or less trained to respond and to sing; and their progress in both was everywhere respectable and encouraging. It was quite a refreshment to associate with the earnest, warm-hearted people; and the imtion of it, and as to its effect upon them, was distinctly visible. His Lordship's frank and cheerful manners are peculiarly calculated to secure the regard of the simple inhabitants of a new country, and the affection he everywhere shewed for little children, and won his way to their hearts, was very engaging.

is under the direction of the Rev. A. St. G. Caulfield. Diocese are so pressing, that an immediate addition Here the Bishop was met by the Rector of Woodstock to the number of travelling missionaries is contemand his Curate, who appeared in their surplices. This plated, which of course will render necessary a corresgood custom of meeting the Bishop, prepared, if need ponding increase of funds. No object could possess be, to take part in the performance of divine service, greater claims upon every friend of our beloved we found to prevail through the greater part of the Church; and as a gracious God has been pleased to route. Accordingly wherever this occurred, one or bless us with a bountiful harvest, may we not trust more of the additional clergy were employed by directhat all who have the extension of His kingdom at tion of the Bishop, wherever it was practicable, to read heart, will evince their gratitude, not only by praying the Lessons or the Litany, as it might happen. Full that He would send forth labourers to this portion of service, according to the day, or the time of it, was the spiritual harvest, but by contributing of their "temregularly performed,-(for the most part by the Pas- poral things" to the advancement of the sacred cause, tor of the place, assisted by any strangers present); and thereby enjoying the high honour and privilege of the sermon was generally preached by the Rev. Dr. being fellow workers with His dear Son. Beaven, who accompanied his Lordship; on a few occasions by the Bishop himself. Then followed the confirmation, in which Dr. B. acted as the Bishop's Chaplain, except at Galt and Beverley, where the by want of space:-Archdeacon of York was present. On most occasions the Clergy who appeared in surplices, and were not actually engaged in the desk or pulpit, were arranged within the rails of the altar. The only impediment offered to the division of the service, by assigning the

should be its form. There ought of course in every to Christian congregations from this reverting to the chancel to be room to stand and kneel with conveni- practice so expressly commanded, is already very great, and of the new Prelate, are derived from papers the spring flood.

"My brother drove me in his own sleigh, as far as ence at the north side of the altar: but beyond this and will every year, we trust, continue to increase. Angelica. By the time we reached that place, being no traveller and much fatigued with the intricacies and for a chair for the Bishop, and that admitting of full of this article, is a treatise by a priest of the Dincese space for the officiating priest between it and the of Wisconsin, written with great spirit, on the subject kneeling stool or cushion at the end of the altar. of Holy Baptism. Avoiding a controversial tone, and Now allowing 4 feet or 4½ feet for the length of the addressing himself principally to members of the we have 13½ or 14 feet at the least breadth to be alscripture doctrine on the sacred subject before him; lowed for any chancel. Considering again that a and protects by skilful teaching, the soundness of those breadth, and that the Bishop and his chaplain have to of Anabaptist separatists. He is very distinct in his pass each other before the altar, for the decorous perby taking the wrong channel.

"On another occasion, just as we were coming to the division of a channel, at the head of a group of Islands, a sary within the rails, besides a space outside for at sary within th dresses the candidates and the congregation, for which ways be of stirring interest to the Christian. Thus, raised at least two steps above the floor of the church. every rightly baptized person .-Finally, every one who has been present at a confirmation, excepting under peculiar circumstances, must have felt how inconvenient it is when the altar rails are carried round all the three sides of the altar. If, -for instance any of the clergy are present, besides the Bishop's chaplain, and placed (as they of course will be in a small chancel,) within the rails on the south side,-they have all to move themselves and their chairs, when the Bishop come round to that side to lay hands on the candidates. This, however, is only one of the reasons for not carrying the rails round

> To return: the next station was at Norwichville, to the south of the great road, in which the service is at present conducted in a private house, of which several rooms have been thrown into one for the purpose. One of the persons confirmed was a repectable adult, who had been a Quaker, this being a Quaker settlement from Pennsylvania. We dined afterwards with a respectable resident, and found that a frame church was being raised. It appeared it was not intended to have a chancel, excepting a space railed off in the interior, but on a suggestion made to the conductors of the enterprise, it was at once settled to have a proper external chancel, and to defer the erection of a tower for the present. In fact an external chancel is one of the few things by which an edifice of the Church of England is known to be such in this country, where all have towers and spires, and many attempt Gothic architecture. We have heard, indeed, of a dissenting place of worship, to which the architect appended a chancel, merely for the sake of architectural effect, and possibly this imitation of the Church by dissenters may be paving the way for a reunion, but at all events it does not become us to bring ourselves down to their level, by dropping our own distinctions or those of our

the sides of the altar, and does not apply unless there

are several clergymen within the rails; but in this case

it is added to the other reason, which apply equally at

After dinner we set off for Ingersoll, at which place we arrived about midnight. The night was a beautiful moonlight, which was fortunate, as a portion of the road was bad, and some portion on a raised ordinary In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the causeway, where there would have been great danger there.

This place is under the care of the Rev. H. Revill, the fund for the extension of Missions, is fixed for and the confirmation we other places, by the circum stance that one of the candidates was an adult recently baptized. The Bishop here as in all other places, addressed those who had been confirmed, together with the assembled congregation, after the rite of confirmation was concluded. His addresses although not unpremeditated, were (as is customary in England) elivered without books or notes, and were listened to with deep interest and attention. His topics were varied on almost every occasion, taking up sometimes the explanation of confirmation and its connexion with baptism, -sometimes the scriptural arguments for it derived from both Testaments, -sometimes the practice of the Church, -sometimes the practical considerations connected with it. Occasionally the nature and importance of the Church, and its ministry-particularly its Episcopal and Apostolical characterwould be dwelt upon, together with those points which show the Church of England to be a true Church, and to be superior in its claims to all other Christian communities around us, whether Romanist or Protestant; or if there was any peculiar popular error, or prevalent mistakes it would be met and combatted or rectified, and the duties of Churchmen as such would be laid down to the confirmed and others. Sometimes a direct and powerful appeal would be made to dissenters, known or supposed to be present, on the claims of the Church, and their duty to investigate them. But there was one subject which his Lordship invariably introduced, viz.: the duty of showing our religion by attending to our daily duties as nembers of families, -whether as children, as brothers and sisters, or as parents; the latter particularly, when he saw that some of the candidates (as was very frequently the case) were in all probability parents.

In this Church the vestry was inconveniently placed at the back of the chancel, and the door into the Church from it was in one corner; so that there were necessarily rails all round the altar, which on this occasion was found highly inconvenient. The true position for the vestry is on the left hand or side of the Chancel as you advance up the Church to the Altar.

The Bishop's next station was Woodstock. (To be continued.)

MISSIONARY FUND.

We beg leave to call attention in an especial man ner to the collection in aid of the fund for the extension of missions, which it will be seen is fixed for Burford, together with the next station we came to, Sunday the 15th inst. The spiritual wants of the

> The following was intended for the "Monthly Review," but has been excluded from that department

> MERCY TO BABES; a Plea for the Christian Baptism of Infants: by WILLIAM ADAMS, S.T.P. New York: Stanford & Swords.

It is generally confessed, that there is now in every Lessons or Litany to the stranger Clergy present, was quarter a spirit abroad of greater inquiry on the subwhere the desk had been made like a second pulpit, ject of the force and efficacy of Holy Baptism than only large enough to hold one person, and with a stair- there was some twelve or fifteen years ago. In clergy case, entered at a distance from the altar rails. The and laity there is an evident desire to obtain a deeper inconvenience of such arrangement is made so manifest insight into the meaning and effect of that ordinance

in the west, a few implements for analysis, some books discontinuance of high pulpit-like reading desks. part to the re-publication and wide and cheap circuin the west, a few implements for analysis, some books which I thought it would be difficult to meet with in that region, and some drawing materials. I had connected these things in some way with my future success. In other respects, I had the means, as above hinted, of maching a respectable appearance. Thus prepared, I bade adieu to my father and mother, and also to three sisters and a brother real words are all vorneger than myself, and set forward and a brother all vorneger than myself, and set forward and whilst we are on this subject of Church are not a brother all vorneger than myself, and set forward and a brother all vorneger than myself, and set forward as the subject of the subject of the works of our great standard divines, which, from various causes, had become too inaccessible to ordinary students; and partly to the very general return of late years to the practice enjoined upon the clergy by the Church, of administering baprangement, we will say a word about chancels. A tism at times "when the most number of people come Confirmation shows very distinctly what ought to be together." (Read the Rubric at the beginning of the Russell, has at length been filled up,—and in a manthe very least dimensions of a chancel, and what Baptismal Service.) The edification that has ensued ner from which the happiest results may reasonably

communion table, and 2 feet for the Bishop's chair, Church, he furnishes them with the unadulterated communion table cannot be less than two feet in who are thrown in the way of temptation at the hands formance of which a space of 4½ or 5 feet is requisite, and shows with force and clearness the right of infants least one step. Again, as the Bishop generally adsome elevation is required, the highest part of the for instance, he speaks of the new covenant entered altar platform, on which the Bishop stands, should be into at Holy Baptism between Almighty God and

we shall find it one of astounding magnitude, and over-powering to the intellect, as well as the feelings of man. Here am I, a creature of yesterday, frail and feeble, limited in power and knowledge, impure and unhely, my position as well as my nature leading me to evil; and on the other side is the Almighty and Omniscient, the Lord of the Universe, the Creator and Ruler of all, pure and holy, and between me and Him there can be a covenant, an agreement binding both parties. By virtue of this, the Omnicient shall consult for me, and from the fathomess abyss of boundless wisdom he shall provide for me by virtue of this, the web of circumstance, that is voven in the loom of time, shall be so arranged, each circumstance. in the loom of time, shall be so arranged, each circumstance that comes in contact with me, as to favour me, and rain shall descend, but as He will, for my good, and all nature be modified to benefit me. I ask, is not this an overpowering idea; is it not one, which from its very magnitude, is startling and astounding to man? And at the shme time, it is the very foundation and basis of the Gospel; and yet, who sufficiently realizes it at the present day? It has, as it were, slipped away from the minds of men: it has almost perished from religion. Our own covenants with ourselves, covenants to act so and so, cocovenants with ourselves, covenants to act so and so, covenants with religious societies, or *churches* as they are called, or mere mental resolutions to adhere to God; all these metaphoric things have slipped in; they have obscured the true covenant,—the fact of a real agreement between God and man, binding both parties, which, if we may use the expression, is the fundamental part of Chris-

Believing that the topics dwelt upon in the work now before us cannot be too often, or too earnestly set before men, we cordially recommend this production of an honest and energetic heart to the perusal of our fellow-churchmen; and especially the clergy, who in the Office for baptizing infants are obliged to enjoin the parents and sponsors to bring their young charge, so soon as they are old enough, to "hear sermons, thereby holding out the expectation to those whom they address, that there will be, during the course of their teaching, in due place and measure, instructions that shall be suited to the case of those who have been by baptism admitted into a covenant with God.

