#### poetry.

VERSION OF THE "STABAT MATER." BY THE DEAN OF EMLY.

By the Cross her death-watch keeping, Stood the striken Mother weeping, Where He hung, her Son adored;

Hear her tortured spirit groaning, Hearken to her pitcous moaning— Through her soul hath pierced the sword. O how desolate!—how lowly! Was she, the Mother of the Holy; She 'mongst women highly blest,

Whose o'erburthened heart was heaving, And her saintly spirit grieving O'er her child thus sore distrest.

Breathes the man, who, cold and tearless, Can behold her lone and cheerless, Staggering 'neath the penal blow?

Or the rising pang can smother, To behold Christ's holy Mother Sharing Christ's unequalled woe?

For the guilt of those offending Saw she Jesus meekly bending To the torture and the rod. Him, in whom her soul delighted, By the shades of death benighted, Yield his spirit unto God. Christ, thou Fount of pure affection, Let me taste thy soul's dejection, Feel thy grief's envenomed dart.

Brand, O God! thy Son's affliction, And his mourbful crucifixion, On the fablets of my heart;

And of the work tribulation, Suffered for my soul's salvation, To my soul assign a part.

Place me by the Cross to borrow Feeling for the Man of sorrow, While life's changeful shadows roll;

With the weeping Mother weeping, With her griefs communion keeping, Such communion craves my soul.

Thus the death of Jesus bearing.
And his bitter passion sharing.
Let me oft his stripes survey. Lest in angry flame I perish, 'Gainst the day of wrath I cherish Jesu, Thee, my hope and stay. While earth is to earth returning, Let my soul, corruption spurning, Wing to Paradise its way.

ORDINATION AT KINGSTON.

which his life has hitherto been devoted.

Very truly yours,

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

(From the West of England Conservative.)

who separated from the Church. His words are:-

"These, therefore, cannot make our glorying void,

Now one of the great stumbling-blocks of the pres-

members of the Church of England."

From the Gospel Messenger, Aug. 22. MR. EDITOR, -In pursuance of my intention ex-Pressed to you at Geneva, I passed the last Sunday at Ringston, C. W. I had learned that the Bishop of Toronto was to hold an ordination and confirmation aorning service in St. George's Church, the venetable Bishop Strachan admitted five persons to the of sermons. Our impression is, that had the "Ven-Holy Order of Priests, and twelve to that of Deacons. erable Father" of Wesleyanism lived in the present This was a semi-annual ordination only, and shows in day, the restoration of the truths of the Church of What has been said on the church of t some degree what is the growth and what the prospect England, in all their fulness and integrity, would have number of the elergy will make glad the hearts of services of his well-stored mind and able pen. He thing at morning prayer was the presentation of the from his writings, on what are termed the distinctive mise no more when you communicate."

After Il this followed the sermon, which was by the peals to the Primitive Church, and the Church of Eu-Bisho-the offertory-the prayer for the Church gland; his allusions to the writings of Sts. Clement, understanding of the Rubrics there and the correstion were, as far as in him lay, to produce a revival of explained. Pondent practice was the same as with us. Indeed I religion, and so a reformation of the Church of Encould not see how it could be taken otherwise. But gland, which, in his day, was at a very low ebb. The he custom I have detailed is that which I understand secret why other revivals of religion had failed is thus has always obtained in both dioceses of Canada. At given :-P. M., I attended evening prayer at St. Paul's Church, where I had the pleasure of listening to a sermon from the Archdeacon of York—Dr. Bethune in behalf of a fund for the relief of the widows and thildren of the clergy. This is a commendable chatity certainly, and seems to be well sustained. But could not but think how much more effective a plan to raise a small fund annually in addition to yearly stipend, for the express purpose of paying for a policy of Life Insurance. Fifty-five dollars a-year, paid by or for a man of thirty-five, and more in proportion to his age at the time of insurance, would secure to his family at his death a clear sum of \$2000 or more, which would be a more certain source of relief than the avails of a charity. This is a matter which deserves the consideration of our own people. Few cut off.

elergymen think of laying up anything from their sala-The thought of it is an absurdity. What they could at the best lay aside would be so small as to subject them to a temptation to avarice and penuriousacss. The addition of \$50 to their salary would not make much difference: they would find ways to spend It for the glory of God and the good of His Church, if not for themselves. But \$50, or even \$30 or \$40, applied from year to year with only a moderately dereasing ratio, would secure a provision, which, if bot enough for the support of a family, would at least them from much suffering. A congregation could not make a more acceptable present to their Pastor than a policy of Life Insurance with the premium paid for the first year, and a promise of its continued payment for years to come, so long as the connexion between them should continue.

