TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1847.

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THE VIGIL. BY THE REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

When night her ebon curtain spread, Above a world of sorrow, And many a sad and fevered head Was resting for the morrow, Upon the quiet air arose The tones of supplication, For ardent friends, and envious foes, For England's Church and nation.

And now the psalms of Jesse's son,
Imbued with love so fervent,
Blent with the nightly orison,
Of Christ's devoted servant, Anon Te Deum's glowing strain, That olden hymn inspiring, Which still ascends from Christian fanc, His heart and tongue was firing. The couch invited calm repose, And nature call'd for slumber, But still that gray-haired prelate rose,

The hours in prayer to number,-Like him who once prevailed with God, His sinfulness confessing.
The patriarchal path he trod,
And wrestled for a blessing. And think you not, that Angels sped,

Their way through ether winging, And rapture through his bosom shed, As he his chant was singing! Oh, think you not that aiding grace, Within his heart was planted, That glimpses of the Saviour's face, By God's own love were granted.

Church of my love! with sons like him, To serve before thine Altar, Thy light may ne'er its radiance dim, Inscribing conquest on thy brow,
Thou still shalt bless the nations, Of earth the excellency now, -Banner of the Cross.

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

Interest attaching to the first Missionaries Their la-Progress of the Colony—Character of the Clergy—Church Statistics—King's College—Visitations in 1841, 1843—Bishop of Fredericton—State of the Church in the Diocese—Increased local exertions—Help still re-

The foregoing brief memoirs may serve the purpose of conveying some general notion of the first planting torians of the Colonial Church will probably condense look back to them with a feeling akin to that with faithfully in the same field; but a detail of proceedings ody, and the assistance of a voluntary choir. 80 closely resembling those of their brethren would seem like repetition; and it may therefore be sufficalled to undergo.

When the first Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived in his Diocese, which then comprised the whole of the British North American Provinces, he found but twenty-four clergy in all. Of these, six only were settled in New Brunswick. At that time the country was little more than an extended wilderness of forest covered during five months of the year with snow. There were no roads or bridges, and of course no inns or houses of accommodation; and when we consider that this was the character of the country through which the missionaries had to itinerate, with the thermometer ranging from 20 degrees below zero in the winter, to 90 or 100 degrees of heat in the summer, we may imagine the privations, hardships, and dangers which they had to encounter.

As the population was thinly scattered and the clergy few in number, three or four stations were often included in one mission. Thus Mr. Price had charge of the parish of St. Mary, which was divided into four districts, extending twelve miles along the river St. John, and running back into the country upwards of twenty. There was neither church nor residence house in any of these settlements, which were without any means of intercommunication; for, as the Comssary writes, "the country remains yet in a state of hature, almost an impenetrable thicket."*

Again, the mission of Sussex Vale, to which the Rev. Oliver Arnold was appointed, comprised the three Separate townships of Sussex, Hampton, and Norton; and the missionary was consequently obliged to apportion his visits and ministrations to the claims of the several congregations. But it is obvious that in this way—with a monthly visit to one place, and a less frequent one to the more remote hamlets,—the system of the Church could never be duly carried out, and that there would always be great danger of any good Impression which might be made being worn out before the opportunity of deepening it arrived. Still, whatever could be done by so few was accomplished by the and exemplary conduct they had gained the respect and esteem of the people; that their congregations were large, and their communicants increasing; and that frequent applications were made to him for clergymen to supply the churches which were built. During his visitation of the province this year, he inspected the several missions, consecrated four churches on the river St. John, and confirmed 777 persons.†

The Bishop further stated that there were three schools, at Sussex Vale, Woodstock, and Sheffield, at each of which eight native Indian children were boarded and taught; and it is worthy of remark that the Indians in this district, owing to the rapid diminution of game, seemed about to relinquish their wild life and betake themselves to the cultivation of land. But no care of them or of their children by the missionaries could save that doomed race from destruc-

In 1798 the Bishop again visited New Brunswick, and gave a like favourable account of the clergy. It would be tedious to recite the details of every mission, as they were annually sent home to the Society; for

* Journal, xxv. 379. † Report for 1793, p. 50.

"Bishop Wilson (of Soder and Man) was a man of prayer. Even late night be night be might be heard. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were recognized. Such were the nightly orisons of the Te Deum were recognized. Such were the nightly orisons of this holy man."—Church History.

This holy man."—Church History.

The country with wives and namnes for the mands of the servant, who has been heard to say, "These are our failures." Even Duchesses dreaded his unfavourable sentence on their young daughters when first introdustants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the words of the Psalmist were indistinctly heard by his attendants. Sometimes the w and when we add to these material privations the perfect isolation of their position, the want of a friend to became more and more caustic, till at length he too of so striking a nature, are of daily occurrence in life; own people, the steady opposition of traditional dis- favourites. sent, and the frequent intrusions of the "New Lights,"

> were the early missionaries of New Brunswick-Ministers Detached from pleasure; to the love of gain Superior; insusceptible of pride; And by ambitious longings undisturbed;—Men whose delight is where their duty leads

As the country began to be opened and cleared, the physical difficulties with which they had to contend, gradually, of course, grew less; and the life and occupations of a missionary became more like that of a laborious curate in the wild and thinly peopled districts of England. It may suffice, therefore, for the purpose of this summary, to give a rapid sketch of the principal events in the later missionary proceedings of

On the lamented death of Mr. Cooke, the Bishop was at a loss, for some time, how to fill the important position which had thus become vacant. But the inhabitants of Fredericton, having conceived a great regard for the Rev. George Pidgeon, during the time that he officiated as missionary at Belleisle, were anxious that he should succeed their late beloved pastor; and accordingly, on General Carleton's presentation, he was formally instituted to the cure of that parish, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of Commissary. Mr. Pidgeon had been formerly an officer in the 65th regiment; but his first inclination, as well as his more mature reflection, led him towards the service and ministry of the Church. He was a man of liberal education and sound principles. For the nineteen years, from 1795 to 1814, during which he had the charge of Fredericton, the Church appears to have made steady progress; though bours, trials—Great extent of their Mission—Their exemplary conduct—Indian Schools—Details of uniform character—Rev. G. Pidgeon—St. John's—Rev. Robert Willis—National Schools—Rev. G. J. Mountain—Rev. J. Milne—Sir Howard Douglas—Ecclesiastical Returns of the several Parishes—Bishop's Visitations

—Progress of the Colony—Character of the Colo the war than it would have done, had it not been for the strong opposition which the Governor of Massa-

chusetts offered to the policy of President Madison. Nothing can be better evidence of the estimation which the character of Mr. Pidgeon was held, than the fact that, on the death of Dr. Byles, in 1814, he of the Church in one important colony. Future hiswas directed by the Bishop to take possession of the ering the vast increase of that capital within the last the annals of these early times into a few paragraphs. thirty years, it may be interesting to record in this Yet it cannot be without interest and even profit to place a few particulars from his report. There were trace the steps of the first missionaries in a new countree then, in 1814, eight hundred members of the Church try; and as "the memory of the just is blessed," it is of England; one hundred of whom were attendants at surely fitting that some record should be preserved of the monthly Communion. The church, "a large and the lives and labours of such men as Andrews, Bisset, handsome structure, was constantly filled by an exem-Cooke, and Scovil. These were the men that first plary and devout congregation;" but the Scotch subscribed money to procure his liberation, but prohade the sound of the Gospel to be heard amid the Presbyterians, comprising some of the most wealthy vided an annuity of £120;—services for which he snows and the control of the control of the most wealthy vided an annuity of £120;—services for which he snows and the control of the control shows and forests of New Brunswick. They were, inhabitants, and the Roman Catholics, who were in showed no gratitude, but received as less than his due.

frequently suffered from attacks of a painful disorder, cient to add such particulars as tend to illustrate the now entirely gave way, and he died May 1, 1818, to time, and the labours and trials which the clergy were of respect was paid to his memory; and a sermon was preached, on the occasion of his funeral, by the Rev. Robert Willis, a chaplain in the Navy, of high character, who was then in the town.

(To be continued.)

GEORGE BRUMMELL, THE WIT AND COURTIER. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

It is profitable to trace a well-spent life from its dawn to its peaceful close. Much instruction may be gained by seeing from what minute beginnings great results flowed. It is also profitable to trace an ill-spent life throughout its devious course, and to mark by what means the worthless character was formed, and the miserable catastrophe brought on. Of the herd of triflers who thronged the streets some fifty years ago, scarcely any record remains .-Some reformed and became useful members of society; a few turned to God, and were blessings to mankind; but who shall say how many continued frivolous till the end of their days, and died, leaving no gap in the social edifice? One, however, distinguished by his excessive frivolity, has been rescued from the oblivion which usually follows an useless life. Natural wit, and Royal favour imparted a transient brilliancy to a

ontemptible career. Above a hundred years ago there was a shop in Burystreet, St. James's, kept by a man named Brummell. Lord Liverpool, while still Mr. Jenkinson, took lodgings over this shop, and recommended his landlord's son to Lord North, who made him a clerk in the Treasury. Afterwards the clerk was appointed private secretary to the Prime Minister, married the daughter of Richardson, the lottery-office keeper, made a fortune, and bought a country-house. The youngest of his three children was named George, and it was this child who afterwards became notorious.-One anecdote related of his childhood was a faithful first missionaries of New Brunswick. The Bishop of Nova Scotia reported in 1792, that by their activity greediness unrestrained by the iustinct of beasts, or the reason of man.

The visitors at the home of the father contribute to form the character of the children. Sheridan frequented Mr. Brummell's. Adorned with brilliant talents, his actions were often marked by egregious folly; not satisfied with making witty repartees, he descended to mischievous practical jokes. Little George, naturally foolish, as well as witty, must have been fascinated by such a character. At Eton he was considered clever and idle. At Oxford he made no progress in study. Early left an orphan, in possession of a fortune of more than twenty thousand pounds, he embarked without restraint in the world.

A casual introduction, while at Eton, to the Prince of Wales, was the means of procuring him the gift, when only sixteen, of a cornetcy in the Tenth Hussars, the Prince's own regiment. From this point he started in his ruinous career.

Distinguished by an elegant figure, polite manners, witty sayings, and taste in dress, he became the favourite of the Prince, and the model of the fashionathey are naturally of a very uniform character, and selders. seldom contain any remarkable occurrence. The history of one mission is, more or less, the history of all. ty and affectation. In his small, but luxurious es-As settlements increased, more missions were opened tablishment, a French cook was included; and among tablishment, a French cook was included; and among his guests the Prince of Wales. His repartees were

all was very much of the same character. They had every aspirant to fashion. The tie of his cravat was for, but himself. all great distances to travel, and much hardness to considered unrivelled, and was acquired by hours Well may the heart sink at reading the sketch of mology,—the eye of day."—T. Campbell endure from the severity of the climate and the nature spent in practising the art with his valet. A bundle a life so utterly useless, so increasingly miserable; estain. Assuredly, therefore, their reward was not here: ced, knowing that his criticisms would be circulated rapidly in the highest circles. His sarcastic speeches comfort or advise, the coldness or worldliness of their boldly levelled them at his royal master and his royal and point to the fact, that in every station good con-

His fall was as sudden as his elevation. Unexpectedly he found himself excluded from the society we must be thankful that men were found ready to do where he had been caressed and corrupted. and to suffer so much for their Master's sake. Such

The Prince had once admired a snuff-box that Brummell held in his hand. The pretty bauble was of course, presented to its noble admirer. At the same time the Prince desired the favourite to order at his jeweller's any box he pleased. The courtier replied he should choose one containing a portrait of the Prince. A magnificent box was ordered; but afterwards when Brummell inquired whether it was ready, he heard that the Prince had desired none might be delivered. By this he knew that his fate was realed, and immediately he cultivated assiduously his former acquaintance with the Duke and Duchess of York; while he took every opportunity of revenging himself on his early patron, and the author of his greatness. In his absurd arrogance, it is said, that he declared, "I made him, and I can unmake him;" and that he threatened to bring the old King into fashion. While, on another occasion, when the Prince entered a room where he was, and noticing his companion, overlooked him, he said to that companion, in a voice loud enough to be heard by the Prince, "Pray, who is your fat friend?" Pride so insane, nited to ingratitude so base, soon met with their due reward. The fame of the model of fashion had already begun to decline, when gaming and luxury swallowed his slender fortune, and obliged him to escape from his creditors by a hasty retreat to Calais. His friends, re pitiful than he deserved, not only assisted him with money, but procured him a situation as consul at Caen. Here he lived in luxury far beyond his narrow means; but even of these he was suddenly deprived. by the annihilation of the consulship. Though now reduced to depend for his subsistence on the bounty of his former acquaintances, he retained his old habits; feeding on every species of delicacy, and dressing himself in a complete change of linen three times a-day. His blacking for his boots, of the most exnsive kind; his oil for his wigs, and his primroseoured gloves, were in his eyes necessaries of life.

At last one of his chief creditors, exasperated by his incurable extravagance, broke into his room, and, with a band of men, saluted his eyes when he first ned them in the morning. Vain were his pleadngs; he was forced to dress himself hastily in the nce of his assailants, and was carried off to pri-Here he was lodged in a room with four other oners, and exposed to the society of felons. Afries of his confinement. Bitter were his lamentations over the fare provided for him: a single mutton-chop and pigeon (a bird for which, he said, he had never a fancy) he considered quite insufficient for his dinner.