To any parties requiring an organ for a moderately

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH

Our readers we are sure will agree with us, that the following account of a performance of divine service in the time-honoured Cathedral of Iona, by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, is of so peculiar an interest as to warrant the prominent place which we assign it in our columns. There are few places so brimful of solemn associations to the British Churchman as Iona: - and there is something we think inexpressibly touching, in a legitimate Scottish Bishop once more officiating within walls which, long ages byegone, re-echoed the voice of the venerable Colu

"On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the first Synod was heldat Oban, of the united dioceses of Argyll and the Isles, which until lately were incorporated with those of Moray and Ross. The Bishop, Dr. Ewing, presided, and was attended by the Rev. S. Hood, of Rothesay, the Dean, and by the clergy of the united dioceses. After divine service—the morning prayers being read by the Dean; the lessons in Gaelic by the Rev. Duncan Mackenzie, of Ballachulish, and the ante-communion office by the Bishop— a charge was delivered by the Bishop to the assembled clergy. The holy communion was then administered, and after an interval the business of the Synod commenced. The Bishop afterwards entertained the clergy and such of the laity as had attended the services (including also some of the clergy and laity of the sister Church of England) at dinner in the Caledonian Hotel. Among those present were the Hon. G. F. Boyle, brother and heir presents of the Feel of Clerges, Sir James M. Biddell present were the Hon. G. F. Boyle, brother and heir pre-sumptive to the Earl of Glasgow; Sir James M. Riddell, Bart, of Ardnamurchan; Mr. Stuart of Ballachulish; Mr. Stuart of Ardsheal; Mr. Popham of Ardchattan; Mr. Campbell of Auchindarroch; Major Stuart of Inverna-

hyle: Mr. Martin, &c. &c. On the following day (Wednesday), after morning prayer, the Very Rev. the Dean preached a sermon in aid of the funds of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society. On Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Boyle having placed his yacht at the disposal of the Bishop and the Syn greater number of those who remained in Obar with the Bishop to Iona. On landing there the Rt. Rev. gentleman and his company were joined by a large party from the steamer which at this season visits Staffa and Iona from Oban, and the whole then proceeded to the ruins of the ancient Cathedral, where divine service, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, was once more celebrated after the lapse and silence of ages. The service commenced by singing the 8, 9, 12, 14, and 15th verses of the eightieth Psalm—

"Thou brought'st a vine from Egypt's land And casting out the heathen race, Did'st plant it with thine own right hand,

And firmly fix it in their place." The Very Rev. the Dean then read the Litany service and the Bishop preached from the words—" Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." From this text, he first showed what the Lamb of God means; and then went on to show how the doctrine had raised the island they were treading from its unknown and desolate state, to be one of the most illustrious spots in Western Christendom, during the sixth and some fol-lowing centuries; and how the abandonment of the doctrine which had thus raised it to distinction, had brought it to the condition in which they now beheld it. Of its restoration to its pristine glory, the Bishop went on to say, a strong belief is entertained in the Highlands; and here, turning to one of his clergy (the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Durar), the Bishop begged him to recite some Gaelic sayings and explain them to the congregation, which the rev. gentleman did with great effect. The Bishop then concluded in words to this effect:—"We have come grasping the staff and using the seal of Columba of the Isles, successors to his office and ministry. To this island we have come, as Bishop, Dean, and clergy of the Isles, to reverence here, at the fountain of Christianity in the West, the glory of God in his saints; and we have come humbly expecting that the same Divine Power which was once so abundantly vouchsafed, may again be abundantly poured forth, as in this place, and at this time, on those who are successors in the office of the glorious and mighty who are successful and undistinguished beneath our feet, but well known, and, we hope and believe, gloiously manifest in the presence of God.' The service oncluded with the apostolic benediction. There were present, besides those who accompanied the Bishop and clergy, a considerable concourse of the natives of the island, who behaved throughout with the greatest reverence and attention, uncovering their heads and kneeling with the greatest decorum and pious feeling. We understand that the Bishop's charge and two sermons, with detailed proceedings of the Synod, are to be published for the benefit of a fund called the Highland and Island Episcopal inconvenience of such arrangement is made so manifest on these occasions, that we hope it will lead to the of our Lord. This wholesome awakening is due in destitute districts; of schools in which the English

the decease of the amiable and accomplished Dr

received by the Acadia:

At a Diocesan Synod, held in St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, on the 30th ultimo, the assembled Presbyters elected as their Bishop, the Rev. W. J. Trower, M.A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector of Wiston, Sussex, and Rural Dean. Mr. Trower is the author of two needyl relumes published by the Sector for the protwo useful volumes published by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge—one on the Gospels, and the other on the Epistles, for every Sunday and Holyday in the year; and if we recollect right, he also put forth a very serviceable pamphlet at the time of the Hampden

The Glasgow Constitutional gives the following extract of a letter commendatory from an English Bishop, who thus speaks of Mr. Trower:—
"I can indeed speak of him as I can of few men. I have now known him intimately for twenty-four years, since the time when we were together at Oxford, and I have seen both the progress of his mind and religious conniens, and the trial of his character wides verious in opinions, and the trial of his character under various in When I first knew him he was an eminently spiritual man, who had been willing to renounce a fair inheritance (if need were) in order to obtain his father's permission (he being an eldest son) to serve in the sacred

for his firm and loving moderation, winning even those he has been forced to oppose, and holding the truth of both the "Evangelical" and High Church parties, and the errors of neither. In his parish his ministry has been a Amongst his brother Clergy he has been remarkable errors of neither. In his parish his ministry has been a simple earnest gospel Church ministry, and many will be the streaming eye if he is chosen to your See. In one word, If the Clergy of your Diocese want a ripe scholar, a sound divine, a man of a loving, gentle, patient, mode ate spirit, yet one who will be firm even to the death for any great principle; a true English Churchman—a man, in these days of division, eminently free from party spirit, and a humble servant of our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth,-I believe they have such a man in Mr. Trower. I greatly, as for myself, shall lament his re-moval—for the Diocese of Glasgow I shall unfeignedly

The Woodstock Address will be published next

AGENT IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 73, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street, New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church

DOES THE WORD CATHOLIC MEAN POPISH?

To the Editor of The Church. Mr. Editor,-It has been a great gratification to me to read your spirited observations on Popish doings of late in this city. I think, Sir, there is too little real Protestantism to be seen and heard in these days. I am glad that you enter your protest equippet the respective by antism to be seen and heard in these days. I am glad that you enter your protest against the usurpation by Papists of the name "Catholic." Some may say that it is well understood, now-a-days, that the term "Catholic" means "Popish,"—i.e. as used by Romanists and loose-speaking Protestants, both in the Church and out of it. So it certainly does in the phraseology of these people. But I, for one, must join with you in protesting against the sectarianizing of a noble word, which by its very meaning and sound, fixes a ban upon all sectarian notions. I protest moreover against this abuse of the term, because to associate the idea of Popish with the term Catholic produces a ground containing the ground containing produces a strong produces of the community. These every Sunday hear the Clergy, and their own friends and relatives, solemnly before God, profess their faith in the Holy "Catholic" Church—in one "Catholic" and Apostolic Church, and are sorely puzzled by these expressions, and half imagine that they mean the Holy "Popish" Church—and one "Popish" and Apostolic Church. I hope then, Mr. Editor, that you will continue lend your aid to the bringing back of the term Catholic to its right meaning and use, and not calmly allow it to to be wrenched away, and made to denote something of

which it is in truth the direct opposite. 1 am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC. Toronto, October 2, 1848.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Vestry of St. George's Church, J Toronto, Sept. 14th, 1848. Reverend and very dear Sir :- We cannot permit you

to leave the pastoral charge of the congregation of St George's Church, without an expression of our most sincere respect for yourself, and obligation for the faithful and diligent discharge of your ministerial duties, amidst difficulties which would have cramped the energies of any Clergyman, not possessed of your indomitable zeal and devotion to the duties of his high and holy office.

Not only in the public ministrations of the Church.

and in your constant and unceasing endeavour, to train the lambs of the flock in the way of godliness in the schools but from house to house in times of our social meeting but more particularly when we have been afflicted in mine body or estate, have you ever witnessed for Christ and His Church, pointing out to us, both by precept and ex-ample, how we ought to glorify God and shew forth His praise, not only with our lips but in our lives.

ould have been sincerely thankful if circumstances had enabled us to present you with some token commen respectfully request your acceptance of the purse herewith presented, begging you not to measure our regard for you

Permit us to assure you of our regard for Mrs. Ruttan, and of our prayers for your mutual happiness all the days

Commending you to our most merciful Father, we would humbly beseech Him to send upon you His heavenly blessing, that you may be clothed with righteousness, and that God's Word, spoken by your mouth, may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain. We are, Rev. and Dear Sir,

J. H. CAMERON, Churchwardens. On behalf of the Congregation of St. George's.
The Rev. Chas. Ruttan, Toronto.

Dear Brethren,-The Address which you have presented to me, upon my resignation of the pastoral charge of the congregation of St. Geoge's, affords me the highest stification. I am sensible, at the same time, that the timents it contains, and the Present which accompanies it, must be attributed to that kindness of feeling on you part, which has always been manifested towards me, rather than to any merit to which I could lay claim.

The difficulties of which you have made mention, and

of the extent of which I am fully aware, are such as to felt as much by yourselves, as they probably could be by me; and though certainly of a trying nature, still I trust that you will be endued with that constancy and perseverence, which will enable you finally to overcome

With respect to my ministrations amongst you, I have only to observe, that more, perhaps, from inexperien than from any other cause, I am conscious of having come very far short in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon me; and in this respect I feel assured, and rejoice in the assurance, that by the change which has recently taken place, you must ultimately prove to be

For your kind expression of regard towards Mrs. Ruttan, and your prayers for our mutual happiness, accept our heartfelt gratitude; and, in taking leave of you, I fervently pray that, with the divine blessing upon your own sincere and earnest endeavours, you may be made par-takers of that "godliness which is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Believe me, dear Brethren, Very faithfully yours, C. RUTTAN.

To the Hon. J. H. Cameron, | Churchwardens. and T. Baines, Esq., Churchaum and On behalf of the Congregation,

OUTBREAKS IN IRELAND.

There has been some fighting in Ireland. The accounts received from the south of Ireland, says the European Times, lead us to the belief that the disturbances that carried the Hill Valley of the Suir, are of an aggrarian nature. The movement, says the *Dublin Freeman*, if called a rising, was a rising of poverty, and not a manifestation of political discord. Several affrays have taken place, and several persons on both

sides have been killed.