But this is a digression. In the evening, at six o'clock, I attended Divine Service at St. George's, where after evening prayer I listened to an impressive sermon from the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, in London. off from the tree: if they break from the Church also, After the sermon, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop we are not accountable for it. administered the rite of confirmation to the large humber of 136 persons. It was truly an interesting sight to see so large a company, crowding the space front of the rails and the centre passage of the Church half way to the door, standing to renew the one of their Baptism, and waiting their turn to reent age—one of the most fearful doctrines of so-called ecive the "laying on of hands" from the Chief Pastor of Christ's flock. The majority of them I should Or John Wesler's views on Holy Baptism we have think were young persons of from sixteen to twenty the New Testament, and we may easily believe years of age, though there were some older, and the proportion of males, especially among the youth, was what he thought of it, when he tells us that he was Breater than we commonly find among ourselves. The nine years of age before he sinned away Baptismal confirmation was followed by an earnest, warm-hearted grace. His exposition of the Holy Communion in

I think it greatly desirable that a free and friendly he modified some of his opinions, they cannot, by any communication, political or religious, on the part of tionality, have their bright side. They adhere most feature in that picturesque part of the Nile scenery.

all of them, were far more abundant than we had 1788, J. W. opportunity or call to be. There was excited too, a

feeling of confidence and of strength-a sense of the mon says:reality of the "One Catholic Church," by the fact of arrayed against us, was entirely forgotten in the assu- souls.

ten years as Bishop, for the extension of the Church. ceive as God gives us opportunity." entirely sympathised, and he spoke of him with much | Church :-

and strong, and there are few of his clergy whom he sire to please God, or any love for his own soul, obey of any class of men, who rise superior to such tempcannot tire out on a visitation. He is rejoicing now God and consult the good of his own soul, by commu- tations, and I fear, among those few, the Copts, as a munity to retain its Christian character during so many abides, and the national Church continues in connexion in the fruit of his labours. May he be spared yet nicating every time he can; like the first Christians, body, are not to be ranked. many years to govern and feed the flock of Christ to with whom the Christian sacrifice was a constant part I could not but be much struck with another very We said just now that the doctrines which John there at that time, and that it would be an occasion of the Study of the Bible by all classes, on the part of the Bible of great that the called to engage in conversation on ecclesiastical topics, the Bishops and priests. Their chief impediment to communicated, as bringing confusion into the Church by those who have promised to receive ex animo his interpretation of the New Testament, and his volumes of God."

"What has been said on this pretence against con- the English Church to them have been those of kindof the Church in the Diocese. This increase of the commanded his earnest sympathies, and secured the stant communion, is applicable to those who say the ness and Christian sympathy, is very painful. same thing in other words, 'We dare not do it, be- Thus, on several occasions, I mentioned the late of ordination from that prevalent with us. The first themselves, we will present them with a few extracts the commandment of God by his help; and you pro-

prise it is that those who have been so taught in their separating them from the next division, which runs acquainted with the Coptic character and literature. infancy, and imbibed such sentiments from the writings across the church, and in the part immediately outside Mrs. Leider too has had the superintendence of a won the difference of this method in conducting ordiwhat strange to modern expositors of Holy Writ who
of Wesley himself, should, when they have come to
of the principal chancel, in which is the altar, is the
what strange to modern expositors of Holy Writ who ations from that with us, and learned from some are so learned that they need no adventitious helps in maturity, and are able to use their own judgment, lectern at which the Priest reads the non-liturgical doubtless done great good in the way of female edu-Sentlemen from England, and those who had been the study of Divine truth. It is clear, from the ordained or witnessed ordinations in England, that the whole of this sermon, that Wesley's object and inten-