His former friends hearing of his situation, not only says the present Bishop of Nova Scotia, "shining look back to them with a feeling akin to that with which were in respectively. The present Bishop of Nova Scotia, "shining look back to them with a feeling akin to that with which were many the respectively. The next year Mr. Pidgeon reported that his be consumed. Proud as he still was, he would gladly which we regard those apostolic and self-denying men who so who so which we regard those apostolic and self-denying men who so w who first preached the doctrine of the Cross to our improvement in the service of the Church had been permit any stranger to treat him to wine, and would be considered the control of the constant of the con Own rude forefathers. Others there were who laboured effected, by the introduction of a better style of psalm-There was no meanness to which he would not stoop, This was his last report. His health, which had rather than miss an opportunity of indulging himself; while he never scrupled secretly to ridicule his benefactors for any vulgarity of which he thought them social and religious condition of the country at that the universal regret of his parishioners. Every mark devoted to the care of his withered form, and would then sally forth in the street to display it, arrayed in its delicate attire. Though he was induced by repeated remonstrance, to be satisfied with one suit of clean linen daily, and with a black silk stock instead of the inimitable tie, he still adhered to the primrosecoloured gloves, and indulged in many other extrava-

But the time of his deepest humiliation approached. His constitution had received an irreparable blow by his sudden removal to prison. Attacks of paralysis so enfeebled him that he became unable to take care of his idolized person, and his presence was as much avoided at the table d'hôte, as his society had once been courted in the palace. His wit entirely forsook him, and his spirits failed. He was now to be seen wandering about the streets in tatters, a miserable, and even disgusting object: till one day he fell down as he was crossing the way, and on being picked up, on. It was now considered necessary to employ an old woman to sit in his room. Greatly annoyed by this measure, he often proved rebellious, and a man was called in to oblige him to go to bed. Abandoned to the care of mercenary menials, he was utterly neglected, and only once a-month was he indulged with clean clothes. Sensible of his altered condition, he shrupk from the gaze of all. His degraded state excited the compassion of visitors, and with much difficulty they succeeded in obtaining him admission into an hospital called Le Bon Sauveur, in which kindhearted sisters of charity ministered to the destitute

When the coach arrived to convey him there, he nagined that he was going to be taken to prison again and struggled and screamed while carried down the stairs. But the benevolent countenances of the nuns, and a blazing fire more than reconciled him to the change in his position. The English clergyman was now almost his only visitor. Never in all his experience did this clergyman approach a being more accessible to religious ideas. Regarding worldly opics, some sparks of intelligence might still be elicited from his enfeebled mind; but none-when Divine truth was set before him. This subject seemed utterly strange and incomprehensible. Of prayer, of through his blood, he was as ignorant as the darkest of the heathen. When the last night of his life arrived (which it did after he had been a year in the ospital), the clergyman entreated him to try to pray. 'I do try," was his reply; but his next words rendered it doubtful whether he had understood the entreaty. With his dying breath he repeated, after his attenfeared that his mind was then incapable of following any ideas. He died in March 1840, at the age of sixty-two. The death of friends had never drawn hurt." from his eyes a tear. The tears he shed had been for his own privations, or for his dogs, whom he reck- the other. "As I rode here to-day, my horse did not oned among his best friends. Selfishness unrestrained, and undisguised, had been

the leading feature of his character: yet that exlusive regard to self had never led him to consider the welfare of his immortal soul. His solicitude had been and yet not enough to have God love him. confined to the care of that perishing body, which, so long his pride, sunk at last so low. He had expe- Master, as the servants of the Devil are for theirs. perienced, as Wolsey had, the feeble tenure of princely favour, but could not (like Wolsey) have said "Had I unless I give Thee myself. So what Thou givest me served my God with half the zeal with which I served | will not satisfy me, unless Thou give me Thyself .my king he would not have abandoned me in my old | Countess of Warwick.

and additional clergymen sent out; but the work of circulated from noble to noble; his dress imitated by age,"-for no human being had he served, or cared

life, and how little prosperity. Such falls, though not duct is requisite for permanent respectability; and they ought also to teach us to seek earnestly from God that wisdom and that "godliness which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come."

FEAR AS A MOTIVE TO REPENTANCE.

and the view of this alternative may well be supposed to operate to a certain degree on base and sordid minds,—or those who, without any sense of virtue, or any presence of its proper enjoyments as naturally the greatest good, make no other choice of heaven than as the least of two great evils. To be deprived of sensual gratifications, they hold to be an evil of no but yet they conceive of this absence of pleasure as justly apprehend those who are excluded from heaven nust undergo in the place of punishment. On minds thus depraved, the view of the alternative of endless nappiness or endless misery was intended to operate; and it is an argument of God's wonderful mercy, that he has been pleased to display such prospects of futurity as may affect the human mind in its most corrupt and hardened state,—that men in this unworthy state, in this state of enmity with God, are yet the objects of his care and pity,-that "he willeth not the death | May 8. of a sinner, but that the sinner should turn from his way and live." But, to imagine that any one whom the warnings of the Gospel may no otherwise affect than with the dread of the punishment of sin-that any one in whom they may work only a reluctant choice of heaven, as eligible only in comparison with a state of torment, -does merely in those feelings, or by a pusillanimity in vice, which is the most those feelings can effect, satisfy the duties of the Christian calling,-to imagine this, is a strange misconception of the whole scheme of Christianity. The utmost good to be expected from the principle of fear is that it may induce a state of mind in which better principles may take effect. It may bring the sinner to hesitate between self-denial here with heaven in reversion, and gratification here with future sufferings. In this state of ambiguity, the mind deliberates: while the mind deliberates, appetite and passion intermit: while they intermit, conscience and reason energize. Conscience conceives the idea of the moral good: terwards he obtained some alleviations to the misedelight; she becomes the willing pupil of religion; she learns to discern in each created thing the print of sovereign goodness, and in the attributes of God descries its first and perfect form. New views and new desires occupy the soul: virtue is understood to be the resemblance of God; his resemblance is coveted, condition of those who resemble him; and the intoxi-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unstable Professors .- It is with such men as it is with the sea, when a spring-tide covers all the shore; when it ebbs, it discovers nothing but sands, where before was nothing but deep water. So, these affected and following Christians discover, that there is nothing but barren sands at the bottom, and that they are as unstable as water .- Bishop Hopkins of London-

A Swiss Labourer's Reason for not Worship-PING THE VIRGIN MARY .- A poor Swiss sabotier, or wooden shoe-maker, recently converted from Romanism, on being asked why he had left off worshipping the Virgin Mary, replied, "because she says, My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.' Now, 'If she has need of a Saviour herself, how can she save me?"

PRACTICE BETTER THAN SPECULATION. - When all is done, positive and practical divinity is it must bring us to heaven; that is it must poise our judgments, settle our consciences, direct our lives, mortify our corruptions, increase our graces, strengthen our comforts, save our souls .- Bishop Sanderson.

THE ADVERSARY DISAPPOINTED .- Satan's craft. like Pharoah's destruction, is made to shew forth the t was found that one of his boots was only half drawn glory of God in the preservation of his people. The presence of the Evil One causes the faithful to walk more carefully with Christ; or, as it has been well said, "the wit and the malice, the rage and the strength of devils, only serve, like a hedge of thorns, to keep the sheep of Christ within the fold."

ERROR REPRODUCED .- Opinions start up, and flourish and fall into disgrace, and seem to die; but like Alpheus and Arethusa, they only disappear for a time, and rise into light, and into favour again .-

PUBLIC FAVOUR SUSPICIOUS .- When Phocion had made a speech which was applauded by the populace, he asked, "Have I not said some foolish thing?"-

the Bible, of God, of Christ, and the way of salvation sink lowest into that depth, stand nearest in advancement to those heights; for the great king who is the the humble.—Leighton.

CAUSE OF THANKFULNESS .-- A minister was once speaking to a brother clergyman, of his gratitude for a merciful deliverance he had just experienced. "As dants, a prayer for a contrite sinner, but it is to be I was riding here to day," said he, "my horse stumbled and came very near throwing me from a bridge, where the fall would have killed me, but I escaped un-

"I can tell you something more than that," said stumble at all." We are too apt to forget common mercies.

The almost Christian is the unhappiest of men; having religion enough to make the world hate him, The servants of God should be as bold for their

O Lord, what I give Thee doth not please Thee,

THE DAISY.—The word daisy is a thousand times unced without adverting to the beauty of its ety-

When a man chooses the rewards of virtue he of the country. With wives and families for the most of tumbled cravats has been seen in the hands of his pecially when it is considered that those attractive should remember that to resign the pleasures of vice

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. VIZAGAPATAM, May 1.—Considerable excitement has

vizagapatam, May 1.—Considerable excitement has prevailed, and still continues to prevail, amongst the native community here, more especially amongst the Brahmins, consequent upon one of them having last Sabbath morning expressed to the Rev. J. Hay M.A., of the London Mission Society, his determination to renounce idolarry, and desire to embrace Christianity. The individual apparantly an intelligent young man of about 20 years of age, had been for some years under Christian instruction, and latterly one of the monitors in Mr. Hav's School and (From a Sermon by Bishop Horsley.)

The alternative which the Gospel holds out is endess happiness in heaven, or endless suffering in hell;
and latterly one of the monitors in Mr. Hay's School and his mind having, by Divine grace, been enlightened to discover the error of Paganism, and its utter inability to confer salvation, he therefore conscientously and voluntarily sought to be admitted by baptism into that Church which alone is able to bestow it. Upon the discovery of this circumstance in the town, multitudes of natives of all castes immediately repaired to the Mission house, armed with all kinds of weapons, and there behaved with such violence and disorder, and even threatened the lives of the inmates, that the aid of the police was obliged to be sought for, but as so small a body could not act against such a multitude, it was at length determined to lodge the young man in the custody of the head of police, with a view to moderate size, to which they must submit in heaven; but yet they conceive of this absence of pleasure as more tolerable than positive torment, which they himself that no unfair means had been made use of in the himself that no unfair means had been made use of in the conversion of the young man, but that the desire was purely voluntary on his part, he ordered him to be escorted by a strong military guard from the 41st Regiment (previously applied for and kept in readiness) to the mission house, to be delivered to the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hay—the young man having peremtorily refused to go elsewhere. A meeting was held at the mission house, in stead of at the chapel (prudence having dictated such a measure) on Wednesday evening the 28th ult., when the convert made a public confession of his belief, and was admitted by hantism into the Church. Madras Athengem dmitted by baptism into the Church.—Madras Athena

EWELL DEANERY.—The first stone of the deanery and parish church of Ewell was laid by Sir John Rae Reid, Bart, M.P., on Saturday last, in consequence of the dilapidated state and insufficient accommodation of the present church. The gentry connected with the place and the clergy of the deanery were entertained at lunchcon by the Rev. Sir. George L. Glyn, Bart. lay Rector and vicar, after which Divine service commenced in the church, at three o'clock. The Rev. R. Tritton, M. A., rural dean, addressed a numerous congregation, in behalf of the building fund, which is yet short of the sum required by about £900, and a collection was made amounting to £64 16s. 1d. At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed to the site of the new edifice, on an aere of ground given to the parish by Sir George Glyn; it consisted of the national school children, the parish officers and tradesmen, the Clergy and gentry, closed by the Ewell Lodge of Freemasons, assisted by the brethren from London, whose kind attendance on the occasion much contributed to the the weather gladdened and blessed. The church now building will increase by more than double the present accommodation in the parish, the old church seating 450, while the new one is to contain 948. The contract is taken by Mr. G. Myers, of London, and Mr. Killick, painter, of Ewell, at £5022; the architect is Henry Chilton, Esq., 8. Whitehall place general effect of a scene which the providential beauty of Esq., 8, Whitehall-place.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. WILLIAM SCORESBY, D.D., F.R.S., &c., LATE VICAR OF BRADFORD.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Bradford, Yorkshire, Monday.—This day, at noon, a large number of the friends and late parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Scoresby assembled in the large room of the Church Institution, where he had been invited by his testimonial committee in order to affect an approximate to timonial committee, in order to afford an opportunity to his friends and late parishioners to testify to him their esteem and gratitude for his services as vicar of the parl palate might not find it sweet, but because vice ish for some seven years, by requesting his acceptance of Judaism. Years rolled on, and she felt undisturbed

urn and soup tureen, weighing upwards of 120 ounces.—
The service, the cost of which is £200, presented an elegant appearance. The urn and tureen bear the following inscription:—" Presented to the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S., member of the Institute of France, &c. &c., on his resignation of the important charge of the Vicarage his resignation of the important charge of the vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire, as a testimonial of regard and esteem of his friends. June, 1847." An address, accompanied by an elegantly-bound Bible and Prayer-book, was also presented on behalf of the teachers in the parish church Sunday-school, as well as another Prayer-book, presented to him by a Bible-class in the Sunday-school, all of which the reverend doctor accepted and acknow-ledged with feelings of great emotion, displayed throughout a long and able address.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the district of Two-mile-hill, St. George's, Gloucestershire, was laid last week by the Rev. C. H. Johnson, the newly-appoin-

The Archdeaconry of Barnstaple has become vacant by the death of the Venerable George Barnes, D.D.; the appointment is in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter. By Dr. Barnes's death the Rectory of Sowton, Devonshire, has become vacant. Its annual value is £216, and it is in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

The Vicarage of Whearstead, Suffolk, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Gapper. It is worth £200 per annum, with residence, and is in the gift of the Lord Chaucellor. By Mr. Gapper's death the Vicarage of Gosbeck, in the same county, has become vacant. It is worth £400 per annum, and is in the gift of the Rev. E. Attwood. Also the Rectory of Little Blaenham, Norfolk, value 200 per annum, in the gift of S.

Halls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but re-cently arrived in the Country. He died of affection of the heart; and was buried at St. Mary's, leaving a widow in a feeble state of health

Jewish Intelligence.

JERUSALEM.

concerted at thus being taken "in their own craftiness," by having passed off this lad as a Turkish subject.

M. M. has been placed in the School of Industry, now

fountain of that power, hath given us the character of himself that he resists the proud and gives grace to the humble.—Leighton. other of our convert tradesmen, tailor or shoemaker.