General Macdonald, with the 3d Buffs, and a company of

the 83rd, left Dublin to put down the offenders.

It is said that a body of armed insurgents made an attack apon the position of the Marquis of Waterford, at Canaghmore, with a view to obtain possession of the pieces of artillery with which it was recently fortified. The Waterford Mail was stopped near Grany Bridge, through

ontroversy.

The Glasgow Constitutional gives the following extract fa letter commendatory from an English Bishop, who little party of police was, however, still in danger. Upon the appearance of troops at Carrack on Suir, the insurgents fled to

CLONMEL, SEPT. 13 .- The rebellion has come at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions at New Inn, near Carric on Suir, and Kilmacthomas mountains. Dohony commands in Waterford. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry. Within about six miles of Carrick a large body marched to attack the police statious.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 14TH.—The out-offices of a Protestant ciergyman burnt this night. A farmer shot for refusing to give up srms. The 3rd Buffs came into Cloumel to-day, and 28 of their men handcuffed for shouting "Repeal." Up to 10 o'clock

Intelligence has been received from Clonmel, that the peasantry were assembled in the vicinity of Slivenamon, to a vast

corrrespondent of Saunders News from Clor both Doheny and O'Mahony are with the insurgents, the latter equipped in uniform and gold. It is stated in addition that there are numbers of armed men on foot, also some hundreds who are mounted and carried pisiols.

KILKENNY, WEDNESDAY 9TH .- A Battalion of 60th Rifles, and a large body of Police, arrived here by train from Dublin.
The insurgents had a brush with the police at Port Low. The former are stated to have been defeated, with two police killed former are stated to have been defeated, with two police killed and wounded. There is a camp at Alheny Hill reported to be 4000 men, with three cannon; other camps at Newton Cunnaghmore and Pilltown. The bridge of Granny Ferry, near Waterford, has been blown up. Troops in large numbers are marching towards the scene of disturbance, and large numbers of armed peasants are patrolling the country.

A Ways that order that the exertions of that power to promote peace will be rendered to a control of the Schelswig and Holstein, have refused to acknowledge the armist confederation. The greatest jealousy of Prussia prevails amongs the democratic party of the north of Germany, and it is feared that the exertions of that power to promote peace will be rendered.

of armed peasants are patrolling the country.

A despatch, dated Dublin, Thursday, A. M., says that order fruitless.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16 .- Dublin continued in a state of great excitement up to the departure of the express last night, and the southern mails were anxiously looked for. The city was the southern mails were anxiously looked for. The city was tranquil, and the government organs affect to treat the insurrection as purely political, for the purpose of influencing the trials; and although it has become so, in a great degree, there can be but little doubt that it has had its origin in the atrocious system of landlordism by which the people may have been beautiful to rule.

ought to ruin. The weather in England has been favourable for harvesting. Paris is without open disturbance, but an outbreak is appre-ended. Attempts have been made to assassinate Cavaignac. Disturbances have taken place in the Departments.

The Central Government of Frankford has repudiated the armistice between Denmark and Prussia. Berlin is in an ex-

The Italian question remains as at last acc The Emperor of Austria has accepted the mediation, but under such circumstances as give little hope of adjustment. Outbreaks occurred at Leghorn, in consequence of the attempt to suppress political clubs. The people after fighting three days—conquered. The matter was adjusted.

The expedition had sailed from Naples against Sicily.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, 16TH SEPT .- Weather fine. Markets at close eavy. Flour at close 33s. @ 34s. Corn 35s. 6d. Meal 6d.

London Corn Market steady. Beef and Pork quiet. Shoulders, and Cheese, selling freely. Cotton steady. generally well supported. The imports are large. The quotations of flour 32s. @ 84s.; corn 35s. @ 36s.; meal 19s. @ 17s. 6d. Wheat—estimated stock in warehouse is 38,072 quarters wheat; 17,900 barrels flour; 17,491 quarters corn.— Lard receded 6d. @ 6s. Bacon—fair request. The better qualities of cheese in much request. Beef, U. S. Prime Mess, per tierce, 304 lbs. 85s. @ 90s.; ordinary, bbls. Mess, per bbl. 40s. @ 46s.; Prime 38s. @ 40s. Pork, Prime Mess, per bbl. 260 fbs., 40s. @ 60s.; Old, 36s. @ 38s.; Mess, old, 50s. @ 56s.; Bacon, per cwt., Western, 33s. @ 45s.; Shoulders, 26s. @ 30s.; Hams, dried, 33s. @ 34s.; Cheese, fine, per cwt., 48s. @ 52s.; Middling, 40s. @ 45s.; Ordinary, 22s. @ 36s.

Further Particulars by the Acadia.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

On the 5th instant, the ceremony of her Majesty proroguing Parliament in person, caused an unusual attendance of peers. The only one of the jndges present was Chief Justice Wilde, who, clothed in his ceremonial robes, sat on the woolsaak, immediately facing the throne. The members of the diplomatic corps generally appeared in some uniform or official attire Among them were Baron Brunow, the Chivalier Bunsen M. de Beaumont, Count Kielmansegge, M. Van de Weyer, Count Reventlow, Baron Rehausen, Count Ludolf, Count Andrain, Baron Kollar, and many others. Between the diplo-matic tribune and the foot of the throne stood the Princes of

inville and Nemours. and the Prince of Hesse. Her Majesty arrived a few minutes after one o'clock, and after robing, took her seat on the throne. The Commons were

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, then presented the Queen with a copy of the royal speech, which her Majesty proceeded to deliver in a clear tone. The following is a copy of

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a

aborious and protracted session.

The act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted; and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were

apprehended, tried and convicted.

The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.
On the other hand, organized confederacies took advantage

of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebel-lion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to temp the distressed; while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In the conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat in a few days machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency, deserves my warmest

In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The act for facilitating the sales of incumbered estates will, I think, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ire-

The system of perpetual entails of lands established in Scotland, produced very serious evils both to the heirs of entail and to the community, and I have great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continued advances in this beneficial work. Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted us supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail my-self of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tran quillity of many of the States of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between

I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement those differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value f peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may

continue in the enjoyment os its blessings.

Amidst these convuisions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions having been tried, has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly

language may be taught; the education and maintenance of clergy able to speak to the people in their native language; the publication of books and tracts in the English and Gaelic languages; and such other things as may seem most likely to help forward the spiritual welfare and condition of the people."—Glasgow Constitutional.

The vacancy in the See of Glasgow, occasioned by the decease of the amiable and accomplished Dr.

The steamer America arrived.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America!

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, 6 p.m., 20th Sept.

The steamer America arrived.

The steamer America arrived.

The steamer America arrived.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, said My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next.

The steamship United States, Captain Hackstaff, left Cowes The steamship United States, Captain Hackstan, let Council on Sunday, 3rd inst., at 3 o'clock, with eighty passengers, and a large cargo of fine French goods. After proceeding as far as the Scilly Islands, her condenser became damaged, and she was obliged to put back to Southampton. It is stated that she will be at least some four or five weeks before she will be able to repair this derangement of her machinery, and be again fit for sea.

The chief portion of her passengers has left her.

The chief portion of her passengers has left her.

In France, M. de Lamartine has published a pamphlet defending himself from the various charges against him.

Public opinion has so unequivocally found its way to the Assembly, that Gen. Cavaignac has been compelled to deny his intention of suppressing the Constitutional. This Journal and the Presse have now resumed their fierce attacks upon the go prite of Gen. Cavaignac's declaration that he will not allow the public to be impeached.

republic to be impeached.

The approaching elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly, begin to occupy public attention.

Emile de Girardin, the Orleanist, editor of the Presse, is a candidate with M. Delessert and Marshal Bugeaud. The latter it is noted, has refused the command of the army. If an armed intervention should take place in Italy, indeed, he would not accept any command offered by General Consistence.

accept any command offered by General Cavaignac.

The Bonapartists are moving both in Paris and the departments, with a view to promote Prince Louis Napoleon's election to the Presidency.

Local disturbances in the Provinces continue to occur, chiefly

arising from the obnoxious and extraordinary tax of 45 cents imposed by the Provisional government. Imposed by the Provisional government.

On the third inst., the garrison of Paris and a portion of the National Guard were reviewed on the Boulevards, by General Cavaignac, who was loudly cheered; between 70,000 and 80,000 were under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the National Cavaignace. tional Guards, only one battallion being called out from each legion. Although the National Guard was invited to attend the review, in great force, it was found that not more than 300

men mustered from each battallion, and in one battallion the number was under 250. This rebuke proceeding from such a body, has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the government.

Advices have been received from Hamburg to the 6th instant.

The blockade of the Elbe, Weser, and Jahda has been raised since the 5th, and the Prussian ports on the Baltic have also by

tion of France and England.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of the four thousand French troops at Venice. This news may be

General Garibaldi who has lately been forced by the Aus to fly from Italy, has arrived at Besancon, on his way it is thought The accounts from Italy and Rome, declare the whole country

to be in a distracted and excited state. At Genoa, Leghorth and Rome, tumults had occurred, which were with difficulty The National Savoisien, of the 4th instant, publishes a letter The National Savoisien, of the 4th instant, publishes a letter from Turin, of the 2nd instant, which states that the Austrians having imposed an extraordinary contribution of 400,000 florins (32,000 dollars) on the city of Parma, to be paid within four hours, that sum will not be forthcoming within the period stately the Croats, according to custom, commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologna, rung the toesin, and commenced a fearful battle in which they were assisted by the women and children. They threw their furniture from the windows upon the heads of the Austrians, and the inhabitants of the country hurried to their assistance, armed with their implements of husbandry. The result of the struggle had not been ascertained.

sult of the struggle had not been ascertained. It is said that a serious quarrel has arisen between the Gens Changarnier and Cavaignac, out of the defection of the National Guards, at the review on Sunday last. Gen. Cavaignse has addressed a letter to Gen. Changarnier, in which he laments the

M. Ledru Rollio is about to establish a new Journal, being dissatisfied with the Reforme, which in conjunction with M. Flocon, he founded in 1843. The editor in chief of the Reforme, Flocon, he founded in 1843. The editor in chief of the Reformather friend of the late Godfrey Cavaignac, maintains a closer intimacy with the head of the government, and is more influenced by him than M. Ledru Rollin approves of. It is generally understood that several causes of dissatisfaction have led to this species of negative demonstration. The first and principal is the offensive expression used by Gen. Cavaignac against the gittimist party, and particularly against some legions of the National Guard; which he affirmed, were conspiring against the government. The second cause was that the government abstance from controlled in a report that was generally circulated. stained from contradicting a report that was generally circula of the arrest of the two military functionaries, understood to Gen. Lamoriciere, minister of war, and Gen. Changarnier, commander of the National Guard. The third cause assigned was

the dissatisfaction produced by the distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour amongst the legions of the National Guard. The Paris papers of the 7th inst., state that, notwithstanding Army of the Alps, there appears every probability that peace will be preserved.

will be preserved.