#### THE COPTIC CHURCH. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

I spent the winter months in Egypt and Nubia, "It cannot be denied that there have been several considerable revivals of religion in England since the having ascended the Nile as far as the second cataract, Reformation. But the generality of the English na- and of course not the least amid all the topics of intion were little profited thereby, because they that terest which were presented to the mind, were those were the subjects of those revivals, preachers as well connected with the past history and present condition as people, soon seperated from the Established Church, of Christianity in a country whose population, from and formed themselves into a distinct sect. So did the "Migdol to the towers of Syene," at one time, almost and for but think how much indee electric a plan and formed themselves into a distinct sect. So distinct the entirely professed the faith, and handed it on to Nubia, Presbyterians first, afterwards the Independents, the Anabaptists, and the Quakers. And, after this was and Abyssinia, which was the ever-memorable hidingdone, they did scarce any good, except to their own place and refuge of Athanasius and the truth which little body. As they chose to separate from the he guarded, and out of whose soil ages of Mahometan Church, so the people remaining therein separated oppression and contumely have not been able to exfrom them, and generally contracted a prejudice tirpate the firm profession of Christ crucified. The against them. But these were immensely the greatest | Copts in Egypt possess a double interest, both as the number; so that, by that unhappy separation, the legitimate descendants, though much intermixed, of hope of a general national reformation was totally the ancient Egyptians, and as the representatives of the strictly national Church of the land.\* They are "But it is not so in the present revival of religion. of course, to be distinguished from the Greek Chris-The Methodists (so termed) know their calling. They tians in Egypt, who despise them as schismatics from have heard abundance said upon the subject, perhaps the orthodox Church, and who are chiefly to be found all that can be said. They have read the writings in the cities of Alexandria and Cairo.

Most remarkable is the tenacity with which the of the most eminent pleaders for separation, both in the last and present century. They have spent sev- Copts as a body have maintained their faith; and the eral days in a general conference upon this very ques- more so when we consider how completely isolated 'Is it expedient (supposing not granting, that it they have been, not only from Catholic comm is lawful) to separate from the established Church? but from any intercourse of a friendly kind with other But still they could not see sufficient cause to depart | Christian communities. Certainly, if to them belongs, from their first resolution. So that their fixed pur- as it seems impossible to doubt, the heavy responsibil pose is, let the clergy or laity use them well or ill, by lity of having smoothed the way for the Mahometan the grace of God, to endure all things, to hold on their invader, and having attached themselves to his cause even course, and to continue in the Church, maugre on the condition that he should support their rights men or devils, unless God permits them to be thrust against the orthodox Greek Melchites with whom they were at deadly feud, they have in many ways nobly He renounces all connexion with those of the body redeemed their original fault by the firmness with which, as a body, they have adhered to the faith which they have had every temporal inducement to desert. "None of these have any manner of connexion with Not that there have not been very extensive defections, the original Methodists. They are branches broken especially in times of persecutions; or that even now apostacy to Islamism is by any means an unknown offence; but still it must be acknowledged, by any one who has read the sickening tale of the domination of that we do not, form any separate sect : but from Mahometan fanaticism and misrule in Egypt for so many principle remain, what we always have been-true ages, as a very remarkable fact, that so large a remnant as a Church of 150,000 native Christians, (about onetenth of the present estimated population of Egypt,) should have been left in the land; and that, as I have " Tractarianism, " is that of Sacramental efficacy. said, without any support, and indeed without any

\* It is a singular proof of the strict fulfilment of the Scripture prophecies, that Egypt should be "the basest of kingdoms," that "the pride of her power should come down," that none of the inhabitants of the country are now called Egyptians. The Arabs form the great bulk of the and mation was followed by an earnest, warm-hearted grace. His exposition of the Holy Communion in present population. It is the greatest insult that can now be used in Egypt to eall a man "the son of Pharaoh." his loquent address to the newly-confirmed by the the sermon from which we are going to quote, is plain So are the mighty fallen! And yet, "sons of the Phands," embodying such useful advice as could not and beautiful: the production of a reverent mind rachs," the Copy plainly are, as may be seen by a comand beautiful: the production of a reverent mind moulded by the study of antiquity. However much his professed followers may contend that in after-life ancient monuments of their country.