CELEBRATION OF JANUARY 21ST. On Thursday, the 21st instant, being the fifth anniversary of the first Protestant Bishop in this city, we had public service in the forenoon, when I read prayers, and the Bishop preached himself, for the first time, in consequence of slight indisposition, since his arrival, a very appropriate and impressive sermon, from 1st St. John ii. 28, which, as we shall obtain a copy of it for you, I need not further characterize here. On the evening of the same day, and for its commemoration, the Bishop had same day, and for its commemoration, the Bishop had invited the Revds. W. D. Veitch, F. C. Ewald, and myself, to meet all the inquirers and converts connected with the mission at his house; when his Lordship again read "M. de Rothschild has lately transmitted 500 francs to and expounded the same second chapter of the 1st of St. the Committee of Jewish ladies at Bordeaux, 300 frances John, and dwelt upon the 28th verse particularly. He did this in German, and desired Mr. Ewald to close with a prayer in the same language. A German hymn was also sung to the piano, played by Mrs. Gobat. The occasion was both solemn and interesting to all. I may mention here, that in accordance with the Bishop's desire, I have commenced a course of explanatory lectures on the whether in Paris or throughout France, among Israel-History of Abraham, at the afternoon service on Wednesdays; the third of which I shall have to deliver this after-

APPOINTMENT OF THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

Preliminary notice has just been received by the Pasha, of the appointment of the Armenian Bishop Kyriakos here, as Patriarch; and as he is an old friend of Bishop Gobat's, as well as mine, and very friendly to our missic his Lordship intends calling on him on the occasion.

ATTEMPT AT POISONING AT THE SYRIAN CONVENT. A shocking case of attempt at poisoning has just occurred in the Syrian Convent here. A young and very intelligent, well-informed, and well-disposed young priest of that convent, with whom I have been acquainted ever since he was a deacon, had lately returned from their patriarch at Deir Safran, who had sent for him on purpose, now consecrated bishop. On Saturday last, having called on Bishop Gobat for the first time, with two priests and a monk, who had come with him to this city, they came to my house also. The same evening, after performing service in their own convent church, they all sat forming service in their own convent church, they all sat down together to supper; when such virulent poison was found to have been mingled with the pepper they used, that they were all taken with the most violent symptoms, and very narrowly escaped immediate death. Dr. Macgowan was called in, and yesterday declared them all out of danger. On that day Bishop Gobat, attended by the Rev. W. D. Veitch and myself, returned the poor Bishop's call, and we found him just recovering. The symptoms show that corrosive sublimate must have been used. The suspicions fall very strongly on an individual (of that community) out of the convent, who had been observed in the kitchen that day, and of whom the bishop had been previously warned.

previously warned.

Yesterday, the 26th, being Bishop Gobat's birth-day, the English and Prussian Consuls, with the members of the mission and their families, all met at his house in the evening, when there were also some English and American

BERLIN.

BAPTISM OF A JEW. Extract from Rev. R. Bellson's Journal.

Extract from Rev. R. Bellson's Journal.

I have now to mention a baptism that took place on Sunday, the 24th February. The convert was a Jew from Denmark, whom I had instructed for two months. He is a very respectable man, a hatter by trade, and one of those happy instances which require no pecuniary assistance. I had scarcely room to stand at the font, when I baptized him, so full was the chapel. Every chair, bench, and footstool, out of the vestry, pulpit, and reading-desk were in use, and every spot where a person could stand was more than occupied. Besides which, I was told that at least 800 people could not find admittance at all. I am happy to say there were many Jews present, and I trust the words then spoken may have gone to the hearts of some of them. Some of the English congregation, who take an interest in the Jews, were also there, and were much edified. Our good cause is certainly and evidently on the increase here.

certainly and evidently on the increase here.

A circumstance occurred within the last day or two, which I had to witness much oftener in the duchy of Powhich I had to witness much oftener in the duchy of Posen. One of the Jewesses to whom I give Christian instruction, was sent for by the Jews, under pretence that a letter with money had arrived for her. But when she came to them, instead of money, they abused her very much, and freely bestowed their curses upon her for daring to embrace Christianity. They then opened a side-door, and in walked her mother, whom they had furnished with money to come to Berlin and take her daughter home; the latter they did not allow to stir out of the room again. They sent another Jew to her lodgings, to fetch her things, and pay all she owed. This morning she was able to come and see me; her mother, however, she was able to come and see me; her mother, however, followed her to the door, but refused to come in to me. She has not lived with her mother for twelve years, who is a poor woman, and cannot afford to give her even a meal. However, I don't know even how the matter will

AMSTERDAM.

DEATH-BED OF ABRAHAM, A CHILD, NINE YEARS OLD.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. C. W. H. Pauli, Last spring, I baptized a Jewish family, consisting of seven souls. B—, the father of the family, belonged to an ancient Portuguese Jewish family; and when young, he had married a Christian woman of the Reformed Church, (an occurrence not very uncommon here, in Holland,) who, shortly after her marriage, embraced Jewish religion. This family fived to transfer in the where between two and three bundred Jews live, who are as bigoted as those of Rotterdam. One of their teachers used to endeavour to annoy me, and to taunt me, by saying, "Go to Mrs. B—, and try to bring her back to your which is the property of the same of the sam religion. But, I suppose," he used to add, with a sneer, "she has found Judaism, after all, to be the religion of the Bible." I went to B—, and he came to me at Amsterdam. I visited him many—many a time, but the stony heart of the man and his wife remained for a long time unmoved, till the Lord, in his mercy softened it. The words I spoke in my weakness and simplicity, the Spirit of grace brought home to their souls. The Gospel light broke in upon their darkness. The man was first converted, and shortly after his wife. No sooner had they ade a public confession that Jesus is the Christ, than a The foundation-stone of a new church for the district of Two-mile-hill, St. George's, Gloucestershire, was laid last week by the Rev. C. H. Johnson, the newly-appointed incumbent of the same. It is to consist of chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a tower and spire 124 feet high.

The exterior of the new church, Tewkesbury, dedicated to St. Mark, is now complete. The fitting up of the interior is rapidly proceeding. The consecration will take place in August.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the district made a public confession that Jesus is the Christ, than a flood of severe persecutions broke in upon the family, so much so, that I was obliged to remove them to Amsterdam, where I received the father and all his children, by baptism, into the Church of Christ. A new persecution arose, and the father of this interesting family was brought to the brink of abject poverty, but he bore all with that resignation and fortitude, which would have done honour to a primitive Christian. He was again obliged to remove them to Amsterdam, where I received the father and all his children, by baptism, into the Church of Christ. A new persecutions to much so, that I was obliged to remove them to Amsterdam, where I received the father and all his children, by baptism, into the Church of Christ. A new persecution arose, and the father and all his children, by baptism, into the Church of Christ. A new persecutions of the proverty, but he bore all with that resignation and fortitude, which would have done honour to a primitive Christian. in order to get a livelihood. Scarcely arrived here, it pleased God, in his mysterious providence, to try the faith of these young converts with peculiar afflictions. Till now, the poor man used to comfort himself under all his trials: We are all, thanks be to the Lord, in good health, and can work; therefore we must not murmur, for we are still better off than those who have illness in their families. But all at once, five of his children were taken ill,

one after another.

One of these children, a fine boy, nine years of age, Abraham by name, the darling child of his affectionate father, became dangerously ill; he was attacked by a malignant ague, and words would fail to describe the piety with which he tried to comfort his suffering brothers enham, Norfolk, value 200 per annum, in the gift of S. ackson, Esq.

The Bombay Times records the death of the Rev. Mr. lalls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but the catechism, which he had already learned, and passalls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but the catechism, which he had already learned, and passalls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but the catechism, which he had already learned, and passalls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but the catechism, which he had already learned, and passalls, acting Chaplain of Black Town, who had but the catechism, which he had already learned the catechism. the catechism, which he had already learned, and passages of Scripture,—fearing he might forget them. After several weeks of suffering, the ague left him; but dropsy attacked him, and took its place, and so dreadfully that all hope of recovery was given up.

His suffering parents standing at his bed-side, shortly before his departure to his eternal rest, crying and sobbing, the little sufferer said to them, "O! do not cry, for Abraham is going to the Lord Jesus Christ, whose all

Abraham is going to the Lord Jesus Christ, where all Christian children go to." His sufferings became excru-ciating, but not a murmur was heard. On the day of his RELIGION.

RELIGION.

Letter from the Rev. J. Nicolayson.

I have also now to report the final liberation of the foreign from the fell sleep with a heavenly smile upon his placid face, and angels carried his emancipated and redeemed soul into the bosom of "Father Abraham." The parents, who, up to that reported before), who is now, by the authority from Constantinophe, declared perfectly free to choose for himself in matters of religion, and has accordingly been restored to us by the Pasha; to whom we certainly are much indepted for the course he has taken in the case. This is the more important because, as the youth has throughout been treated as a subject of the Porte (although by his own statement an Austrian), it decides the case of any and a real desire to be despised and trampled in by all the world. And I believe that they that ink lowest into that depth, stand nearest in advanced to the contract of the con

We have repeatedly felt called upon to give publicity to munificent benevolent actions of individuals among the Jews, as well as to the numberless charities of the nation at large, unequalled among other nations and communities. Although, therefore, the reference which a recent number of the "Archives Israelites" makes to the charitable disposition of one of the most distinguished members of the Jewish community at Paris, does not present any new feature in the records of Jewish benevolence; yet we think it right to preserve in our pages such notices as we think it right to preserve in our pages such notices as occasionally transpire of the unostentatious liberality with which rich Israelites so frequently dispense the means which God has placed at their disposal.

After mentioning that, in consequence of the general distress, M. de Rothschild had caused 30,000 loaves to be distributed in the different districts of Paris; independently of the large supply of fuel and bread placed by him at the disposal of the Jewish Consistory, and of the large supplies daily distributed at his residence, the peri-

to the Committee at Metz, and 100 francs to the Jewish "We take this opportunity to communicate to or

noon, on "Abraham's worship." (Gen. xii. 7, 8.) children of both sexes in the Jewish School at Paris.

* "The Excursion"-Book the Sixth.

"One infant died immediately after its birth; and being thus unable to do any good action herself, it was done for her, by her father and grandfather establishing in her memory the "Fondation Nathalie," by virtue of which a capital of 150,000 francs is devoted towards paying rent for individuals in reduced circumstances, who by such assistance may be able to retrieve their fortunes. "The ladies of the house of Rothschild have lately

made an endowment producing a yearly revenue of 3,000 francs, for assisting annually forty or fifty females in child-bed, who by their conduct and position may appear worthy of such assistance.
"The house of Rothschild have announced to the Jew-

ish Consistory at Paris its intention of purchasing a man-sion to serve as a house of refuge, and has charged it to look out for a suitable house for this charitable object. " A large number of Jewish artists and literati have receieved, or are at the present time in receipt of, pensions for their support until they shall be in a position to earn

or Societies organized, the house of Rothschild is among the first to subscribe for the object.

the first to subscribe for the object.

"They have given 100,000 franes towards the establishment of a school and hospital at Jerusalem; to the school at Cairo they have given a donation of 20,000 franes, besides considerable sums which M. Cremieux has transmitted to this institution in the name of this beneficent family.

"After the fire at Smyrna, they caused the establishment of a hospital there.

"Considerable sums are devoted by them to the assistance of their Jewish brethren in Poland and Algeria. "This family has always for its object, not only to do good in a proper and useful way, but also to elevate their co-religionists, by aiding them in founding establishments devoted to the instruction of youth, worship, agriculture, and the arts.

"It is in this sense that the house of Rothschild is a cosmopolitan house, by exercising everywhere its benefi-cial influence."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1847.

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Original Poetry...The Indian Log Church, Light and Shade. The Reward of Disobedience. The Crowned Skeleton. Garner...Bishop Jeremy Taylor; Bp.Reynolds; Archbp. Leigh-ton; Bp. Hopkins; Rev. Dr. Arnold; Rev. B. B. Winslow; Rev. T. N. Toller.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the | nation. 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether nesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara, Home, and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business connected with the temporal and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings of the Diocesan Church Society in the several places named in the following list.

Any Clergyman within those Districts, who may require to be instituted and inducted into his Cure, as convenient.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Niagara	Wednesday,	Aug.	25,	3 P.M.
Chippawa				11 A.M.
Fort Erie		44	44	6 P.M.
Bertie, St. John's C	hFriday,	- 44	27,	11 A.M.
Dunville Church	Saturday,			11 A.M.
Christ Church	"	*	46	3 P.M.
Port Robinson	Monday,	*		1 P.M.
Thorold St. Catharnies:	Trogday	tt	"it	6 P.M.
Port Dalhousie	Wednesday	, Sept	. 1,	11 A.M.
Jordan				
Grimsby				
номв а	ND SIMCOR DIS	TRICT	8.	earl ode (*)
Whitby	Thursday,	Sept.	9,	10 A.M.
Brock	Friday,	46	10,	11 A.M.
Brock	Saturday.	64	11,	4 P.M.
Etobicoke	Monday,		13,	11 A.M.
Credit				6 P.M.

Grimsby	Thursday,	"	2, 11 A.M.
HOME AN	D SIMCOR DIS	TRICT	8.
Whitby	Thursday,	Sept.	9, 10 A.M.
Brock	Friday,	46	10, 11 A.M.
Scarboro'	Saturday,	- 64	11, 4 P.M.
Etobicoke	Monday,	on fi	13, 11 A.M.
Credit	the division to sen	44	6 P.M.
Streetsville	Tuesday,	"	14, 10 A.M.
Chinguacousy		- 66	15, 10 A.M.
Lloydtown	Thursday	44	16, 10 A.M.
Tecumseth	"	44	4 P.M.
Barrie	Friday,	**	17, 4 P.M.
Penetanguishene		4	18, 6 P.M.
Orillia	Monday,	44	20, 4 P.M.
Georgina	Tuesday,		21, 4 P.M.
Newmarket	Thursday,		23, 10 A.M.
Markham	"	16	4 P.M.
Thornhill	Friday,		24, 10 A.M.
York Mills	"	66	4 P.M.

DISLOYAL DEMONSTRATION.