It appears that Gen. Lamoriciere and M. Marie have been endeavouring by a transaction with Odillon Barrot, Berrier and others to form a fusion of all parties, in which they have not

It is said that the Sardinian ambassador has offered the com mand of the Piedmontese army to Gen. Bedeau, who has takes time to consider the proposition, Should he refuse, application will be made to Gen. Dernelle. The Moniteur states that the Ottoman government had re

cognized the French republic, and that Gen. Aupick, the French minister plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to the Sultan An express train, a few days ago, went from Paddington to Swindon, a distance of seventy-seven miles, in seventy-four minutes and a half.

Father Mathew is suffering so severely from indisposition, in the United States, that he is forbidden to open letters, or trans act any kind of business whatever.

Colonial.

THE PROFESSORSHIP IN KING'S COLLEGE. We opy the following paragraph from the Patriot of Tuesday: "It is rumoured also, that the Hon. the Solicitor General has vacated the Professorship of Law in King's College, and that it will be filled by a gentleman pretty well known among that it will be filled by a gentleman pretty well known among us. We forbear mentioning any name; but as far as we can learn, the feeling of the Bar is decidedly hostile to the appointment of any junior member of the Faculty—no matter what may be his talents—to such an important office. They feel that by placing a barrister of little more than two years' (if so much) in the position of Professor of Law, the senior members are treated with no small degree of contumely. They ask, why is Mr. Esten passed over?—why the Hon. J. H. Cameron?—why the Hon. H. J. Boulton?—why Mr. Hagarty? Why are many others passed over,—men whose talents are not less, and whose experience is far more than this new illustration of another 'family compact,' affords? We sincerely hope, for the credit of the Government and of the Bar, as well as of the learned gentleman himself, that the rumour is premature."

We regret to add that the rumour was not premature, but

We regret to add that the rumour was not premature, the fact was that the new appointment had been made at the date of the Patriot. The new incumbent is S. Connor, Esq., 8 connection and partner of the Solicitor General, and a Doctor of Laws of Trinity College, Dublin,—not a very young man-but of less than two years' standing at the bar. The Globe says that Dr. Connor was called to the bar in 1842. Possibly so; we have not searched the records; but, since 1842, he has spent three years under articles with his brother-in-law, and did not appear at the bar during that time. At the Spring Assizes in 1847, he held some briefs, and that is the first of which we can hear of his wearing a gown.

The following facts will show this appointment has been most ill-advised and disreputable on the part of those who made it, and grossly unjust towards the members and students of the

During the absence of Mr. Blake from his duties, Mr. Esten was requested to occupy the Chair of Law, pro tempore, which he did, in such a manner as to draw together a large class, consisting of Barristers, Attorneys and Students. All were equally conferred upon them by the learned gentleman. This was done by an address to Mr. Esten, signed by all his pupils (exceptione), speaking in the highest terms of the benefit they had experienced by attending his class, and a hope that he would continue in the chair, if it should not he resumed by Mr. Blake continue in the chair, it is should not be resumed by Mr. Blass.

This was pretty strong evidence of the fitness of Mr. Esten for the situation. Many of those who addressed the letter to Mr. Esten had attended Mr. Blake's lectures, and were perfectly aware of his eminent fitness for the station. None wished for

The London papers of the 8th inst., announce the important intelligence that the French government, on the 7th, received dispatches from M. E. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria had accepted the joint media-

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DILEGE.-We

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t. eft Cowes other. Oh! he is neither useful nor dangerous as a politician, attending simply to his own business, while Dr. Connor, though very little heard of at the bar, is well known in countries where he has canvassed for the present Administration. Thus are the internal countries where the heart of the present administration of a interests of the Profession sacrificed to the perpetration of a political job. It is a scandal to the country that these Profes-

Fatrick Hasty, James Commons, Michael Gardiner and Martin Brennan, were put upon their trial for that "they did amongst themselves and with others, unknown, feloniously conspire, confederate, and agree together to murder," and "in pursuance of said conspiracy, did feloniously cause and procure the said Denis Mahon to be killed and murdered on the 2nd day of October last." It was also charged in the indictment that Andrew Connor, Michael Gardiner, Martin Breennan and Thomas Breunan, collected and contributed sums of money which they paid to James Commons and Patrick Hasty as their hire and reward—Commons being the actual perpetrator of the murder,

Another Death from Exposure and Want. When we penned a few lines last Monday, which notified our readers of the dreadful death of Mary Jane Reid, we scarcely expected. the charitable, or render them less active than they would be ader more redeeming circumstances.
Such a case was that of Elizabeth Cox, on whose body an

inquisition was held on Monday. In depravity, disease, and death, she was the companion of the unfortunate Mary Jane Reid, whose untimely end was mentioned in our last. The one was the daughter of a person resident in Hamilton, the other that of a respectable farmer resident on the banks of the Grand River. Allured from the path of virtue, and having trod but one step on forbidden ground the trod but one step on forbidden ground, they were treated (as it occurs in almost every instance) as parties tattooed, or lepers, or those having the plague-spot. After their fall, there were none holding out hope to them even in their tribulation—none whose scaling the plague spot.

> "Oh God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood should be so cheap!"

Should a songstress, who had deserted her husband and chil-Should a songstress, who had deserted her husband and chirdren in England, appear here to-morrow under the protection of "her musical preceptor," the City Hall would be crowded; Councilmen would hold up the fringe of her mantilla, or, like Sir Walter Raleigh, throw their best surtout on the ground for a carpet; the Mayor even might invite her to his house—fashionable ladies would call on her with their tortoise-shell card-

suspicion shall no longer attach to them.

The "model public" says that Lady Webster's lapsus, by which she was enabled to become Lady Holland, and the faux pas which opened the road for the Marchioness of Anglesea becoming the Duchess of Argyle, or the step by which the wife of a Heaviside became legally Mrs. Dr. Lardner, is well enough both tolerable and to be tolerated; but for a presumptuous, brazen, ignorant girl to attempt to imitate her betters—she deserves to starve, to die in a privy! This is the "song of life" set to a tune, harmonizing with every thing around us but the set to a tune, harmonizing with every thing around us but the misery, and sighs, and groans of such wretched and neglected creatures as MARY JANE REID and ELIZABETH COX.

It would almost seem that we are spared a visitation, because the cup of our iniquity is not yet full!"—Hamilton Spectator.

Capt. Colcleugh, whose injuries were of a very grievous character. We were glad to find, on inquiring at his residence yesterday, that feverish symptoms had subsided, and that a gradual approach to approach to convalescence may be looked for.—Hamilton Gaz.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Montreal

Sentlemen.—At the last Meeting of your Committee, held should only meet once a year, and that the best time for such cings would be in the month of September, as soon after the & Courier.

solicited to raise subscriptions to defray the expenses of the Insti-tution, viz:—The Hon. A. Ferrie; T. B. Anderson, Esq.; Col. Dyde; and Jacob Joseph, Esq.
Another Resolution was to the effect, that the Legislature should be petitioned at the ensuing session of Parliament for pecuniary assistance to enable the Committee to provide a small Hosnital

Hospital for such poor persons from distant parts of Canada as require in-door treatment for diseases of the Eye and Ear.

In the month of April, 1847, the Institution was in debt £19 58, 3d.; since that time, now seventeen months, the subscriptions have amounted to £39 5s. Od., leaving £19 14s. 9d., after paying the above debt. At present, the Institution is in debt upwards of £25, which has been caused by the great increase of patients.

has prepared and respectably signed, but it was not considered advisable to present it at the last session of Parliament, and it as, therefore, reserved for another time.

It was then Resolved :-1st. That the Report be adopted, and the following Subscribers be appointed a committee to conduct the affairs of the Institution for the ensuing year, viz:

Hon. A. FERRIE, T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, J. M. P. Montagu, Esq., JOHN DYDE, Esq., S. C SEWELL, M. D., a. J. Molson, E. Q. SEWELL, M. D., W. FRASER, M. D. A. H. HALL, M. D., Wm. WORKMAN, Esq., DERBISHIRE, Esq., B, WORKMAN, Esq. Rev. W. A. ADAMSON,

A destructive fire broke out about half-past twelve paid to James Commons and Patrick Hasty as their hire and reward—Commons being the actual perpetrator of the murder, Hasty being present and aiding.

It is understood that the Thomas Brennan now in Gaol arrived in Canada in August last, consequently he could not have been a party to the murder of Major Mahon.—Chronicle.

Another Device of the service of the murder of the free is supposed to have a rived in Canada in August last, consequently he could not have been a party to the murder of Major Mahon.—Chronicle. adjoining, and to M'Fee's oil and paint store, in which was a large quantity of turpentine and oil, which speedily ignited, and added largely to the fury of the flames. The alarm was not given in the usual manner by the bells for a long time after the fire broke out, but the fire companies were very promptly on the spot; and after a supply of water was obtained, they succeeded in cutting off the further progress of the flames, after five buildings, containing eleven tenements, inhabited by as many families, had been destroyed. At one time there was every reason to fear that the fire would spread along St. Antoine street, and Mr. Walsh's premises were several times on fire but by the great exertions of the fire companies, danger on that score was soon removed. The fire was got under about halfreaders of the dreadful death of Mary Jane Reid, we scarcely expected that, on the forenoon of the same day, we should be called on to witness another of those dreadful cases which present themselves from time to time in towns the size of Hamilton, but which rarely present such aggravated features as mark those which have called for an inquiry by the Coroner, and have drawn forth from the Jury a remonstrance, couched in respectful but strong terms, wherein the neglect is shown, its consequences, and the absolute necessity that some steps should be taken for the preservation of life, in instances wherein the character of the sufferer tends to blight the sympathies of the character of the sufferer tends to blight the sympathies of the charitable, or render them less active than they would be past 2 o'clock, and a heavy shower which fell, greatly added the exertions of the firemen; for if the weather had been dry, there is every reason to believe, from the combustible character of the surrounding buildings, that the ravages of the fire would have been much more extensive. The owners of the premises burned are Dr. Bruneau, F. Bender, Esq., the Heirs M'Kee, and Mr. Nicholson, blacksmith. Mr. Bender was not insured; Mr. M'Fee, who occupied the paint store, was insured for £150.

other day, in this city, upon the strength of a very beautiful model of the bridge erected last year over the Jacques Cartier

none holding out hope to them even in their tribulation—none whose sophistry could persuade them that the virtuous could "deal gently with the erring" in this bright and beautiful world adultery, and although the punishment affixed to the offence was death, yet that the decree of Him who "spoke as man never yet spake" was to her accusers, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone," and to the accused, "Go thou and sin no more,"—none who would give them shelter food lest they should be fined for their philanthropy, in showing that their hearts are not hardened.

Hiver.

The span of the bridge is 175 feet, and the model, being made on a scale of an inch to a foot, is, consequently, 14 feet 7 inches long. The largest of the mimic timbers with which it is constructed, do not exceed 1½ inch in thickness, and it has no iron work except small screws which serve as bolts. It was sustaining a weight of 65 cwt. at the time we inspected it, and under that enormous pressure, for so delicately a framed piece of construction, it had deflected only ½ of an inch, which was indeed, scarcely more than bringing its multitude of joints close up. and the model, being made on a scale of an inch to a foot, is, consequently, 14 feet 7 inches long. The largest of the mimic timbers with which it is constructed, do not exceed 1½ inch in thickness, and it has no iron work except small screws which serve as bolts. It was sustaining a weight of 65 cwt. at the time we inspected it, and under that enormous pressure, for so delicately a framed piece of construction, it had deflected only ½ of an inch, which was indeed, scarcely more than bringing its multitude of joints close up. and the model, being made on a scale of an inch to a foot, is, consequently, 14 feet 7 inches long. The largest of the mimic timbers with which it is constructed, do not exceed 1½ inch in thickness, and it has no iron work except small screws which serve as bolts. It was not except an analysis of 65 cwt. at the time we inspected it, and under that en future bridge building in this country, where we have

generally successful, as in the cases of the Batiscan, Nicolet, St.
Maurice, Chateauguay, Melbourne and others.
The designers and constructors of this admirable piece of carpentry are Messrs. Mills, who contracted to per for the Board of Works, and were very handsomely compliment-ed by it on their completion of their contract.—Mont. Courier.

a carpet; the Mayor even might invite her to his house—fashionable ladies would call on her with their tortoise-shell cardcases; but let a poor, innocent, uneducated girl fall, and the
"model public" says, let her lie "never to rise again." No!
she must approach society no more! Such a faux pas, in a
wife, a mother, well educated, possessing every comfort, with
ample means of observation and discrimination, might be tolerated—nay, more she would have the countenance of the DISTRESS IN QUEBEC .- We have heard many rurated—nay, more, she would have the countenance of the "model public;" but for a poor, benighted, uneducated girl to expect that her conduct is to be tried by the same standard as the fashionable frail ones, is a great and grievous error. They have a good voice to compensate for what they may let fall in their revelvies, and get introductions to members of council that suspicion shall no longer attach to them.

branch of about 151 decless of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of this class of workmen may be inferred from the fact condition of the oldest ship care in the fact condition of the clas

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN LOWER CANADA.—A gold mine is known to exist in the seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec, belonging to the Messrs. de Lery. The Melanges Religieux, Montreal paper, of Friday, announces that traces of a silver mine have been discovered in the counties of St. Maurice, Berthier and Leinster, north of the St. Lawrence, in the districts of Three Rivers and Montreal. A gentleman is now engaged in examining the localities, and there appears to be no doubt that they contain silver ore. - Quebec Gazette.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN FISHERIES.—We are glad It would almost seem that we are spared a visitation, because the cup of our iniquity is not yet full!"—Hamilton Spectator.

Stage Accident.—We regret to learn that the stage from St. Catherine's to this, was upset about twenty miles injured, but the greatest sufferer was our respected citizen, Capt. Coleleugh, whose injuries were of a very grievous character. We were glad to find, on inquiring at his residence yesterday, that feverish symptoms had subsided, and that a gradual approach to convalescence may be looked for.—Hamilton Gaz. ple of these provinces, we will once again be put in possession of our inalienable rights. Decisive and stringent measures on At a meeting of the Committee of the Montreal the Rey and Ear Institution, held on the 19th September, 1848, Bethune, Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Dr. S. C. Sewell; and The following Report by the Surgeon of the Institution was Gentlemen,—At the last Meeting of your Committee, held in April 1999. rida. We can easily do this; for under the present circumstances, we can build and fit out vessels for the fisheries at little more than one-half the cost of the Americans.—Halifux T nes

It was also Resolved, that the following gentlemen should be VESSEL BURNT ON LAKE HURON! - PROBABLY ALL HANDS PERISHED! (From the Huron Gazette Extra.)

Goderich, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 26.

We have to announce the occurrence of a melancholy and distressing shipwreck on Lake Huron, and one which there is too sad reason to fear has been attended with a calamitous loss of life. We anticipate our usual day of publication, in forwarding the meagre details that are yet known, of this deplorable event, in the hope of obtaining some information that may lead to the discovery of the name of the unfortunate vessel.

discovery of the name of the unfortunate vessel.

The charred upperworks of a large Steamer or Propeller, was driven ashore at Pine Point above Goderich, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst., the circumference of the mast being described to us as about the circumference of a flour barrel, the mast itself coming ashore at Kincardine—the deck and mast of the vessel were burnt black, the topmast was about 18 or 20 feet long and painted white—many of the wooden hoops by which the sails are run un and down the mast, large drifted sales and The total number of patients who have applied for gratuitous clief at this Institution between 1st May, 1847, and 15th eptember, 1848, is 416; of this number, there have been 356 is blinduess and other diseases of the Eye; and 60 for deafness and other diseases the blinduess and other diseases of the Ear. Many of these, however, have acceived no treatment, owing to their requiring Hospital attendance. Not more than one-half of the total number who have applied for relief belong to Montreal, numbers having come from Quebec, Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, London, and many other places in Canada. Many came from the States, but they were the burnt parts, also, of another where she had drifted ashore—the burnt parts and the parts ar In accordance with one of the above Resolutions, a petition as prepared and respectably signed, but it was not considered lyisable to prepare it at the last session of Parliament, and it

being likewise eminontly fitted for it, and enjoying the configure and respect of the Profession to as great a degree, perhaps, as any man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum of the subscriptions to a great a degree, perhaps, as any man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a sum of the subscriptions to the sum of the subscriptions to a great a degree, perhaps, as any man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a strengted, in the cheek of the Institution, and to support it for the chair, as well as an urbanity and pleasing manner which could hardly fail to induce the dullest to learn from his teachings. The present Professor may possess all these—possibly so, but it is not known that he does. We fire ensuing year.

All these—possibly so, but it is not known that he does well the subscriptions to discharge the present debts of the Institution, and to support it for the ensuing year.

All the Profession to as great a degree, perhaps, as any man who ever were a gown in the Province. He was a stampted, it failed. The Responsible will yet have more trouble with the other day at Petite Nation to petition to the Legislature treatment of patients which he subscriptions to discharge the present debts of the Institution, and to support it for the ensuing year.

All the possibly so, but it is not known that he does. We fire the custom of the Solitor General Cavagigans will perhaps the cather of the Committee be requised to use every exertion in the power to bring favourably before the next statements of interested in keeping and the subscriptions to do away with the Scignorial tenure. Cavaignae's populative the tenure of the chief was a tenure of the chief when the distance between Montreal and Lachine in twelve in delence was attempted, it failed the other day at Petite Nation those interested judges—those witnesses who were the active parties in procuring his dismissal—were "above suspicion." to support an Hospital.

6th. That the Editors of Newspapers in Montreal, and in other parts of the Province, be requested by the Secretary to give a place in their columns to the Report and Resolutions of this Committee.

Date of Parameter Canada parties in procuring his dismissal—were "above suspicion.

These certainly were very dignified proceedings, very much so indeed, and well wothy of being enacted in the name of the Sovereign's Representative! A "pretty dish to set before a Queen," as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen," as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been, inter Queen, as the nursery song has it. But there has been in the steamer Canada per the steamer Cana other parts of the Province, be requested by the Secretary to give has can rased for the present Administration. Thus are the secretary of the secretary to give his can be selected for the present Administration. Thus are the secretary of the secretary of the Provinces on serificed to the perpetration of a final political population of the Robert and Recolations and the Committee.

COUNT OF NOTHELA.

The ALBERCELTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ACRICULTURAL not fulfil them. The promise to Mr. Stuart was in writing, under an official hand, and equally binding as if it had been signed by Mr. Sullivan, or his (nominal) master, Lord Elgin. It is pretended that Mr. Meredith exceeded his duty as Assistant Provincial Secretary when he wrote the letter; but on the 21st of March Mr. Sullivan says to Mr. Stuart, that "His Excellency has come to the conclusion that the public service requires the appointment of another gentleman, instead of yourself, to the office." So His Excellency is made, on the 10th of January, to say that he will confer a certain office on a named individual, and on the 21st of March following, that he will do no such thing; and the people of Canada are expected to believe no such thing; and the people of Canada are expected to believe that Lord Elgin is a vacillating goose! We are rather incredulous upon the point, although we have been disappointed in our expectations of His Lordship's firmness; and we fully believe that His Excellency's name has been unwarrantably used in the matter for various process.

in the matter for party purposes .- British Canadian. The first reward which the loyal inhabitants of Ireland, its The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Protestant people, have received from the Government, is the announcement of a project to pensiou the Priests, who have been announcement of a project to pension the Friests, who have been the principal instigators to an agitation which has ended in ac-tual, although happily ineffectual, rebellion. They are now to be recompensed for their loyalty, although careful of their own precious necks; and having but the selfish object of personal aggrandizement in view, a few of them, when an outbreak had ave been much more extensive. The owners of the premises arned are Dr. Bruneau, F. Bender, Esq., the Heirs M'Kee, and Mr. Nicholson, blacksmith. Mr. Bender was not insured; fir. M'Fee, who occupied the paint store, was insured for £150.

—Montreal Gazette.

MODEL BRINGE.—An experiment was made the thought of the store of the sto population, and especially the Orange Institution, to whose determined manifestation, in favour of law and order, we are mainly indebted for the signal failure of the insurre attempt.—Correspondence of the British Canadian.

United States.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—One of the most seriou accidents which we have lately been called upon to record, occurred upon the Auburn and Syracuse road on Tuesday, about

The passenger train from the East, baving six well-loaded cars, when about five miles from Auburn, found it necessary to stop on account of some machinery of the engine becoming heated. The train was followed by two heavy engines coupled together, designed for the Michigan road. The engines were proceeding at about the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and proceeding at about the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and as they rounded a curve, the engineer discovered the passenger train, and immediately reversed the motion of the engine, but failed to succeed, and then motioned the other train to start up. The directions came too late, however, and the engine struck the rear passenger car, tearing its way into the centre, entirely splitting open the coach, the engine itself becoming imbedded in the car, the top and sides almost completely enveloping it.

Just a moment previous to the accident, Mr. A. K. Amsden, of this city, had stepped upon the rear platform, and seeing the imminent danger of all, instead of stepping off, as he could have done, and saving himself harmless, instantly ran through the car, giving the alarm, and calling upon the passengers to save themselves. A rush was immediately made for the forward end, and to this disinterested act alone must be attributed the saving of a number of lives, as those in the rear seats had just escaped to the front when the fearful crash took place, and just escaped to the front when the fearful crash took place, and the seats which they had occupied but an instant before, were

orushed to pieces!