We are informed by our cotemporary the British Colonist, that the Anniversary of the United States Independence, was celebrated at the Village of Dunnville, on the 4th July last. The parties who originated this most indecent and improper display, were an American Tinsmith named Brownson, and Beattie, a person who is described as "a Scotch Yankee Miller." These misguided creatures managed to collect some twelve or fourteen kindred spirits, and the whole met together at dinner in one of the Taverns of the place. They were not contented, it seems, with in door festivities, but had the insolent audacity to exhibit fireworks in the evening after night-fall, an amusement in which they were assisted by a parcel of idle and disreputable individuals. To the credit of Dunnville it would appear that the affair met with no countenance from any of the respectable inhabitants, who could not fail to regard such a display as a deep and wanton outrage offered to themselves.

Nothing could be further from our wish than to inhabitants of two countries so intimately connected, in a religious, moral, and geographical point of view, as Canada and the United States of America. This is a sentiment which we have often expressed, and which we have ever been anxious to act up to .-Friendly feeling, however, must never prevent us from pursuing the plain and broadly marked path of daty: for purity comes before peace. And surely when we find a transaction, such as we have described, occurring in a portion of our Sovereign's dominions, it ring in a portion of our Sovereign's dominions, it would be reprehensible in the highest degree if we ately alter every plan that interferes therewith; so that were to keep silence. Therefore we conceive it to be our bounden duty to express our solemn and deliberour bounden duty to express our solemn and deliberate conviction that the "Declaration of Independence" cannot be otherwise characterised than as an act of rebellion against the powers instituted by Jehovah .-Beyond all question it was a national sin; and in no other light can it be regarded by any one who honestly and ex animo, calls himself a loyal subject of the British Crown, and a dutiful and consistent son of the united Church of England and Ireland.

God permitted the United States of America to become a separate and independent nation, most pro- Sufficient evidence has been brought forward to shew bably as a punishment to the Mother Country for her sins. In like manner He suffered His chosen and elect people to groan for long and dreary years under the slightest movement in such a direction. Could the crushing yoke of Babylonian bondage. But per- mortal man speak with more earnest explicateness? mitted success can never alter divinely proclaimed But we have still two quotations to make from the principles; -can never repeal the unchangeable de- the above "directions," which apply with remarkable crees of Him, who is "King of kings, Lord of lords, precision to the question at issue:the only Ruler of Princes." To hold the reverse of "6. AGAINST CALLING OUR SOCIETY A CHURCH OR very essence of infidelity and rebellion,

The parties who took the initiative in the outrage at Dunnville, had been, it appears, citizens of the cessary. If John Wesley could arise from the grave American Republic. And the question comes natu- it would be impossible for him to protest more pointedly rally to be asked, if they were so much enamoured against the conduct of the Editor of the Christian with Democratic institutions, why did they choose to Gnardian, in calling his body the Wesleyan Church. place themselves under the "baneful" shadow of the The Methodists, if they think fit, may assume the title Royal Standard of Great Britain? Why deprive of Church,-no human law can prevent them; but themselves of the benefits and privileges of a govern- common consistency should deter them from using the plainly regarded as a model worthy of imitation? It they have nothing more in common than has the Press not within the bounds of credibility to suppose that byterian or Plymouth-brother. at a sacrifice of comfort and self-interest they crossed oppressed and deluded people. The most credulous or nothing demanding a reply. "Wherever throughout France schools are established, public spirit. No! The very fact of their residence requires of candidates for holy orders, is higher than point of view, their conduct was most reprehensible and utterly without excuse.

Most thankfully do we admit that such instances of religious error and political depravity are, compara- by the Bishops of the Anglican Church from those tively speaking, but rarely to be met with in our Pro- who claim ordination at their hands. And sure we vince; -but if a pestilence is to be effectually checked it must be at its early developement, not when it has paratively few of the preachers in his sect would vensucceeded in injecting its virus into the great mass of ture to undergo the examination even for Deacon's the population.

This is the reason why we have spoken out so to dwell upon. strongly and so decidedly on the present occasion .-Fully do we grant that by many ties we are bound to the citizens of the neighbouring Republic. We love more extensive than those of an Episcopal minister. them for the sake of their origin, common as it is with our own. We love them because they speak the same language, and banquet upon the same literature. We love them, dearly love them, for the sake of the beautiful and efficient branch of Christ's Catholic Church, which is planted and which flourishes so gracefully in their land. But with all this, never can we suffer their historical example to be pleaded as a reason why we should blot out from the pages of the Bible these plain and emphatic words of St. Paul: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that factory outward evidence of faith is furnished by good be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves dam-

Since writing the above, we have seen in the coof Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for lumns of one of our City Newspapers an article which, Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the in undisguised terms, enunciates opinions in harmony usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wed- with those held by the Republican sympathisers of Dunnville. After stating that the surplus revenue, arising from the Colonial Post-office department, is as if the credit of this awakening was due to what he is no longer to be appropriated by the Imperial Treasury, the Editor of the Examiner proceeds, with characteristic loyalty, to observe: "We have always been puzzled to discover any difference between the paying of this surplus into the Imperial Treasury, and the event which gave birth to the American Republic .-THE FRANKLINS AND THE WASHINGTONS SLEEP IN to their source, no small portion of them would be THEIR HONOURED GRAVES." In plain English: if Franklin and Washington were still alive, and in Canada, we should have a rebellion without delay, unless certain alterations took place in the Post-office department, and the rebels would be "honoured" for their treason. When such a hideous doctrine is a Church, with the sayings and doings of Mr. Wesley openly taught by a professedly British Journal, surely and his co-agitators. It has been remarked to ourit becomes not the Church of Christ to preserve a selves fifty times over, "In what state would your will please notify the Archdeacou of such wish as soon cowardly time-serving silence. He who enjoined us Church have been, if it had not been for our Church." to "fear God," equally commanded us to "honour We must decidedly, then, plead not guilty to the the King," and that "not only for wrath but also for charge of an ignorantia elenchi in the present instance. larger building erected in its stead. The contract has conscience sake."

> "EPISCOPAL AND WESLEYAN CHURCHES." Such is the title of a somewhat lengthy article in the Christian Guardian of last week, in reply to the cordance exists only in the imagination of our cotemstructures which we felt it to be our duty to make porary. His Lordship made two assertions. First, that Journal it is And her comes to use the expression Methodist Church." We freely grant that in these days of rampant dissent, when every group of flighty conceited schismatics self-incorporate themselves as this or that "Church," our brother might plausibly plead common usage for employing the term which he has done, and the chances are many that we never would have disputed his right or title so to do .-When, however, he ostentatiously associates the name of John Wesley with the sect of which he is the organ, matters assume a totally different aspect. Such an association implies, (if there be definite ideas attached to words,) that the opinions of this great man are held in deferential respect by the party who use his name as a distinctive "gathering word," and that, to say the least of it, they thereby profess to maintain no tenets in direct opposition to his deliberately expressed, and oft repeated views. Common sense would constrain every man, who enjoyed the healthy use of his reasoning powers, to come to this conclusion, and openly to admit it, unless he held the popish doctrine of RESERVE, -a doctrine, by the way, by no means confined to the

What would we think, for instance, of a "Denomination," who should call themselves Calvinistic Methodists, Quakers, Jumpers, or whatever the term might be, and yet roundly and unreservedly teach the doctrine of the universality of the Atonement? Would we not justly conclude that the parties guilty of such a misnomer were either ignorant of the radical meaning of words,-that with them language was vox et præterea nihil, -or that they were lamentably deficient in the first principles of honesty and truth? We would assuredly be justified in charging them with the offence of striving to gain adherents on false pretences, and a verdict to this effect would undoubtedly be returned by any twelve straightforward men in Her Majesty's dominions.

Now, to bring the matter home, we have a plain and simple question to ask the Christian Guardian. Did the Reverend John Wesley recommend or authorise 'the people called Methodists' to characterise their body as a Church? We want a direct answer, Yes or No, to a direct question. We know of a dozen old Methodists who would not hesitate for a second to excite or perpetuate unkindly feelings between the respond in the negative; but as in all probability the unmutilated writings of Wesley are not very patent to our contemporary, we shall answer the query for him in the words of the distinguished but eccentric divine himself.

In his directions to Assistants-a class, we believe, now designated "travelling preachers," he thus

"In every place exhort those who were brought up in the Church to continue therein. And in visiting the classes, ask every one 'Do you go to Church as often as awares, by little and little, sliding into a separation from the Church? Oh, remove every tendency thereto with all

. Let all our preachers go to Church.

"2. Let all the people go constantly.

"3. Receive the Sacrament at every opportunity. "4. Warn all against niceness in hearing, a great and

prevailing evil.
"5. Warn them also against despising the prayers of

Here we might confidently allow our case to rest. that Mr. Wesley, so far from contemplating the erection of altar against altar, most strenuously opposed

this proposition would be to approbate the infamous adage "Vox populi, vox Dei;" which embodies the our houses Meeting-Houses; call them plainly PREACHING-HOUSES."

Comment on the above is surely altogether unnement, which, on the testimony of these actions, they prefix of Wesley, with whom, in the circumstances,

It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed examinathe frontier, to act as political Missionaries among an tion of our contemporary's article, as it contains little

charity could not give these individuals credit for He admits the truth of our assertion, that the such an amount of philanthropy, self-denial, and standard of literary qualifications, which the Church and settlement amongst us is a practical admission that expected by the Methodist body from their prothat in their deliberate opinion, it was more to their bationers. At the same time, however, he thinks, interest to live under the flag of Great Britain than "as a whole, that the severer test of qualifications is that of the United States, so that in every conceivable exacted of the candidate for admission into the Wesleyan ministry." This assertion is altogether gratuitous. It is difficult to imagine a stricter course of preliminary study and discipline than that now required are, the Editor of the Guardian will admit that comorders. But this is a point which we have no desire

Our cotemporary says, "The labours of each Weslevan minister admitted into the work, are confessedly This exceedingly modest assertion we meet with a flat denial. A more hard-working body of men cannot possibly be found than the Priests and Deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We have neither time nor inclination to follow the Guardian's remarks on "Awakenings and Conversions." On a future occasion we very possibly may enter upon an investigation of the machinery and phenomena of "Revival and Protracted Meetings." In the mean time we may simply observe, that we are old-fashioned enough to hold with Saint James, that the most satisworks. And the Apostle's dictum is not refuted by the fact, that some misguided men have lavished their substance upon idolatry-Romanism or Sectarianism. We are charged with an ignorantia elenchi by our

otemporary, inasmuch as we accuse him of appropriating to the Methodist sect the credit which was due to Wesley and Whitefield, so far as the revival of the Anglican Church was concerned. What we said was, "the author of the paper in the Guardian speaks pleased to call the Methodist Church;" and sure we are that most readers will draw a similar conclusion from the article in question. He says expressly, "We believe that if the religious feelings and influences now giving many gratifying indications of life and activity in the Episcopal Church could be analyzed and traced found to have originated, directly or indirectly, in the WESLEYAN CHURCH, or to have emanated from it." Surely this is speaking plainly and without disguise. Besides, it is a notorious fact, that the modern Methodists are constantly taught to associate their body as on certain statements and propositions advanced in that these great men had been instrumental in arousing the Church from her state of comparative dorsevere chastisers of the Church for her supineness and neglect of her high functions, by extending division, despising authority, vitiating the faith," &c. Now, upon the second of his Lordship's propositions we did not touch, confining ourselves exclusively to the first. Both statements are entirely consistent with each other. Wesley and Whitefield were dutiful sons of the Church, so far as intention was concerned; but consequences, unforeseen by them, resulted from their peculiar mode of agitation, which had the effect of vitiating the faith, and producing the other evils to which his Lordship alludes. Good unquestionably was done, -the Church was awakened from her sluniber-rendered more alive to the solemn importance of her vocation. But this good was mixed with evil,evil which, as we have shewn above, was apprehended

> monstrated the soundness of our logic to the satisfaction of our profound cotemporary. With the more weighty portion of our article, viz. the proof which we had of Mr. Wesley's unswerving Churchmanship, the Guardian does not attempt to grapple. He promises, however, to revert to the subject at another opportunity. We are ready to meet and join issue with him whenever it may please him to take the field. In the writings of John Wesley we have an abundant supply of ammunition for the en-

by Mr. Wesley himself, long before it assumed a

serious or tangible form. We trust that we have de-

Our cotemporary regrets to find in our second article "a very different tone and spirit from that which" we "had manifested the previous week."-Strongly indeed we wrote, for we were in earnest, but an unkind tone it was far from our intention to use .-We have no hard feelings towards "the people called Methodists." Much as they have dissented from the principles of their fathers, we love them for the sake of old association; and earnestly we repeat our heartfelt prayer and desire, that before long they may return into the arms of their mother, so that they may consistently call themselves disciples and followers of John Wesley.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

On Wednesday last, the 11th inst, the Annual Examinations of Upper Canada College were closed with the annual Public Recitations and Distribution of its periodical attacks upon the Lord Bishop of of Prizes. All the information which the public exwill be found in another column.

be in frequent attendance at the Examinations. witnessed several, however, the result of which we was more than usually interesting: the accurate to anything of the kind that we have ever seen; the successful Candidate for the Second had the credit of gaining his distinction only after a strenuous and, for a long time, doubtful competition; and the effect of the whole, we think, was to evince the wisdom and ability of providing this incentive to the acquisition of religious knowledge, and the diligent study of Holy We subjoin the result of the contest for the Exhibition. The Candidates were seven in number, four of whom were College Boys. W. Wedd, B.A. of King's College, was Examiner in Classics, and H. Gwynne, B.A., in Mathematics.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES. Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geom Huggard, J. T.*..... 153 + 183 + 55 + 153 = 544
Palmer, W. C.†..... 135 + 160 + 51 + 145 = 491
Meudell, W.‡...... 106 + 115 + 47 + 164 = 432
Freeland, W.§ 103 + 143 + 47 + 135 = 428 * Rev. A. Palmer, B.A., Guelph.

District School, Brockville, J. Windeat, B.A. Fourth Form Upper Canada College,

ORDER OF STANDING IN CLASSICS. Latin. Greek. Maximum... = 183. Max. = 249. 1. Huggard, J. T...... 153 + 183 = 336 2. Palmer, W. C...... 135 + 160 = 295 7. Machin, H. T...... 80 + 104 = 184 ORDER OF STANDING IN MATHEMATICS.

Maximum... = 183. Max. = 249.

4. Freeland, W. The College, it will be seen from this statement,

as not succeeded in maintaining its wonted superiority; but, except in so far as we sympathize with the unsuccessful Candidates, we do not imagine that this circumstance ought to be matter of regret. It will serve, we hope, to give this excellent Institution, a still firmer hold upon the public confidence and respect. Mr. Palmer, on the present occasion, in addiion to his experience, had the best material to work upon: the Candidate who stands first upon the List is, evidently, a youth of great natural endowments; and we trust that he has already learned to exercise them with humility and discretion. Of Mr. Windeat's qualifications for the office of Tutor we are well assured. His Candidate, it will be perceived, obtained the highest marking in one subject-perhaps the most difficult of all-that of Geometry; and in all the other departments it appeared that he had enjoyed a sound and thorough preparation.

The arrangements at the Encænia were good; the ecitations were well chosen, and would have told even with better effect if some of the youthful orators had done a little more justice to the strength of their voices; and the attendance was not behind that of former years.-We were unfortunately called away from the College Hall by professional duties just after the Recitations had been concluded; so that we were deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the Distribution of Prizes, and of hearing the remarks with which the Principal is in the habit of accompanying the giving of each reward. We have been told that his observations were very appropriate and judicious.

Our Parliamentary Representatives have now ample time allowed them for reflection before they are gain summoned to their legislative duties. We hope that this interval of deliberation will be turned to good account in regard to the University of King's College; and whatever changes may be forced upon the natural guardians of that Institution, we trust that our Legislators will be wise and just enough to abstain from enacting anything which may impair the usefulness or take away from the present high standing of UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

NEW CHURCH IN CALEDON. A Correspondent, in a private letter, which he will | Collections made in the several Churches, Chpels, and forgive us for using, has sent us some particulars of the laying of the corner-stone of this projected edifice. The design was started by Mr. Seneca Ketchum, who is now exerting himself strenuously for its accomplishment. There is a place of worship not far off from the site of this new building; but as this is too small for the congregation, and stands upon land which is not the property of the Church, he proposes that this should be converted into a school-house, and a St. George's Church, Georgina, The Guardian asserts that there is a want of "unity been already given out for £200. The dimensions of statement" between the Lord Bishop of Toronto of the building are,-length, 60 feet; breadth, 30 and ourselves, as regards the estimate which we took feet, and height from the sill to the beams, 10 feet.— St. Paul's Church, Dunville ... 0 12 01 of the labours of Wesley and Whitefield. This dis- It is expected that the work will be finished in twelve months from next November.

THE EMIGRANTS.

increasing. We were informed, upon inquiry at the Emigrant Hospital, that there were on Tuesday last more than 600 patients in the different wards and sheds, exclusive of the convalescent, who are now placed elsewhere. This is truly deplorable; and we fear that there is no prospect of the disease abating before the setting in of frosty weather. The Rev. Mr. Scadding, we rejoice to say, has been

for some time convalescent, and is gradually regaining his strength. The Messrs. Henwood, Medical attendants at the Hospital, are still, we are grieved to hear, dangerously ill.

One great improvement has been recently made in the arrangement of the patients. The convalescent (more than 100 in number) have been removed to the large airy house belonging to the Hon. J. H. Dunn, which is situated near the Old Garrison, on the Lake Shore.—Their position, of course, is much more favourable for their complete recovery; and the Hospital is somewhat relieved by the removal of so many inmates.

The Berean, we observe, recommends a classificaion of the patients according to their religious persuasion. We are afraid that, where the sick are admitted so rapidly as they are here, and every inch of room, as fast as new sheds can be raised, is required for immediate use, the plan is not so easy as it seems. Certainly, if it were at all practicable to make such a distinction, it would greatly conduce to the comfort of the sick, and help the Clergy in the performance of their duty. The proposition, if carried into effect, would be productive of such manifest advantage, that it is at least worth while to consider whether it be feasible or not.

STATEMENT for the week ending on Saturday last: Admitted 137 Discharged 144 Died 36 Thursday Morning, 12th instant:-Admitted yesterday..... 27

THE TORONTO BANNER

This unscrupulous journal has come forth with one Toronto, but it is not our intention to gratify him so pect to receive regarding the Prizes, Honours, &c., far, as to combat his assertions. In truth, the Banner's excessive virulence carries its own antidote along Our other avocations made it impossible for us to with it, and renders any refutation altogether unnecessary. The Bishop is accused of "disseminating the seeds of unscriptural error." And of his late Charge thought was very satisfactory. In the higher Classics, it is remarked, "that while it has some occasiona more particularly, a very creditable proficiency was glimpses of Christianity, it is so filled up by relentless, evinced. The competition for the Scripture Prizes bigoted sectarianism, that its heavenly features can scurcely be recognized." Our readers, we are certain, knowledge of the Greek Testament displayed in the will agree with us, that a writer who can deal in such Examination for the First of these Prizes, was equal outrageous vituperation is infinitely beneath our notice

Communication.

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

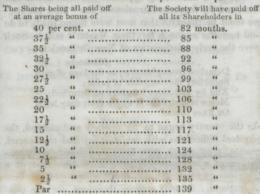
To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-The attention of the public has recently been much drawn to the nature and operation of what are termed "Building Societies;" and the rapid establishment of them in all our principal cities and even villages, with the extraordinary success which so far appears to have ustify such inquiry. I take the liberty of begging a mall space in your columns, to bring these institutions peculiarly under the notice of our Clergy, from a coniction, after no inconsiderable research into their "modus operandi," that they form a species of investment admirably suited to them.

The leading objects proposed to be obtained by Building Societies are these: First,-By small monthly pay-

These results are attained by the following means :-These results are attained by the following means:—
The interests of the Society are divided into shares of £100 each, the payments upon which are 2s. 6d. entrance fee, and a monthly payment of 10s. 7½d., the 7½d. being required for the expenses of management. The funds thus accumulated are disposed of monthly to those members hearty blessings, and sometimes, too, by more substantial hearty blessings, and sometimes, too, by more substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of firewood (follow a mixture substantial proofs for a large nile of a mixture nile of a mixtur fee, and a monthly payment of 10s. 74d., the 74d, being required for the expenses of management. The funds thus accumulated are disposed of monthly to those members who wish to borrow, or, in other words, to receive their shares in advance; to the highest bidder, that is, to those who will give the largest bonus,--the borrower or pur-chaser paying for the use of the money the sum of 10s. addition to his previous subscription of 10s. 71.

the various rates of bonus from 40 per cent. to par:-



If, which is the probable length of duration, it should take the Society 7 years to be in a position to pay off its shares—how will the shareholder, who has not taken his share in advance, stand? Why, in 7 years he will have paid out to the Society an aggregate sum of £44 15s.,— for which he will receive £100, or the equivalent to 25 er cent. per annum on his paid up capital; an invest-nent this, the equal of which I know not in the Province. There is a Society of this nature just gone into operation in Toronto, (in addition to the one previously existing, the "Toronto Building Society,") under the name of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Society," which already gives proof of strong and healthy growth, in which there are as yet no arrears of instalments or fees, offering an opportunity to join as original subscribers, and cons quently requiring only an inconsiderable sum to advance upon enrolling as members. I have not deemed it necessary to enter into the subject of borrowing or taking out the shares in advance, as in this communication I have sought rather to convey information to those wishing to

use the Society as investers, not borrowers. A STOCKHOLDER Toronto, 15th July, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS. Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of

Missionaries:-Previously announced, in No. 53, amount, 169 7 73 —per Rev. Thos. Greene£2 10 0 Church at Port Stanley ... -per Rev. Mark Burnham --per Rev. A. Townley £0 5 St, Paul's Church, Woodstock £3 17 23 Station 28th Lot 12th Con. Zorra 0 8 (St. George's Church, Clarke ... 0 10 0 -per Rev. T. S. Kennedy Merrickville, -per Rev. E. Morris 73 Collections.....£191 11 111 T. W. BIRCHALL,

PENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT THE VILLAGE OF YORK, GRAND RIVER.

12th August, 1847.

On Sunday last, the 8th inst., the church lately erected in the village of York, on the Grand River, was opened or Divine Service, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, (the morning having set in with a steady rain and a drizzling mist continuing throughout the day,) a large and respectable congregation assembled to join in the interesting ceremony. At the appointed hour, 3 P.M., the church was well filled and the service commenced: the prayers being read in a very devout and impressive manner by the worthy Missionary, the Rev Bold C. Hill, to whose unwearied exertions and untiring zeal the inhabitants of York and its vicinity are chiefly indebted for the neat, commodious, and tasteful little church which has just been completed and prepared for the due celebration of Divine Worship preached by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, of Hamilton, who addressed the congregation from Acts, ii. 42, and endeavoured to impress upon his audience the pre-eminent claims of the Church of England, as a Church based on postolic authority, holding and setting forth apostolic loctrines, in her Articles, Homilies and Liturgy, and maintaining apostolic fellowship in the due admir of the Sacraments, "in breaking of bread and in prayers.
On these grounds he enforced the duty of adhering sted fastly to her communion, and of carefully training up the rising generation in her doctrine and discipline and edifying forms of worship. In alluding to the special occasion which brought them together that day, he remarked "that it was a happy day for the settler in the back woods of Canada when he first welcomed the Missionary to his humble dwelling, and collected his scattered neighbours to join in the well-known language of the Book of Com-mon Prayer, and listen to the duly-authorized proclamation of the tidings of redeeming love. But happier still the day, when, after years of faithful and persevering la-bour, the enterprize of the settler and the zeal of the Missionary happily keeping pace, the wilderness gave place to the rising village, and the haunts of the savage on the wild beast became the peaceful site of the smilling village church. Well might be exclaim with the Psalmist, 'O be joyful in the Lord all ye lands; serve the Lord with gladness and come before His presence with a song O go your way into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankfui unto Him and speak good of His Name. The building is of wood, neatly painted, standing due

east and west on an elevated site, commanding an extensive view of the fine woodland scenery with which the Grand River abounds: rich sloping meadows and com-fortable farm houses on both sides of the river, as well as groups of beautiful little islands which were clothed in brightest verdure, and threw their soft shadows on the glassy bosom of the water. A window of respectable dimensions, and gothic arch, occupies the east end; and the west is surmounted by a tower with four pinnacles. On either side of the church pews are erected against the wall, while the centre between the two side aisles is filled with comfortable open seats. A small reading desk, pulpit, and communion table of black walnut, constitute the mple furniture of this modest little temple, which the preacher observed was more complete than churches either in town or country generally are when first opened for Divine Worship. The entire cost of the building is return to a subject upon which a suggestion was briefly offered. between £250 and £300: of this a considerable sum was in the last number of this journal. raised by the Missionary among his friends in the Mo-ther Country; a small grant of £15 was obtained from on the contrary, it is assuming more complicated and the one of the Church Societies in England, and the balance ing features. Disease has followed upon famine; fever The was subscribed on the spot, leaving, however, a sum of about £35 still unprovided for, over and above the amount of the subscription list. The completion of so respectable a church, with the contraction of so small a debt, reflects great credit upon the Missionary and all who took an active part in the erection of the church. The Rev. Mr. Hill has been now engaged for a period of several years in his present field of labour, which extends from Caledonia, or rather from three miles on the Clandford side. was subscribed on the spot, leaving, however, a sum of in many places, and has now entered the metropolis. donia, or rather from three miles on the Glandford side is yet future. of that village, down the river on both sides below the village of Cayuga. His duties have necessarily been of of a very arduous nature, owing to the scattered condition of his people, who are planted in small settlements at long intervals, here and there, in the bush; with roads almost we have been in the habit of living in ordinary times?

of a sum far exceeding the aggregate amount paid in; impassable, a sickly climate, and many other discourage (and so far assumes the character of a limited Assurance Company). Second,—To enable members to receive their share or shares in advance, for building or other mind and intellectual habit of thought and conversation. purposes, by furnishing good mortgage security for the due payment of their instalments, till the close of the Society. And third,—To act as a Savings' Bank, much more advantageous to the depositer than the old Savings' gatherings of the settlers or their children, for catechizance or the settlers or their children or the settlers or the settlers or their children or the settlers or their children or the settlers or the sett ing or familiar exposition of the Scriptures; his ordinary round of duty, involving the delivery of not less than door, had, I was informed, been cut by these poor people and drawn a distance of several miles by their own oxer per month for each share so borrowed or purchased, in and that, too, of their penury, at a time when by their utmost exertions they could barely provide themselve These bonuses have hitherto ranged from 36 to 40 per cent. Now the following table, for which we are indebted to your columns, and which gives evidence of laborious calculation, shows the term such a Society must exist, at sight of such a tender and faithful shepherd. R. H.

From our English Files.

HEAT IN LONDON .- The intensity of the heat during the past three days has been much greater than has been known for many years. The thermometer ranged during the afternoon of Monday as high as 96 degrees in the sun, and 84 in the shade, with the wind N. N. W.; and on Wednesday from two to four, the mercury was up to 104 degrees, being six degrees above blood heat, and only six degrees below fever heat, and in the shade the mercury stood at 92, with the wind due north, with a brilliant clear sky overhead, although to the south and east there were in the distance masses of clouds, On Wednes day evening the sun set very red in a cloudless but hazy sky and at eight o'clock the thermometer still showed 80 degrees. Thursday morning was hazy, but between nine and ten the sun again shone as brilliantly as for several days.