Many of the passengers in the cars forward of the rear one, were more or less injured, but none of them seriously. In the car hit by the engine the scene was frightful. The passengers were jammed up in a body, at the door, unable to escape. Behind them were the hissing steam and fire of the engine, several of them being in and on the machinery.

Those in the forward cars immediately came back, and endeavoured to release the sufferers by tearing out the windows, but were finally obliged to get timbers and pry off the sides of the car surrounding the locomotive, to enable them to escape. Scarce a single passenger in the rear car escaped without injury, although we believe none were fatally so. Some were pretty severely scalded, and others badly bruised. Mr. W. W. Bryan, of this city was slightly scalded in the face, and more or less of this city was slightly scalded in the face, and more or less bruised. A. K. Amsden had one of his boots partly torn off and received some bruises. But for him a dozen lives might have been lost. A narrower escape has not occurred within

We will not undertake to say to whom blame should be attached for the accident, if to any one. Under the circumstances, it is a matter of congratulation that it was no worse, and that all escaped with their lives. It is to be hoped that the officers of the company will make a thorough investigation of the circumstances, and ascertain who is culpable.—New

IRELAND.—We are sorry to learn from private letters that Ireland, which has escaped the misery of civil war, is probably doomed to suffer the affliction of another famine. We are informed that there is good reason to fear this will be worse than the last dreadful one. The blight which has fallen upon the potatoe crop is more general. While thousands of poor deluded wretches have been spending the time, which should have been given to labour for the means of life, in training for murder and plotting the death and destruction of their fellow beings. How much have those to answer for who have led on these poor creatures to this miserable end. The result has shown that "the moral force" of the nation

is on the side of order, peace, and submission to government.

Though sorely tempted, we have abstained from entering into this subject, so fully discussed in our secular prints, because we think that it is a crime to embroil this peaceful country in the wars and strifes of other lands. Those who have found a shelter, a home, a country in America, should not bring hither the discords and miseries from which they have escaped. The wish to embroil this country in the family quarrel between England and a part of Ireland comes not from any true American feeling. It is a wish confined almost entirely to those who come either immediately or directly from abroad, and who are still more of foreigners than American

what we have to say is this. Large funds have been collected, and much of this money has been wrung from the poor but generous sons of toil. Now that there can be no use for Bishop Hughes' 500 dollars "to buy a shield," nor of the 30,000 dollars given to complete the armour, there seems to be no doubt as to the object upon which to bestow this money. Why should there be doubt while millions of this people are threatened with starvation? It may be given for a more merciful purpose than that proposed by the peaceful Bishop! We shall see whether these men are influenced by a real and honest desire to alleviate the miseries of Ireland.—Banner of the Cross.

THE SIEGS OF D LETTERS FROM IT THE ROCKITE, FLORAL BIOGRAM PRINCIPALITIES ENGLISH MARTY THE WRONGS OF THE CHURCH VIS PASSING THOUGH FALSEHOOD AND THE CONFORMITY, IZRAM, a Mexican IT OSRIC, a Missionary

Summary.

barries of Fiour and Indian Corn, picked up by various parties, between Kincardine and Goderich—a vast number of boxes of Candles and Raisins, &cc., and also an immense quantity of lucifer matches in round boxes. Many of the flour barrels are marked "City Mills, D. Harvey," and other of the goods recovered from the wreck are directed to the Sault Ste. Mary and the Midea Bay Mining Company.

RADICAL TYRANNY.—We have, in common with our respected brethren of the Canadain press, found it our duty to expose two or three measures of the present Administration which the public can not fail to look upon as about the most disreputable jobs ever perpetrated in the Province. The Ferres case has been well set forth by the injured party himself; and there are scarce two opinions on the subject, and the Ministry in the case of Candles and Raisins, &cc., and also an immense quantity of lucifer matches in round boxes. Many of the flour make no great difference, perhaps, as to the extension of the extension of the Assembly's power, already exorbitant; but it certainly is a blood step towards Democracy...An Irish Crown Counsel had the courage to call England the other day "a noble and magnation"...Upwards of 30 mines in Cornwell have been antion."...Upwards of 30 mines in Cornwell have been antion."...Day and the flour free provinces which have been brought into the British market to such an extent, it is said, as to have a most disreputable jobs ever perpetrated in the Province. The Ferres case has been well set forth by the injured party himself; and there are scarce two opinions on the subject, and the Ministry in the case has been destroyed by fire... A new locomotive per-

TORONTO MARKI	T	s.			
TORONTO, C	etol	er 4	th,	1848	3.
		đ		8	d
all Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	0	a	4	9
spring do. do	4	0	a	4	3
Dats, per 34lbs	1	2	a	1	3
Barley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	2
Peas	2	0	a	2	3
Four, superfine (in Barrels)	27	6	a	0	0
Po. fine (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	25	0	a	0	0
Dt. (in Bags)	20	0	a	22	0
Oatneal, per barrel	23	9	a	0	0
Bed, per lb	0	24	er	17	6
Dt. per 100 lbs	16	3	a	0	3
Baon per lb	0	3	a	0	3
Pok per lb	0	3	a	18	9
D) per 100 lbs	15	31	1100	0	3
Veil, per lb	0	3	a	0	3
Mitton per lb		3	1977	0	3
Limb, per quarter	2	0	a	2	0
Pitatoes, per bushel	0	71	a	0	9
Bitter, fresh, per lb	0	73	1000	0	0
Do. salt, do	0	34	a	0	5
Cheese, per lb	0	3	a	0	3
Jard, per lb	9	6	a	U	0
ipples, per barrel	0	7	a	0	0
Eggs, per doz.,			a	-	0
Curkeys, each	2	6	a	3	
Geese, do		6	a	1	10
Ducks, per pair		6	a	9 2	U
owls, Do	1	3	a	1	9
Straw, per ton		0	a	0	0
Iay, do	60	0	a	67	6
Fire Wood,	10	0	a	11	6
Bread, per loaf	0	51	a	0	6
Rye	3	0	a	0	0

Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per ceut.
" "New York ... 3 @ 0 "
New York on London..... 9½ @ 9½ "

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

Thorold, Sept. 14th, 1848. QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION, ON CARDS, in Packages of Twelve, price 2s. 6d. each package. The profits of sale to be applied to the benefit of St. George's Church Sunday School, Toronto.

ALEXANDER SMITH,

For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER,

AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER. IN returning thanks for past favours, most respectfully solicits a extended to him.

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

Directions in measuring for a Wig: No. 1 is the circumference round the head.

No. 2, temple to temple round the back of No. 3, forhead to poll, No. 4, ear to ear over the top.

N. B .- In measuring please notice the dotted lines. Ladies Hair Work.—This elegant and ornamental brameeceives his unremitting attention; and from his practical experien all the various branches, he is enabled to assure all who may favo into that they may rely upon having their orders executed in the leatest and most fashionable style. PERFUMERY: CLOTH, HAIR, NAIL, & TOOTH BRUSHES.

IN EVERY VARIETY.
Toronto, October 4th, 1848.

Simpson, Boston, 68.

MERCY TO BABES; a Plea for the Christian Baptism of Infants, addressed to those who doubt and those who deny the validity of that practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the eternal sense of Holy Writ, and of the Domestic, Social, and Religious nature of man; by William Adams, S. T. P., Presbyter in the diocese of Wisconsin—

"Mercy is twice blessed,
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Stanford & Swords, New York. 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Just Received.

LADY MARY, or. Not of the World; Do. do. 3
MARK WILTON, The Merchant's Clerk; Do: do. 3 THE RECORDS of A GOOD MAN'S LIFE: dd. 3 AMY HERBERT; Edited by Rev. W. Sewell, D.D. Paper 2 GERTRUDE; do. MARGARET PERCIVAL, 2 vols. LANETON PARSONAGE, Part 1. Do. do. Part II. Charlotte Elizabeth's Works: PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS, 1 vol. 18mo. HELEN FLEETWOOD, JUDAH'S LION, JUDIEA CAPTA THE SIEGE OF DERRY, LETTERS FROM IRELAND, FLORAL BIOGRAPHY, PRINCIPALITIES AND POWERS, ENGLISH MARTYRS, THE WRONGS OF WOMAN. THE CHURCH VISIBLE IN ALL AGES," PASSING THOUGHTS. FALSEHOOD AND TRUTH. IZRAM, a Mexican Tale. OSRIC, a Missionary Tale,
THE CONVENT BELL, a Tale,
GLIMPSES OF THE PAST,

FARM FOR SALE.

L OT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DISTRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Laud, well watered. TRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Laud, well watered, having a stream running the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twenty Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LAKE ERIE, and near to the RONDEAU. Apply to Mr. Crampion, Church Office, Toronto.

> King's College, Coronto. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1848.

THE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the *University*, *Upper Cannala College*, and *District Scholarships*, will take place on OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, and 21. The requisite Certificates should be odged with the Registrar, on or before October 4th. HENRY BOYS, M.D., Registrar, K. C.

TUITION. A TUTOR is desirous of an engagement in a respectable SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISTMENT, PRIVATE FAMILY, &c., or, he would be glad to hear of an opening for a GRAMMAR SCHOOL. He is of strict Evangelical Principles in connexion with the Church of England; and, he has had Tucnty-four Years' experience in Teaching the Classress, MATHEMATICS, COMMERCIAL ENOW-LEDGE &c., in several superior Institutions.

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

Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1848.

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will be glad to receive into his house Two more Pupils.

Toronto, September 13, 1848.

7-4i Upper Canada College

WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Midsummer Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September. TERMS: Day Scholars.
 Preparatory Form
 £6
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 0 per annum.

 College Form
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 Boarders. Optional Branches-(Extra.)

The following papers will please give six insertions, one in each neek, and send their accounts to the Collector:—The Church, Patriot, Pritish Canadian, British Colonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette and Spectator, Brantford Courier, Chatham Gleaner, and New York Albion.

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

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified reachers to preside over each. Monsiture Desambles, who is a Graduate of the French University, levotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master.

Terms, ard, and a thorough English and French Education, with

Professor of Music,

MILLBROOK COTTAGE, NEAR FINCH'S TAVERN,

YONGE STREET,

HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Harp, Piano, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorough Hass; having had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testimonials as to his ability, &c.

Orders may be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which, as Mr.

Terms:

12 Lessons, One Pupil in the hour ... 23 0 0
12 Lessons, Two Pupils in the hour ... 110 0
12 Lessons, Two Pupils in the hour ... 110 0
13 Lessons, Three Pupils in the hour ... 110 0
140 History of Charles Jones, the Footman.

This last arrangement is intended chiefly for beginners and non-advanced performers.

Theory Class, for Ladies, 12 Lessons ... £1 0 0
Residence,—South corner of Bond and Shuter Streets.

Toronto, October 4th, 1848.

TORONTO, October 4th, 1848.

TORONTO, October 4th, 1848.

Packet No. 1184.

445 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.
438 Shunday School.
438 History of Charles Jones, the Footman.
441 Lancashire Collier Girl.
442 Black Giles, the Poacher.
443 Tawney Rachel, the Fortune Teller.
444 Betty Brown, the St. Giles's Orange Girl.
446 Mary Wood, the House Maid.
447 The Happy Waterman.

Packet No. 1194

at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

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

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

Terms per Quarter.

In the Happy Waterman.

Procket No. 119:

Packet No. 119:

1449 Nosh's Flood.

50 Story of Joseph and his Brethren.

450 Joseph delivered out of Prison.

451 Daniel in the Decide Prison.

452 Joseph delivered out of Prison.

453 Explanation of the Ten Commandments.

454 Daniel in the Decide New Year.

455 New Christmas Tract.

456 Doath Home; or the Accusers accused.

457 Death of Christ: a Tract for Good Friday.

458 Nosh's Flood.

459 Nosh's Flood.

450 Story of Joseph and his Brethren.

450 Explanation of the Ten Commandments.

451 Daniel in the Decide New Year.

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457 Death of Christ: a Tract for Good Friday.

458 Nosh's Flood.

459 Nosh's Flood.

450 Story of Joseph and his Brethren.

450 Look Houseling to the Prison.

450 Death of Christ in Tract for Good Friday.

450 New Christmas Tract.

451 Daniel in the Den Legal of Christ in Tract for Good Friday.

452 Does Houseling to the Prison.

453 Death of Christ in Tract for Good Friday.

454 Daniel in the Den Commandments.

455 New Christmas Tract.

456 Donat Home; or the Accusers accused.

457 Death of Christ in Tract for Good Friday.

458 Nosh's Flood.

4

Terms per Quarter.

THE DOUBLE WITNESS OF THE CHURCH; by the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, M.A., author of the Lenten Fast. "It may be as well, then, old and trite as the subject is, to say a few words on some of those features of the Church, which bear at once a Double Witness against Rome on the one hand or mere Protestant congregations on the other." Second edition revised. Appleton & Co., New York, 5s. 7½d.

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

MERCY TO BABES; a Plea for the Church. Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

August 16th, 1848.

EDUCATION.

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

Terms and other next in large and the result of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Bestdes its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Establishment for Young Ladies. COBOURG.

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

They avail themselves of this opportunity, to offer sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage they have received during the short time they have been in Cobourg.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev'd. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

August 8th, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils, wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music, French, and Drawing.

A member of the Church will be preferred.

THOMAS KIREPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. THOMAS KIREPATRICK, ESC.,
HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
Trent.
Belleville. J. D. Goslee, Esq., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover,

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. Toronto, May, 1848.

RE-OPENING PHENIX FOUNDRY, (LATE C' ELLIOT.)

No. 58, Youge Street, Toronto. THE Subscriber having purchased the above extensive and welf-known Establishment, together with all the Patterns, Tools, Machinery, &e. &c. &e., and put the same in full and complete operation, is now prepared to receive and execute all orders, for every description of CASTINGS and Wrought Iron, Work for Saw and Grist Mills, Including French Buvr Mill Stones, Dutch Bolting Cloths, Smut Mills, Danisel Irons; Holsting, Regulating, and Press Screws; Patent Head and Tail Blocks, &c. &c.

THE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the University, Upper Canada College, and District Scholarships, will take place on OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, and 21. The requisite Certificates should be odged with the Registrar, on or before October 4th.

The Lectures are to be commenced on MONDAY, October 23rd. THURSDAY, October 26th, is appointed for Admission to Degrees and for Matriculation.

HENRY BOYS, M.D.,

HENRY BOYS, M.D.,

in addition to the above, the subscriber would call particular attention to his very superior assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Airtight, and Coal Stoves, consisting in part of Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Buck's Patent Air-tight do. do. Nos. 3 and 5. Fulton's do. do. Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Hathaway's Improved do. do. Burr's do. do.

With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made of the very best materials.

Toronto, 28th Sept., 1848. Parties wishing to Economize, will call at

GEORGE W. MORGAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

(SIGN OF THE WHITE BOOT.) 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, WHERE they may have the best Boots and Shoes that can be made, at twenty per cent. less than is usually charged by Bespoke Shops.

N. B .- For Cash only. Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1848.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to report to an adjourned Meeting of the Members of the Bar, upon the best measure to be adopted for effecting a Judicial Reform, especially in the Court of Appeal and the Court of Chancery, carnestly request the attendance of the Members of the Profession, both in the town and in the country, at such adjourned Meeting, to be held at the Library of Osgoode Hall, at three o'clock on Thursday, the 5th of October next.

By order of the Committee,

R. COOPER, Secretary.

TRACTS PUBLISHED BY The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,

SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE In Packets, Price, to Subscribers, 1s. 3d each.

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Music, Singing. Drawing, Dancing and the Gultar, by the most approved Masters.

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Toronto, Angust 10, 1848.

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No. 5. The Church Catechism with Scripture References.
No. 6. The Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.
No. 7. Questions illustrating the Catechism of the Church of English.

Packet No. 116.

Toronto, September 15th, 1848.

Tiano-forte, Organ, and Theory of Music.

HAS RESUMED His Give. STRATHY

Terms:

12 Lessons, One Pupil in the home.

195 Sermon on the Usefulness of the Common Prayer,
198 On the Life and Character of St. Peter.
202 Christian Evidences,
318 Miller's Christian Guide,
331 Pious Christian's Daily Preparation for Death.
579 Husbandman's Manual.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the great remedy for

and the best medicine known to man for

Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza,
Coughs, Colds. Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath,
Pains and Weakness in the Side, Breast, &c., and
all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

14a A very important disease over which this "Balsain" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a DISKASED LIVER. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances of the control of the co

PERMANENT CURES!

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only enaustes from a regular physician, bit has always been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endsavous to give a brief statement of its associatess, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues; as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," If this medicine be resorted to in time.

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

For sale, Whoicsale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &Co., and ROBERT LOYE, Teronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 25th ult., the wife of F. W. Barron, Esq. Principal of Upper Canada College, of a daughter. In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. A. Nordheimer, of a

DIED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils, wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music, French, and Drawing.

A member of the Church will be preferred.
Address (post-paid) care of T. D. Campbell, Esq., Brockville.
Brockville, August 8, 1848.

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

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them. REPERENCES kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Tohonto, and the Rev. William Herchmer, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing. kingdom of Heaven."

> TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of "H." on "Extempore Preaching" is unavoidably postponed.
>
> We have received the communication of the Rev. R. Montgomery, with the newspaper referred to.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, October, 4.th;-

Josias Bray; Rev. Hy. Patton, rem. to Treasurer of Diocesan press; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, rem.; Rev. Francis W. Sandys, rem.; Rev. H. E. Plees; J. D. Cameron, Esq., rem., per Ven. Archdeacon of York; Rev. B. Harding, rem.

THE SUNDAY SLIDE.

"I do hope we shall have plenty of ice now," cried Dickey West, as he ran down the lane on Saturday evening, after playing at snow-balls on the common. "Look, Joe! the snow does not stick to my shoes a impossible things, rather than to suppose he should tween a cry and a howl. bit now, as it did a while ago. It freezes hard, sure get into trouble for such a bad thing as playing truant

He kicked up the suow as he ran along, and it flew before him in the cold wind. "It would not do for

snow-balls now!" Joe was cantering through the snow behind, with his hands thrust into his pockets, and panting with open mouth. He laughed to see Dickey's breath like smoke in clear frosty air.

"Anybody could tell it was freezing," said he; "for there was no making a fresh snow-ball, even before sunset. There will be fine sliding on that large pond on the common in a day or two."

"I had not one slide all last winter, because of my bad foot," said Dick: "those chilblains! I hope I in this world I like so well as sliding.

"The frosts seem to last no time this winter," said "I wonder whether this will be for more than a day." "And to-morrow is Sunday! We must have a good slide on Monday after school !- What's the matter

Joe gave him a pull. "Look, Dick! there's the parson coming round the corner, and Miss Ford." The two little boys drew on one side, pulled off their

caps, and made their bows. "Well, my lads," said Mr. Ford, "how do you like the cold winter?"

The little boys grinned merrily. That was their answer, and Mr. Ford understood it. "How do you like the snow-balls?" said Miss Ford,

smiling; and then they grinned still more.

After Mr. Ford and his daughter had passed on, she said something to her father, and they looked back. "Now remember, boys," said Mr. Ford, "that tomorrow is Sunday. Remember there must be no sliding on the pond, to make you late for church. No reward-tickets, and the cane besides, for those who

"Remind the others of it," added Miss Ford .-"Don't forget what happened last year. Keep sliding for Monday.

They walked on; and the boys having taken breath, scrambled over a gate, and ran across a field or two through the snow to their cottages on Low Green

rubbed the snow from his shoes upon the old broom which stood by the door, though there was not much to be rubbed. Then he went into the shed to help his mother to chop up some wood for the fire next morning, and to get every thing ready for Sunday. He was Dick. He wished, if possible, not to tell of him. But very handy, and always got up early on Sunday morning to light the fire and set on the kettle, that his mother, who had hard work in the week going out to wash, might not have to get up in the dark.

When he told her how hard it was freezing, she said she knew it, for she had walked over the pool from Farmer Reeves's, instead of going round by the road; so she knew the ice would bear.

"But now, Joe, remember last year," said she :-"you got into trouble one Sunday about that pond on the common. You are a bigger boy now, and must mind what you are about."

that would help him to remember. In his heart he ticket.' monly to be "a terrible one for the ice;" but he said I shall not be—I will keep out of the way of it." had some doubts about Dickey, who was said comnothing of that to his mother.

January. After Joe had lighted the fire, and seen the carry. Jenny was forced to tell Widow Deane the furze and twigs blaze up, the little lattice-window was truth, who was at first anxious about Joe, and now still sparkling with frost—as you may have seen it, in praised him for having kept out of the scrape. the shape of leaves and trees—and when the sun shone He remembered he had been punished for it last year, went out to church, put them in his mouth as ifaighed wifen his teeth tingled, as if he had played off a good trick upon himself.

He called for Dickey West and his sister, as he went by their cottage at the other end of the green. They all lived so far from the church that they had to make haste, so as to get into the school-room, which was close by, in time to have their names called. This Sundays, though not always in the week. When tea fine morning, however, they had started sooner than was over, Joe got one of the candles which his mother usual, and had more time, as they thought, before them. So when they got to the open road, which led up the common, they walked slow to take breath. piece. Then old Master Wilson, who could not read Several children joined them from the edge of the

long slide already made. "Who can have been there already?" said Jenny

Joe supposed it was the boys who had come there

Some of the boys got a slide as they went, and then prayers he looked out,—all was white and frosty. hurried on. The girls put one foot on the smooth ice was melted, and soaked through their stockings.