WELLINGTON STATUR. It is at length finally settled that the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington on the arch of Hyde Park corner is to remain undisturbed, the Duke having expressed a wish to that effect. No fault was to be found with the site, but we think that all parties, except Colonel Trench and his friends, are now agreed that the inherent defect is in

the statue itself. O'CONNELL'S WILL.—The will of Mr. O'Connell has just been proved in the Prerogative Court. The personal property is sworn to be under £25,000, and he has, among other bequests, left £1,000 to Mr. Ray, the Secretary to the Repeal Associa

THE COMING ELECTIONS .- The Conservative candidates for the city of London are, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bevan, Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Freshfield; whilst the Free Trade can didates are Lord John Russell, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschik and Sir George Larpent. Mr. Pattison, Baron Kothschiw as a "no popery" candidate; whilst Baron Rothschild is making the experiment of getting returned to Parliament, in the exper-tation that the present laws excluding persons of the Hebrer religion from sitting in the House of Commence ill by rescinded in his favour. Mr. Payne is also in the field. Sir Thomas religion from sitting in the House of Co Birch is the Liberal candidate for Liverpool. Sir Digby Mack worth comes forward as a "no popery" candidate. Mr. Card-Birch is the Liberal candidate for Liverpool. Sir Digoy worth comes forward as a "no popery" candidate. Mr. Cardwell and Lord John Manners have also addressed the electors the first on "Peel" and His Lordship on "Tory" principles. At present a coalition seems to be forming between Sir Digby's party and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and that of Lord John Manners, but the tactics of the company and the company various candidates are scarcely yet sufficiently developed to for a correct opinion of the probable result.

PARLIAMENT will be prorogued on Thursday, the 22d inst. OPORTO. - The blockade of Oporto has been officially raised SIR R. PEEL and his family have left London for Drayton

MR. Rusn, the new American Minister to the Court of the Tuilleries, has arrived at Paris. BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—It is stated that Archdeacon Musgrove, brother of the Bishop of Hereford, is to be the new Bishop of Manchester.

BANK ACT.—The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce have resolved to make a determined stand against Sir Robert Peel's EMIGRANTS.—Nearly 100,000 emigrants have left Liver

ool in the first six months of the present year, in 431 ships. Professor Wilson has published a letter disclaiming all resent connexion with "Blackwood."

MR. COBDEN has arrived at Vienna, where he was prest to Prince Metternich, and to the Baron de Kubeck, Mins of the Interior, by Lord Ponsouby, the British Ambassador. Sugar.—A cargo of sugar from the West Indies is soon expected to arrive in the Isle of Man, where sugar has never before been invocated directly for before been imported directly from the countries in which it is

grown. BOOKS FOR THE NAVY -The Lords of the Admiralty have he use of the seamen employed in the royal navy.

RAILWAY BILLS .- The royal assent has been given during this session to 136 railway bills, which authorize various companies to raise £25,895,894, for the purpose of constructing 1,1413 miles of railway.

LIEUT. MUNRO, who killed Lieut. Col. Fawcett on the 1st July, 1843, in a duel at Camden Town, has voluntarily surrented dered himself to take his trial. He is committed to Newgate. NAVIGATION LAWS.—At a recent meeting of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the operation and policy of the Navigation Laws, the members came to the determination merely to report the evidence as taken before them; and, on account of the lateness of the session, not to accompany it with any remarks of their own.

Messrs. Du Fay & Co., of Manchester, in their trade report just published, remark—"A greatly cheering feature in our exports is the increasing trade with the United States, which has been some compensation during a trying period of stagna-tion in the commerce to other countries. It is also very grain ying to observe, that if the exports for the twelve mor ng the 15th of June, are compared with the same period of the preceding year, the decrease is much less than the result during the first six months. the first six months.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate this distinguished officer the vacant and honourable post of Governor of Greenwich Hos pital, as a reward for his eminent services.

DEATH OF SIR FITZROY MACLEANE. - We have to record the death of this gallant officer, which took place on the inst. in Cadogan-place, London. He had the honour of wearing a medal for the capture of Guadaloupe, and his services were rewarded by a baronetcy, in which he is succeeded by his soft, Colonel (now Sir Fitzroy) Macleane.

The ample intelligence from Portugal brings the recent ventful revolution in that country to a close. PIRACY ON THE IRISH COAST.—Several piratical assaults have been made on vessels laden with grain, oatmeal, &c., in in vicinity of Westport. In one instance a vessel was boarded by 116 men in small boats, and robbed of the greater part of he cargo.

THE LONDON ELECTION.—It is said, and by persons no prone to speak at random, that Lord John will lose his election We heard as much as a twelvemonth ago, and made no 8 of our information. "Coming events cast their shadow of the dissenting deputies took place at the King's Head vern, in the Poultry. Among other things, the subject of The proaching election was taken into consideration. The sion, it is said, lasted four hours, and resulted in a resu to the effect that, "from the replies of the following gent to the questions submitted by the committee of deputies e considered worthy of the support of all Protestant a senting electors in the ensuing general election.'

he chosen names:—
Mr. J. Pattison, Sir D. L. Evans, Mr. C. Lushington, T. B. Hall, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, Mr. T. Wakley, Hight Hon, T. T. D'Eyncourt, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. T. Alleock, Hon, P. L. King, Sir W. Clay, Rear-Admiral Dundas, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. D. W. Harvey, and Mr. Alderman Humphery.

And not Lord John? What does the mark in signing of

And not Lord John? What does the marked omission of his name signify? Nothing good, we forbode. He is left, is seems, to his Hebrew friends, This is, indeed, a most unchristion groundling. By the seems of the seem tian proceeding. By the way, a correspondent says he doubts the truth of what we stated last week, respecting the compact betwern his Lordship and the Jews. We did not speak at an dom, as the following process. dom, as the following paragraph will show: At the "Great Meeting of Liberals" at Coger's Hall, Bridelane, last Saturday where all the liberal candidates, except Lord John, were present, we are told that—Mr. Mead, "in an eloquent speech, supported the claims of the four Liberal candidates, and said Lord John Russell said." Lord John Russell might congratulate himself on the alliand he had made with Baron Rothschild, as he would now have the support of many of the citizens who otherwise would have sto doof."-John Bull.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND THE DUTY OF THE

The visitation under which the country suffers is not abated

Now, let us put a few plain questions in reference to this

Upper Canada College. PRIZE LIST, 1847. Barber, G. A. Evans, G. M. Freer, C. Armour, J. Evans, G. M. VIII. The Hon. J. H. Cameron's Medal. The Principal's Prizes. GOOD CONDUCT. FOR THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF VOLUNTARY EXTRA WORK. Grier, J. G. Boys leabing the VII. Form with Monour upon Examination. Barber, G. BOYS PROMOTED WITH HONOUR UPON EXAMINATION. III. to IV. II. to III. V. to VI. IV. to V. Freeland, W. Phillips, T. Rykert, J. Machin, H. Boulton, D. A. Eliot, C. } Clark, A. } Marsh, E. Kingsmill, N. Cooper, W. Robinson, C. Clarke, C. A. Marsh, F. Helliwell, W. Walker, J. Jones, C. B. Grasett. C. Campbell, T.
Stainsby, T.
Assignack, F.
Kejeek, C. Blake, D. Bailey, C. Clarkson, J. Thomas, C. McLeod, H. Blake, S. King, L. McLeod, J. Bethune, A. Backas. Turner, F. Barelay, A. Baldwin, M. Arthurs, J. Powell, C. Baldwin, R. Radenhurst, J. Spencer, J. O'Dea, J. M. Maddock, J. Blake, S. Evans, G. M. Palmer, G. Additional Prize, by W. H. Boulton, M.P.P., the Mayor of Toronto Prizes for Diligence and Proficiency during the Xear, in 7th Form. Palmer, G.
6th "Grier, J.
5th "Simpson, C.
4th "Rykert, J. Simpson, C. Davy, P. 1st "Blake, S.
1st "King, L. Barber, F. W. Prizes for Proficiency in the Zubjects of Examination. 1st Form. Hawley, J. Prep. "Scott, J. B. 5th Form. Simpson, C. 3rd Form. Thomas, A.
4th "Phillipps, T. 2nd "Thomas, C.
Partial Form—Robinson, F. on eating and drinking, and partaking of all customary enjoyments, without hindrance or abatement? While the country

ings with the country maintain that in this country the laws with impunity. If, however, the laws of the land will not protect my

country.

1st Form. Blake, S. Prep. "Nash, R. 7th Form. Palmer, G. 6th "Clarke, A. 5th Form. Blake, D. 3rd Form. Robinson, C. 2nd "Harris, H. 7th Form. Armour, J. 3rd Form. Gildersleeve, C. F.
2nd "McLeod, H. \ & aq. 1st Form. Francis, W. 4th " Rykert, C. 7th Form. {Armour. } eq.-6th Form. {Grier. } eq.-5th Form. Blake.-4th Form. {Freeland. Rykert. Compbell.} eq.-3rd Form. Thomas, A. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES. 7th Form. Armour.—6th Form. Grier.—5th Form. Simpson.—4th Form. {Phillipps. Campbell.} 7th Form. {Evans. Palmer.} aq.-6th Form. Eliot. -5th Form. Simpson. -4th Form. Boulton, D'A. -3rd Form. Cooper, W. Robinson, C. GEOMETRY.

7th Form. Evans.—6th Form. Clarke, A.—5th Form. Simpson.—4th Form. {O'Brien, R. } &q. 7th Form. Evans.—6th Form. Grier.—5th Form. {O'Brien, E. } aq—4th Form. Grasett, C.—3rd Form. Thomas, A.—2nd Form. {Grasett, C. } aq. lst Form. Blake, S. 6th Form. {Clarke, A. Eliot. Grier. } eq. -5th Form. {Simpson. Bull. Lawrason.} 4th Form. Marling. -3rd Form. {Harrison. Cameron. Mattheson.} eq. HISTORY.

3rd Form. Thomas, A.—2nd Form. Harris, H.—1st Form. { Backas. Hawley. } eq. 6th Form. Freer, -5th Form. Brown. -4th Form. Rykert. -3rd Form. Cameron. -2nd Form. Crooks. -1st Form. Hawley. Preparatory Form. Scott, J. 3rd Form. Thomas, A.—2nd Form. Ross.—1st Form. {Hawley. McLeod, J. } aq.—Preparatory Form. Nash, R. Francis. 3rd Form. Harrison.—2nd Form. Nourse.—1st Form. Backas. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING. 7th Form. Evans .- 6th Form. Grier .- 5th Form. Lampman .- 4th Form. Assignack .- 3rd Form. Ross, 7th Form. Beaven, J.—6th Form. Boyd.—5th Form. Blake, D.—4th Form. Cosens, W.—3rd Form. Kingsmill. Gildersleeve. Clarke, C. A. 2nd Form. McLeod, H.—1st Form. Blake, S.—Preparatory Form. { Barber, F. W. } æq.

ings without hindrance or abatement? While the country there to be no permanent and public acknowledgment of God's land; no special and constant supplications offered by those the events which now happen really to be regarded as chastisee avents which now happen really to be regarded as chastise-ents for sin, public as well as private, and can we expect any gation so long as we exhibit so little consciousness of our all condition, so few evidences of repentance? The very

Mayor of the City of Kingston. ng harvest, but what has been done to shew our profound that those results are altogether at the disposal of -Argus who giveth fodder for the cattle, and the green herb for

And in what quarter is the movement to be looked for at crisis? Is it not the office of the Church to give audible cho to the voice of God's providence; to lead the way, and duty the helps of repentance? And has she fulfilled her this repert? this regard? Are the two Fast days which have been till continued, at least in some churches), to be sufficient for the exigencies of a time like the present? Is there to be no definite recognition of the new element which God has been pleased to introduce into the sufferings of the

We do most earnestly commend these plain queries to the attention of our readers. No doubt many amongst us fulfil the duties to which we refer, in private, as far as they can be so fulfilled, yet even they would derive help from some stated public observance. arized with events such as are now passing, and require every ought estate can be afforded to enable us to feel as we now of Convalescents belonging to the convalescents at can be afforded to enable us to feel as we not convaled to enable us to feel as we not convaled to the convalence of the conval especting them. If we had been told a twelvemonth note that we should be actually living among scenes which are how, alas! of daily occurrence in this country, we should have regarded it as incredible, or thought death to be preferred.—
Yet we now hear of crowds of our countrymen dropping by the
toad sides; of others seized by a new and incurable sickness, of
whose swift and silent issue the victim is incredulous, but which
heyer appared. er spares: we hear of horrors almost too great for mention of parents wishing for their children's death—of men eagerly abling for fragments of putrid carrion—of dogs devouring Suistian flesh—and yet how inadequately do we feel, compared the blow has not yet reached themselves in any shape, live on, including the state of t blow has not yet reached themselves in any shape, live on internations of God's judgments,—their indulgences undiminated, their very amusements uninterrupted. These surely to recall them to the truth of things. To these and to all the moice of the Church could scarcely fail of bringing salutary astrono, startling the world's forgetfulness, and forcing men to hink, if it were but for a moment, of the dread occasion.

While thus suggesting the necessity of some stated observance during the continuance of the present visitation, we are not unmindful of the difficulty which lies in the way of introducing any change into our public services; but this difficulty might, perhaps, be avoided in the present case, by taking advantage of the provision which the Church has made in the the Commination Service, which is appointed for the first day of the provision states the late arrivals to present an equal condition of squalor, and the tarrival to present an equal condition of squalor, the virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, had lost thirteen, and had fifty sick on her arrival. The barque Naomi, from Liverpool, with 334 passengers, lost 78, and had upwards of 100 sick on her arrival at Grosse Isle.—The master of the Virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, and had prevent and had fifty sick on her arrival. The barque Naomi, from Liverpool, with 334 passengers, lost 78, and had upwards of 100 sick on her arrival at Grosse Isle.—The master of the Virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, and had just therefore, and had fifty sick on her arrival. The barque Naomi, from Liverpool, with 334 passengers, lost 78, and had upwards of 100 sick on her arrival at Grosse Isle.—The latest accounts from Continuents and the virginius and continuents and the Virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, and had prevended the virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, and had prevended the virginius, &c. The barque Lady Campbell, from Dublin, and had prevended the virginius, &c. T the Commination Service, which is appointed for the first day of the same state.

Lent, man, the Commination Service, which is appointed for the first day of the same state.

As regards G Leat, may be used "at other times, as the Ordinary shall apmight. This service is in itself very suitable to the time, and continues: and even if so much as this could not be accomplished, still individual clergymen might, in their cover parishes.

the same state.

As regards Grove Isle, to begin with, our prospect is a sad one. If these passengers are landed, under the description of healthy,—having undergone, all the previous exposure to the missma of crowded vessels, thronged with disease, and reeking with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with Board.......

Colonial.

THE LATE ROW IN KINGSTON.—We have already expressed our opinion as to allowing the guilty parties in the late attack upon Capt. Twohy and his steamer to pass unpunished. It will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Bethune, that he is determined. is determined that an investigation shall take place, and we commend him for so determining. It is humiliating to the Citizens of Kingston, that the apathy or cowardice of the city authorities, should be a cover the writing of such a letter our Chief Magistrate:

Toronto, August 3, 1847. ild render necessary the writing of such a letter

Sir, Captain Henry Twohy, of the steamer Princess Royal, having informed me that a most outrageous attack was made that steamer yesterday, at Kingston, by a mob "incited by information of Captain Twohy against the parties guilty of the warrant for their apprehension, and that they may be bound over warrant for their apprehension; and that they may be bound over to the next Assizes for the offence; as I am determined that the majesty of the law shall, so far as I can contribute to the upheld; and that the guilty party shall be punished.

What would be thought of me if under the pretence of some What would be thought of me if, under the pretence of some

Toronto, 5th August, 1847. such a time? Is the movement to be looked for at teacher? Is the Church, or is she not, the religious teacher and guide of the people? And, if she be, has she no day. She brought 1250 emigrants, about 350 were Scotch, a day in the teacher and urgent duty to perform in connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform in connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the terminet and urgent duty to perform the connexion with the connexion they were generally healthy; I sent only one of them to Hos-JOHN B. TOWNSEND. Chairman Board of Health.

(The Scotch emigrants were from the parishes of Assynt sheady observed, and the use of the short Collect (which is and Durness, in Sutherlandshire. They proceeded by the statement of the short continued, at least in some churches), to be considered steamer Eclipse yesterday afternoon to Hamilton whence they steamer Eclipse go to the Township of Zorra, in the District of Brock, to join neir friends who have been resident there for a number of years They all appeared to be in robust health. A considerable number of the other emigrants went to Hamilton at the same country, the disease which is sweeping away those whom hunger had brought low; no prayers for a fruitful harvest; no stated and solemn humiliation for sin, commensurate with the continuance of the other emigrants went. In the conveyance. The Eclipse was literally time, by the same conveyance. The Eclipse was literally crowded, as was also the City of Toronto on her trip from continuance of the other emigrants went.

The following is an abstract of the return of convalescents, made by the resident Medical officer, of the Toronto Emigrant Hospital on the 4th inst., who are about to be removed to the Convalescent Hospital, now formed, in the house of the Hon.

No. of Convalescents belonging to each Physician. No. of Dr. Primrose's patients, 40 Total, 93 (Signed) REGINALD HENWOOD, Resident Medical Officer.

GROSSE ISLE. - The latest accounts from Grosse Isle are of

plished, still individual clergymen might, in their own parishes, with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth, and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and with filth and immediately receive a nourishing diet, and the filth a their people to a more solemn observance of Fridays:

a public, by attending church (the prayers against dearth and lickness, by attending church (the prayers against dearth and proble to a more solemn observance of Fridays: it are subjected to the atmospheric changes to which a residence dickness, by attending church (the prayers against dearth and private, by seeping used on that day along with the Litany); in how many we ask are likely to reach the termination of their voyage? The number of sick at Grosse Isle is receiving a daily augmentation: not only from the fresh cases landed from newly arrived vessels, but from the quasi healthy undergoing quarantived vessels, but from the quasi healthy and the q tine, on shore, who (from the causes above stated) gradually add to the roster of the hospital. The cold season is at hand. The sheds and tents are becoming objectionable and fatal.— They cannot be made comfortable, they cannot be heated. The only Hospital in Quebec is full, or more than full. What is to be done? Six weeks hence what will be done with the thousands of sick at Grosse Isle? In Quebec nothing has been done towards providing for our citizens. We have heard to-day of the death of one poor soul in a hangard, who died there, having been turned out of the house in which he took sick, because he could not be received into the Marine Hospital! We have other cases of a similar nature before us. Both the Government and the city of Quebec must move. Quebec must be the depot of the invalids, for they cannot be kept at Grosse Isle in winter,— Quebec Mercury, 31st July.

We have much pleasure in stating that, the members of the bar of Upper Canada, appreciating highly the urbanity and attention of J. Radenhurst, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, have presented him with an elegant silver snuff box, as a mark of their esteem, and the sense they entertain of the efficient discharge of the duties of his office. The gift was conveyed to Mr. Radenhurst, by the hon. Mr. Solictor General Cameron.—

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY OF TOaut would be thought of me if, under the pretence of some of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, I were to a mob to take possession of his Palace, and beat the persuance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, I were to the a mob to take possession of his Palace, and beat the persuance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, I were to display was printed. The average premium realized was $37\frac{7}{8}$ per display was printed. RONTO .- The first loan meeting of this Society was held on were put up to competiton, in the ordinary way; and the butters and but take possession of his Palace, and beat the perturbation by fire to his premises?

Now destruction by fire to his premises?

Now and if such has been exactly the conduct pursued by the mob and if such conduct is to be tolerated, the sooner we are made ware of it the better.

were put up to competiton, in the ordinary way; and the butter were put up to competiton.

Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in

Monday, 24th Kingston, Brockville. Monday. 21st Barrie, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE M'LEAN. 11th October. L'Orignal, Thursday, 28th THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACAULAY. 6th October. Wednesday, Monday, 18th Monday,

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAPER. Thursday, 7th October. Toronto. Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to By the Court, CHAS. C. SMALL,

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

NOTICE. WESTERN DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. A Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of August, at the residence of the Rev. W. H. Hobson, Rector of Chatham.
W. RITCHIE, Secretary.

Rectory, Sandwich, July 23, 1847. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. T. B. Read, Port Burwell, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of August next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, July 24, 1847.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

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

Satisfactory reference can be given. Terms per Quarter of Twelve Weeks. Tuition in the several branches of an English education, comprising Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic; together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work..... udiments alone

Each Boarder to provide Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Toronto, Aug. 9, 1847. Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL INTENDS RE-OPENING her Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies (as Boarders) SEPTEMBER Two Vacancies for Pupils. Terms known on application to

Use of the Piano 0 10 0

MRS. CAMPBELL. Brockville, August 4th, 1847. JUST PUBLISHED. At the Office of the Diocesan Press, No. 5, KING STREET WEST, PRICE, 1s. 3d.

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

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE. BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B. RECTOR OF GUELPH.

PURLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE LORD BISHOP AND CLERGY.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION

NEW COLONIAL CHURCH MAGAZINE.

3rd Form. {Clarke, C. A.} aq.—2nd Form. Thomas, C.—1st Form. Hawley, J.—Preparatory Form. {Nash, R, Denison, G. Scott

Colonial Church Chronicle, MONTHLY MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

1. Its principal object will be, to furnish authentic accounts of the State and Progress of the Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire and in other Foreign Parts. Under this head it is intended to give— 1. Monthly summaries of the intelligence received from the Colonial Dioceses, and from the Missions and Foreign Stations

Colonial Dioceses, and from the Missions and Foreign Stations of the Church of England; with occasional extracts from Colonial Episcopal Charges and Reports of Missionaries.

2. Notices of Colleges and Schools designed to advance the Colonial and Missionary progress of the Church of England.

3. Historical Sketches and Statistical Data concerning the rise and growth of the Church in the Colonies, and other forrise and growth of the Church in the Colonies, and other for-

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

II. It is intended to give short periodical summaries of the roceedings of the *Church in America*, especially in reference o its extension in that country, and its Missionary labours in the roce. other parts of the world.

III. Under the head of General Religious Intelligence, a Reord will be found of the most important events affecting the

state of Christianity both at home and abroad. IV. Original Papers will be given, and Reviews of Books and other publications, falling within the range of the subjects embraced by the Colonial Church Chronicle.

V. The pages of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be open nce on topics connected with its various designs above described.

VI. Advertisements of a suitable description for the Colonial Church Chronicle will be received.

Books intended for Review, and any Communications should be forwarded to the Editor. The publication will be conducted in strict conformity with

the principles of the Church of England, as set forth in her authorized formularies. Its character and style will be such as to adapt it for general perusal, with the view of diffusing intelligence concerning the Missionary labours of the Church, and of awakening a lively interest in their success among all classes of society. London: Francis & John Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place. J. H. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Deigh-

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

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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

Ordered,-That the Constables attending at the Wharves and Sheds, shall cause all unclean beds, bedding, clothing and luggage, to be instantly washed and purified by the Owners; and, that the said Constables shall inspect the contents of all luggage-boxes or chests, in order to ascertain whether any un-clean clothing, bedding, or other articles for personal use be contained therein; and if any such be found, the said luggage-boxes, or chests, shall be prohibited entrance into the City, and shall forthwith be cleansed and purified, in such manner and place, as shall by the said Constables be indicated to the

Published by order of the Board. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Board of Health Office, ? July 30, 1847.

EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOL. STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER. Terms-£50 per annum. No extra charge for Masters, except Music. But one Vacation annually-August. For further particulars apply to

MRS. COATES. Toronto, August, 1847. York and Adelaide Streets.

Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847.

worth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose NDER this title it is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, averaging forty 8vo. pages, stitched in a neat as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance-

ment of her pupils.

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

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the

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

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

 Italian
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 Piano Forte and Thorough Bass
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 10
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 Fancy Works..... 0 15 0 English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work 1 5
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements... 7 10
Use of Piano 0 10

Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.
A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

MISS M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure.

REFERENCES: THE HON. & RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCaul, Vice-President, K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. THE REV, D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London.

36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST. Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman Toronto, August, 1847.

PARKER SOCIETY. COMPLETE COPY of the Works of this Society can be had at Subscribers' price. Apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository

> Just Published: THE Twelfth of July: A DIALOGUE,

THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE, INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, STREETSVILLE, Price 5s. per hundred.

August, 1847. May be had at the Office of "The Church" Paper, No. 5,

SEA BATHING. LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY,

525-1 10th September.

Long Branch, June 21, 1847.

By Order, W. C. ROSS, Toronto, July 5, 1847.

CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, ten miles from Toronto, on the Lake Shore Road, in the Township of

broad horns and a brown face, supposed to be about 8 years old.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET.

Wellington Bullings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

North Side of King Street.

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847. FARMERS AND MECHANICS'

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. SHARES £100 EACH.

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

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

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

JAMES J. HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of New York; of the Medical Institution of Geneva College; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada; and

ous Debility, ncipient Consumption, Salt Rheum, nite Swellings, lcers and Fever Sores

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

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

A Lady in Troy, N. Y., who was given up by her Physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15, 1846.

Mr. Fowle—In October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken I employed one of our best Physicians, but received no help; but I tried another, but with no better success, and finally a third, still growing worse all the while. At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be unable to turn myself in bed, or sit up while my hed was made. My Physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the consumption, and that there was no help for me. My friends advised me to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, but the Doctors objected said that it would only hurry me out of the world; I finally procured a bottle, and by using three bottles I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally. BIRTHS.

On Mouday the 9th instant, in William Street, Mrs. John Hector of a son.
On Tuesday the 3rd instant, at Brockville, the wife of Jas.
Windeat, Esq., B. A., Principal of the District Grammar
School, of a daughter.
On Monday the 2nd instant, at New York, the wife of the

Hon. John A. McDonald, of a son. MARRIED. At Burford, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. G. Petrie, Mr. Harrison Munroe Stone, distiller, Brantford, to Anne Elizabeth Haywood, younger daughter of Joseph Haywood, Esq., of Bur-

In this City, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Joseph Hansford Hole, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Absolom Flay, all of this city.
On the 6th inst., Capt. J. Dick, Steamer Chief Justice Rob-

524 In Hamilton, on Saturday, the 2rd Mr. J. Dickenson, Esq., Geddes, Rector of Christ's Church, Wm. J. Dickenson, Esq., M.D., to Mariane, daughter of the late Robert T. Moore, Esq.,

M.D., to Mariane, daughter of the late Robert T. Moore, Esq, of London, England.

In St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Geo. R. F. Grout, Rector, Frederick Ball, Esq., of Louth, District of Niagara, to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Col. Smith.

At Bath, on the 5th inst, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Mr. Win. Savage, of New York, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Peter Davy, Esq., of Bath.

On Monday the 2nd inst. in St. John's Church, Stamford.

5, by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Frederick Augustus Constantine Laingbourne, Esqr., formerly of De Laingbourne Hall, Cornwall, 524 England, to Frances Anna, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Dee, Esqr., of the Commissariat.

DIED. In this city, on the 9th inst., Amelia, infant daughter of Mr. THE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the loth September.

The Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the loth September.

H. HOWLAND. LETTERS received to Thursday, August 12: NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Rev. Geo. Hallen, rem. on account of Stock in the Diocesan Press. Rev. R. F. Campbell; Rev. Paul Shirley, rem.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem. on account of the Diocesan Press. Jacob Potts, Esq., rem.; Mr. Wm. Harvey, Catechist, rem.; H. the 3rd July, 1847: 518-8 Rev. Geo. Hallen, rem. on account of Stock in the Diocesan

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

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

No. 3 of the "Canadian Coloquies" will appean in our next, and we take this opportunity of stating explicitly that the characters introduced into these are imaginary, and not intended to

acters introduced into these are imagivary, and not intended to C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

520-tf

matter this week. S. L. C. in one next.