Dickey said "he must have one slide more." Joe Being now quite awake, he jumped up, and called followed him. But just as he was going to start, he to his mother to know how it was. thought either of Mr. Ford, or his mother, or both; and he pulled Dickey back.

"Oh, come along-never mind sliding now-don't you hear the bells going?"

"Come, Dickey, come!" said his little sister. "I shall have one more slide—as if I could not look. catch you up, every one of you! I dare say I never

walk ?'

"Look! there's ald Mrs. Thompson she is as good

as a clock, you know." "And don't I know that Mrs. Thompson sets out half an hour before anybody else, that she may sit o'clock he was so busy with his witing, that he did and rest before church begins? Have not we heard not hear the beginning of what now took place.

that a thousand times? Don't keep on pulling me-I'll follow you, I tell you. Jenny stopped a moment longer, and then ran on. Joe still stood there. He had no mind to stay, after Mrs. Thompson, who was indeed as good as a clock, the master grave and displeased. was gone by; but he could not bear to leave Dickey

"Hark, Dickey! look! sure enough there's the squire's coach coming up the hill-indeed there is!"

but he would not take warning. "Well, what care I for the squire's coach?" was

his answer. "They always go early, that there may be time to put up the horses. And I can get on as master. fast as those old coach-horses any day." But remembering that though the horses could not tell of them, somebody in the coach might, he got off the ice at last, tried to do so. and ran up the hill with Joe.

Joe now felt quite easy; but it did not last long .-From the common, a road led to the village and the church. By the road was a ditch, wide in some places. Deane"-cried several voices. Most unfortunately it was frozen over, and a slide was already made in one part. Dickey was on it in a mo-

ment, and poor Joe in despair. Dickey West?

Dick's conscience was now asleep. He went on far worse by doing it in service-time. Besides you be asked, and then thinking one absence could not yourself. Hold out your hand!" signify at Easter, when the rewards for regular attendn church-time.

At last he saw two or three red cloaks at a distance. He knew the service was over. And now he might who had received such cuts on the hand as Dick re-

might not be seen; he knew it led towards home. Dick all that time, you may suppose. The snow had drifted in high heaps on each side of it, and he had hard matter to flounder through. At last about it. His mother said he was an unlucky boy, it ended at the gate of a field. He struck across this, always getting into trouble, and she hoped he would and had a hedge to climb. He reached the top of be well beat if he did so again. Poor Jenny cried; the bank with some labour, by catching at a branch. and Joe was very sorry, though he said nothing to It was dead, and gave way with his pull. Dick rolled him. Nor did Dick ever name it to Joe; but I beshall have none this year. I say Joe, there's nothing as his weight broke the ice, into the water below. He passed the pond on the common; and instead of scrambled out, he could hardly tell how; and then slighting Jenny's warnings, he was very well satisfied fishing his cap out of the snow, wandered round the afterwards to keep the road to church along with her. Joe, as they walked on quietly, being now out of breath. field till he found a style. This he climbed over, and plunged knee deep into a drift of snow on the other he had his sport upon the ice before the winter was side. He was hot and tired, and forced to sit down over; but if there had been no more ice that year, on a log of wood to rest. But before long he felt all whose place would you rather have been in? Would in a chill, and plunged forwards again, panting across you have been Dick West with his morning of pleathe snowy fields. His shoes were full of wet, and his sure, his caning, and, worst of all, the sin of keeping feet smarted and tingled sadly.

ing to a boy who was doing his work, or, at any rate, home cheerfully on Sunday evening without having was doing no harm. It would have been something to any such bad conduct on his mind? talk and laugh about afterwards by the fireside. But it is quite different to any one with a bad conscience, -a bad conscience takes the spirit out of both boy

and man. Dick wandered on, tired and hungry, till at last he got home to Low Green. The Wests were a large family, and Dick's father at this time was laid up with the rheumatism. His mother had enough to do with nursing her husband, and all her work besides. She said she had no time to see to the children's going to school in time. She asked no questions. His eldest sister guessed there was something wrong; but she gave him a bit of something for his dinner, and took no more notice. It was now snowing; and none of the family went to afternoon church. Whether they could have done it, it is not our business now to in-

In the mean time Joe wondered what Dick had Joe ran in to his mother, Widow Deane, having done. He himself had brought his dinner, and so had Jenny West, and some others. They had leave to eat it in the school-room, and then to run out and warm themselves. When the other children came into school at two o'clock. Joe was afraid to ask any of them about after church he could not help hearing that there was a talk of somebody who had been seen on the ice in church-time that morning—a little boy in a cloth cap. Mrs. Lewis had gone out of church with the young woman from the poor-house, who had fits. As she led her home, she remembered seeing a boy on the broad ditch in Church Lane. But she was minding the young woman, and did not give it a thought at the time, -at least to see who it was.

Jenny West said to Joe, as they went home: "You know about Dick; but don't tell of him, Joe told her how he had met the parson, and said Joey. He will be beat, I know, besides losing his

"That I won't, Jenny, unless I am asked. I hope "What's that about?" said Widow Deane, who Next morning it was cold and brisk as any day that overtook them, and gave Joe her big Prayer-book to

Joe turned red, and said, "I did take one slide."to see. The icicles hung like long sticks of glass from and he did not wish to be praised now; so he began the thatch of the cottage; Joe pulled them off as he went out to church, put them in his mouth as it is the would keep out of the way of questions as much as possible. And then he thought about tomorrow, and the pleasure of sliding between schoolhours, without feeling that he was doing wrong, or having any punishment to fear.

Now he had a nice warm fire to enjoy, and tea with his mother. They always had these comforts on SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY made herself with the rushes which he pulled from the marsh; he stuck it in the socket over the mantlehimself, and had besides little fire of his own, came in common, some going on before, and some straggling as usual, from next door. Widow Green and Joe read aloud the lessons for that Sunday, and some chapters At last they came to the pond. There was a fine besides. Joe said the collect, and repeated what he had learnt about that and the Epistle and Gospel at school. Old Master Wilson sighed, and wished he had been able to get schooling when he was a young chap like Joe. And then he went on talking how things to make a hole at the end of the pond to water the used to be when he was young, till it was bed-time. Joe scrambled up the ladder to bed. After saying his

But in the morning, before he was well awake, he to feel it, and then turned back into the road. They fancied he heard something drop, drop, from the roof. were rather sorry afterwards; for when stepping through "I hope," said he, still half asleep, "it is not the old the snow off the road, it worked into their shoes; and story of the snow melting in upon mother's bed, as it PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE. very cold their feet were in church, when that snow did last year; but she can have mine, and it won't hurt me.'

"No, no, Joey, it does not come through. But it is

thawing, sure enough." Then Joe first recollected there would be an end of

his sport on the ice. He came down rather dismal, thinking how dirty and wet every thing would soon He splashed through the melting snow to school,

ran up the common when you were all forced to and looked sorrowfully at every ditch and pool. There was plenty of ice still left, to be sure, but it was all "Not in the snow, Dickey-do come! There melted at the top-much of it was floating in water. again! don't you hear the last chime?" said Jenny. It was hard work getting on through the slippery and melting snow; but he reached school in time. There was Dick West in his place. Joe set to his work as usual; and towards twelve

When he had put away his writing-book and slate,

and looked towards the master's desk, he guessed how There stood Dick, looking frightened and puzzled;

"Somebody must have told of Dick, I hope they won't ask me. I would not be in his place now for something. But I wish he could get off. I remember last year." These were Joe's thoughts. Who Dickey looked and saw it. He knew he was wrong, told of Dick he could not make out; but the master seemed to know all about it, and he feared Dick had

been denying it. "Who set out with him to school?" said the

No answer. Joe shrunk down among his companions, or at least "Who lives in the house next to West's?" again

asked the master. "Old John Wilson-and Widow Deane-Joe "Joe Deane, stand up."

Poor Joe obeyed, with tears in his eyes. He saw the cane, and knew what must follow. To say the "It's all up with Dickey now!" thought he. "Dick, truth, he had felt that cane himself, so he could well Dick! there's the little bell going!" and off he set feel for Dick. He stood a few moments-what a himself at full speed. It was well for him that it was long time it seemed !-while the master looked at not really the last bell when the clergyman went into him. He seemed to know what was in Joe's thoughts. church. By running hard he reached school in time for he said, "Well, I do not want you to tell of another to answer to his name, and go with the others into more than need be. I know enough without asking Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and church. So all was safe with him. But where was Joe Deane. West it is no use denying it. You are to be punished first for playing truant, and making it Toronto, Aug. 31, 1848.

sliding till he was tired, first hoping no questions would have told me a lie about your bad foot, to excuse

"Oh, forgive me, Sir, please forgive me! I'll never ance would be given. He chose to fancy all sorts of do so again-never," said Dick, with something be-"Hold out your hand!" was the only answer. And

then followed two or three severe cuts on the hand, Dick long remembered the pain; any body would have asked himself what had he gained? The sport ceived that day. He cried bitterly. He was ordered to stay in school instead of going out with the rest, He shrunk away down a narrow side lane, that he and this for a fortnight; so there was little play for

backwards into the ditch, first into the snow, and next, lieve he long had an uncomfortable feeling when he

As for Joe, the frost came once more, and I believe from church upon your conscience,-or Joe, who had Now all this would have been nothing worth mind- done his duty, and shunned temptation, and could go

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

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Toronto, Sept. 28th 1848.

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The master called afterwards at West's to speak THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital WM. VYNNE BACON,

> Toronto, 25th January, 1848. TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE 1 COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Iustalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Pre-mium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further Instalments, &c., should the party die before he has he has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further

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Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, A by Mechanics and Artisius of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on the 16th of October inst. Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the reception of Subjects for Exhibition.

WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, [June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested

By Order,

to give publicity to the above.

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August, 1848.

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The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Hall Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg James Cameron .. . Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas .

Dundas Dr. Jas. Hamilton
London George Scott...... Dr. Alex. Anderso
Montreal Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell. David Buchan Malcolm Cameron..... Port Sarnia Welch and Davies St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Woodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. EDMUND BRADBURNE,

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

TUAL FIRE TABLISHED

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings

general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manus DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, John Eastwood, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Lesslie, James Shaw, Wm. Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan J. RAINS, Secretary.

JOHN MCMURRICK, President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be The Church IS PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office in the rear of The Church Society's House, (No. 5, King Street, West) City of Toronto, entrance from Yonge Street.

AGENTS TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, n all cases in advance

... Dr. Jas. Hamilton

Albany Chambers, King Street We Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.