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Minister

His judg

Original Poetry.

SONNET. THE INDIAN LOG CHURCH. (By the Rev R. J. Macgeorge.)

Rude forest temple! little cans't thou show Of architect al pomp or blazonry,
But to my heart thy meek simplicity
Speaks deeper toned than prouder fanes can do manuel's pioneer in a wild land, For ages buried in the gloom of night, hou first did-t becken with besecching hand, To Gospel liberty and Gospel light. Within thy walls, first, in this region, swell'd
The choral hymn of praise to Israel's God; Here first the wandering Indian beheld

The entrance to immortal life's straight road, And, nothing doubting, heard with glist'ning eye, That he was heir with Christ, of wealth beyond the sky.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

a difficult task; happy are they, who receive her in- you again. struction with a humble spirit; who recognize in her Mrs. Thompson looked at her husband for an explavoice, only the warnings of love; in her chastisements, nation, which he in a few words gave her. only the tenderness of a parent. Sometimes the an- "Thus," said he, as he concluded his distressing up the chamber of sickness, at Capernaum.

Bishop Hall has noticed with characteristic sweetness of illustration these changes of fortune-these alterations of light and shade in the Christian seasons. "The wise God knows our need of vicissitudes and allays. If we have a light, we must have a cloud; if a light to cheer us, we must have a cloud to humble from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instrucus. It was so in Sinai; it was so in Sion; it was so tions that when he died, he should be buried in a Olivet; it shall never be but so; the natural day and royal position; not prostrate as slumbering dust, but night do not more duly interchange, than this light seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had and cloud. Above, we shall have the light without the mausoleum erected after the model of the chapel the cloud; a clear vision and fruition of God, without which had been reared over the sepulchre of our Saa dim and sad interposition." Here the landscape viour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he of hope, will, even to the brightest eye, sometimes be was placed upon a throne. The Gospels, which I

the loftiest characters: they who are accustomed to feed their eyes with the loveliest and widest prospects his knees before him: by his side was his sword—his &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly of evangelical beauty, are wont to be afflicted by the celebrated sword; -upon his head was an imperial faintest shadow that intercepts the view. A cloud, crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders. though it be no larger than a man's hand, upon the "Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body distant horizon, is saddening to them. Such persons remain for about one hundred and eighty years. should not be cast down, even when a thicker gloom "One of his successors resolved he would see how encircles them. Vapours will arise from the low pla- Charlemagne looked, and what had become of the ces of the earth; sense, with its thousand temptations, riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand will sometimes darken the scenery of faith; the in- years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the Em ward eye itself may be dimmed by the unhealthy glare peror Otho. The skeleton form of the body was of worldly honours and ambition. The Christian, in- found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various deed, led up by a spirit of holy contemplation into sa- ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame cred thoughts and visions, enjoys for the most part, had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disserene and sunny weather :-

" With aspect mild and elevated eye, Behold him seated on a mount serene, Above the fogs of sense and passion's storm, All the black storms and tumults of this life, Like harmless thunder breaking at his feet."

vited the family of his keeper to be present at his Summer Ramble. "marriage," and Fox tells us, that he went to the How striking a comment does the forty-ninth stake "with a wondrous cheerful look." Yet the Psalm afford to this strange history!-What became drooping Christian must not be disheartened, if he of the monarch's body? It was again entombed, sometimes feels faint and weary, or wishes even, though spoiled, till Frederick Barbarossa in 1165 inthough but for a moment, to rest himself in one of the bowers, which pleasure builds along every path of moved the royal remains into a splendid receptacle he article of life. Let him take comfort from the example of the had prepared, and placed the marble throne in the martyrs. Ridley confessed to Bradford, that he was Church, where it is now exhibited to strangers. But the weakest "many ways" of the company, and that the body itself is nowhere to be found! its last resting he sometimes felt heaviness in his heart. In the place is empty,-the limbs are dispersed in the form closing scene of his glorious life, at Oxford, while of relics. The skull and one arm-bone are preserved reading aloud a memorial to the queen respect- as sacred relics in the Cathedral. But though scatreading aloud a memorial to the queen respect- as sacred relics in the Cathedral. But though scat- ling his sister, to whose husband he had given a living, tered be his limbs, Charlemagne shall yet hear the article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Collars, when he came to her name, "he wept so, that for a voice of the King of kings, and stand uncrowned in little time he could not speak for weeping." After a His presence, who wears the crown of the Universe. pause he said, "This is nature that moves me; but I have now done." Christianity dries up no spring of feeling; it rather opens them, that it may guide their stream into a new channel. The tears of Ridley were indeed natural tears, but he "wiped them soon";* for, unlike them by whom the first tears were shed, he was not banished from Paradise, but was travelling and does it by words, and names of man's invention, may towards it. An interesting example of light following shade, is

furnished by the life of Fox, the martyrologist. Having been driven from Oxford by the suspicions entertained of his heresy,—for his eyes had begun to see the pure rays of the Gospel,—he passed through be understands nothing of what is unintelligible, yet he alone truly understands the Christian doctrine of the various changes of fortune, of which no clear account has been preserved, until we discover him in London. in the reign of Edward VI. with no employment, and suffering great distress. It was in this season of darkness and poverty, that he one day seated himself in St. Paul's at that time the resort of the idle and the destitute; his face was worn by suffering and privation, and persons are said to have avoided him with alarm. One stranger, however, approached him with a kind and familiar address, and putting "an untold sum of money in his hand," bade him to be of good cheer, adding, that consolation was at hand. Fox

THE REWARD OF DISOBEDIENCE. (From the Satchel.)

"It blew a tremendous gale last night," exclaimed Mr. Thompson to his son, as he entered the breakfast room; "I fear we shall hear that it has done great damage to the shipping."

sailed with the evening tide is totally wrecked. She, too, was driven on the sands, but succeeded in getting off; however, she was so much injured that before she could put back again into the harbour she went to

to do so, for, like many other little boys, he was very doth justify; and will certainly save all those in whom it is headstrong, and preferred his own gratification to complying with the wishes of his parents-but curiosity now prompted him, and he eagerly accompanied his

* Milton

dressed, "that poor boy who lies there was always a offer. - Rev. Dr. Arnold. sad wilful lad; he was very anxious to go to sea, but neither his father nor mother was willing, for he was their only child, and not very strong; all they said, was looking for him the whole of the night, almost wild with distress; his dead body has just been hauled up with those other poor fellows.

"Dreadful," murmured Mr. Thompson. Unable to endure the scene longer, Lewis grasped his father's hand, and drew him away. He did not showed so much distress that his mother anxiously

(From "Pictures of Christian Life," by R.A. Wilmott, B.A.) her neck, and for some minutes wept violently. "O mother," at length he cried, "I have seen such a sight, Sorrow, so often the wise schoolmistress to bring I have heard such cries, O, I shall never forget them! us to Christ, teaches various lessons to her children; forgive me for being so bad and obstinate as I have some she sends from her knee with an easy, some with often been; and never, never, I think, will I disobey

gel of the Lord may appear, as he did to the Hebrews narrative, "thus has God thought fit to punish this of old, to forsake us in the wilderness; the Pillar of breach of His holy commandment, which enjoins us to Fire may depart from before our face, and follow our "honour our father and mother, that our days may be footsteps-but it will be only when the enemy is be- long in the land." The sea, at His word, has opened hind. That joy and sorrow should sweep the harp of her month, and swallowed up the disobedient child, nature by turns, seems to be taught even by the his- almost in sight of his home; and made his fate an tory of Christ. His first miracle promoted the fes- awful warning to all who, like him, are tempted to tivity of a marriage-feast, at Cana; the second lighted forget the great and sacred duty they owe to their parents."

> THE CROWNED SKELETON. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

"Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany derives its name suppose he had often read whilst he was living, he Perhaps it hangs with most depressing gloom around would appear determined to study thoroughly after

> jointed and asunder; and there remained nothing but West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, the ghastly Skull wearing its Crown still!!-and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of

death in its most hideous form!! "The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been But round that elevated spot, the tempest sometimes employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their The night before the martyrdom of Latimer, he in- being successors of Charlemagne."-Dr. Massie's

The Garner.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY. He who goes about to speak of the mystery of the Trinity, self, and build a tabernacle in his head, and talk comething he knows not what; but the renewed man, that eels the power of the Father and to whom the Son is become 'wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption," in whore heart the love of the Spirit of God is shed abroad, this Trinity. - Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

EARTH AND HEAVEN. All the beauty and all the fruit of the earth is placed on the very outside of it,—to show how short and narrow our affections should be towards it. But upwards, the eye finds scarce

EJACULATORY PRAYER. Were we acquainted with the way of intermixing holy thoughts, ejaculatory sayings of God, in our ordinary ways, it

never discovered his unknown benefactor; but in a few days was appointed tutor to the son of the Duke of Norfolk. This were to "walk with God" indeed, to go performances. This were to "walk with God" indeed, to go performances. all the day long in our Father's hand; whereas, without this, our praying morning and evening looks but as a formal visit, not delighting in that constant converse which yet is our happiness and honour, and makes all estates sweet. This would refresh us in the hardest labour; as they that earry spices from Arabia are refreshed with the smell of them in their journey; and some observe that it keeps their strength, and frees them from fainting .- Archbishop Leighton.

damage to the snipping.

"Thomas has just told me," replied Lewis, "that there are two brigs on the sands, near the Goodwin Light; and only think, papa, the large vessel that sailed with the evening tide is totally wrecked. She, pieces, and almost all on board perished."

"Put on your hat," said Mr. Thompson, "we will walk to the pier; we shall be back before mother is ready for breakfast."

Lewis readily obeyed; not that it was his custom Lewis readily obeyed; not that it was his custom in Him sincerely and perseveringly. This is that faith which wrought .- Bishop Hopkins, of Londonderry.

father.

They soon beheld a dreadful spectacle. The sea was still agitated in a dreadful manner, and the wind continued to blow very strong. All was bustle and anyiety among the sallows and fall was bustle and anyiety among the sallows and fall was bustle and the sallows are formed to blow very strong. All was bustle and the sallows are formed to blow very strong. All was bustle and the sallows are formed to blow very strong. The same Jesus, in all tenderness, in all watchful care of his disciples, in all human affections and divise excellenging. anxiety among the sailors and fishermen; and the bodies of several persons lay extended on the pierhead. Lewis shuddered. "O pray let us go back," he exclaimed. But before his father could make any reply, the attention of both was attracted by the reply, the attention of both was attracted by the piercing lamentations of a poor woman who was kneeling by the side of a boy apparently about twelve years old, and wringing her hands in an agony of distress.

'O, Ned!' she sobbed, "and is it come to this! O, he would always have his own way;" an expression which she repeated several times.

Mr. Thompson turned to one of the spectators, and asked the cause of her words.

Mr. Thompson turned to one of the spectators, and asked the cause of her words.

Of his redeemed. Say not, then, nor think, nor feel, that Christ was all kindness and all wisdom, that he was all kindness and all wisdom of truit.

PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s know that he not only was, but is now, a living object of our love, the prospect of living with him for ever will not seem like a vague promise of we know not what, but a real substantial

"Why, sir," replied the fisherman whom he ad- pleasure, which we would not forfeit for all that the world can

All the dealings of God in the physical universe abundantly their only child, and not very strong; all they said, however, was of no use; nay, perhaps it made him opportunities. Take the case of a slothful husbandman. Such still more determined to have his own way; so last night he got on board the Resolution, and sailed before harvest? While the fields about him are waving with the yelany one knew anything about the matter. His mother low grain, ripe for the sickle, his ground is an uncultivated waste. Yet a few days, and the storms of winter how round him; and he is in famine, and want, and misery. His "har vest is past," his "summer is ended," he is "not saved." O look at him who has neglected youth, that golden season for nental, moral, and physical improvement, and has devoted it to dileness and vice. What are the consequences of his course? Poverty, disease, loss of character, of intellect, of affection, and in most cases an untimely death. Now if such are the dealings attempt to speak a single word as they walked home; and when seated at the breakfast table, his looks in the moral world. If the husbandman who neglects seed-time and summer, starves in the winter; if the youth who has plunged inquired if he were unwell? Lewis returned no answer, but rising from the table, threw his arms around in the harvest of the end of the world.—Rev. B. D. Winslow,

> LYING. There is no sin that argues greater depravity of heart than lying; there is nothing that shows a more deep-rooted love of impurity; and there is no vice against which such wrath is de-Indeed, it does not appear that any one vice to which human nature is subject, is a more certain proof of a thoroughly unrenewed heart, and a condemned state than that of lying. There is no vice more opposed to the nature of the blessed God; or to the nature of the Gospel, which is all truth; or to the nature of religion, which is all sincerity, uprightness and faithfulness.—Rev. T. N. Toller.

Advertisements.

Sixlinesand under, 2s, ed, first insertion, and 7 ad, each subsection. Tenlines and under, 3s, 9d, first insertion, and 1s, subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d, per line first inse and 1d, per line each subsequent From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Provinc of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Ne Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Biltain I Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desire to be widely and generally diffused.

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WITH VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionab

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a tment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best BROAD CLOTHS,

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Cobourg, June 8, 1847. RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. takes this opportunity of returning mass to his of friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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Toronto, June 9th, 1847. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. T. BILTON MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment. The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on

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CARD.

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

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

Wellington Buildings, King Street,

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

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

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his Cloth.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful ac rally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

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HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, July, 1847. NOTICE

Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be

recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf WESTERN ... Brooke E. half

PORTRAIT

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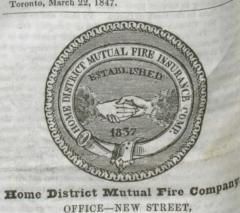
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