intercourse should be maintained between our clergy sophistry of reasoning, get rid of this. In 1788, Christians in other countries. and those across the Lakes on the line. The Rev. three years before his death, as if to provide against Knowing thus much of their history, I confess that ordinances. Though the Coptic has long since ceased Peilæ from Assouan, is the northern boundary of Nubia; brother of our diocese who accompanied me, and any such contingency, he adds this note; brother of our diocese who accompanied me, and any such contingency, he adds this note; and upward from that point, all along the banks of the myself, were cordially received and welcomed, and I was witten about five was interesting amongst the Copts, and with the resolative, they have never abandoned the use of their old river, till you reach the Abyssinian branch, the voice of am sure that on our part our spirits were refreshed and fifty years ago, for the use of my pupils at Oxby the visit. We saw together some thirty or forty ford. I have added very little, but retrenched much; quires not so much respecting the theory of their dered their services into Arabic; but they employ these many centuries. Nubia was once a Christian of our English and Canadian brethren. We felt that as I then used more words than I do now. But I Church, as regarding its actual working and practical this language only in addition, not to the prejudice of land—as much so as Egypt. Now there is not a that they were for the most part like-minded with thank God, I have not yet seen cause to alter my sen- character. I grieve to say, my impressions were of a the Coptic. I attended the ordinary morning service Christian to be found in the whole land; and, although ourselves, and that in labours and toils, many, perhaps timents, in any point which is therein delivered." very painful kind. It seemed to me impossible to shut at the Patriarch's church one Sunday. It lasted there are not more than three mosques to be found one's eyes to the deadness and decay of intellectual nearly four hours, from 6 A. M., and its extreme length throughout the whole length of that thinly peopled Amongst the reasons adduced for constant commu- and spiritual life which seems everywhere to prevail. was occasioned by the use of the two languages, each strip of green land, the Nubian are said to be bitter The bishops, as you know, are selected from the mo- part being read both in coptic (the portion which enemies to the name of Christianity. It is indeed "A second reason why every Christian should do nastic clergy, and I believe among them some would was for the most part read by the Patriarch), and a melancholy thing to traverse a land from which this association with brethren of another nation, and this as often as he can, is, because the benefits of be found with a considerable amount of ecclesiastical in Arabic. The demeanor of the congregation, all Christianity has fairly died out. For such has been the weakness which we are tempted to feel sometimes | doing it are so great, to all that do it in faith and knowledge and traditional experience, in matters con- either seated on the ground or standing, was on the the process in Nubia. A traveller, not three centurin view of our disadvantageous position (outwardly), obedience to Him; viz, the forgiveness of our past nected with their own Church; but the priests at large whole devont; and in the chanting of the Psalms ries ago, records that he found the congregations mournas compared with the multitude of sects which are sins, the present strengthening and refreshing of our have no ecclesiastical training or education whatsoever, to the music of cymbals, they joined very generally. ing over the lack of priests. There was then a peo-They are, for the most part, chosen by the congrega- Portions of homilies were also read in both languages. ple, but no priests. Now there are neither a Chrisrance, that we form an integral portion of one of the "The grace of God given herein, confirms to us tion to which they minister, out of their own body, The aged Patriarch, who sat on his humble throne, tian people nor priests, and the only traces laft of strongest and most influential spiritual communious the pardon of our sins, and enables us to leave them. and are ordained without any special peparation. was treated with the utmost reverence. Indeed, the either are the ruined churches of God. Of these, I As our bodies are strengthened by bread and wine, Their condition is one of extreme poverty, and the prostrations made before him in the house of God believe there are several still to be found in Nubia. I have already extended this letter beyond what I so are our souls by these tokens of the body and the demoralizing and degrading effects of that extreme are were startling, to say the least, to an occidental eye. I myself saw three; two of them were of the Coptic designed, but will add a few facts regarding the pre- blood of christ. This is the food of our souls; this but too often visible. As with the priest, so I fear is Nor can one avoid respecting the rigid adherence character; in one, at Phares, the chancel was of stone sent condition of the Church in Canada—rather in gives strength to perform our duty, and lead us on to it with the people. The moral character of the Copts, of the Copts to their fasts, which I believe are more -built out of the remains of an ancient idol temple the diocese of Toronto. The Lord Bishop and the perfection. If, therefore, we have any regard for the in the eyes of impartial observers, stands very low; in numerous and severe than those of any other Christian and now used as a granary. The third was also a Archdeacon of Kingston were mentioned to me as the plain command of Christ, if we desire the pardon of our some respects, especially that of temperance, lower community now existing. I fear the report given by rock temple, which had plainly been used as a church; fourth and fifth clergymen in a diocese which now sins, if we wish for strength to believe, to love, and than that of the Mahometan population. Intellectus those best acquainted with their condition cannot be and on the walls of which are the remains of Christian numbers between 130 and 140 Priests and Deacons.

The Bishop has therefore seen his diocese grow up

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The Bishop has t under his own eyes. It is something more than fifty turn our backs on the feast which the Lord has pre- They have become, therefore, the scribe class of Egypt; their neglect of the weightier matters of the law. But, in Abyssinia, that he believed that some of the wild years, I believe, since he first came to America, pared for us. We must neglect no occasion which all the accounts and the legal transactions of the however much one might desire that there were more tribes to the north and north-west of that kingdom during all which time he has been labouring as the the good providence of God affords us for this pur- country pass through their hands, the profession of of spirituality in the principle upon which their fasts had once been Christian, and had only ceased so to be head of a College, as Archdeacon, and for the last pose. This is the true rule; so often are we to re- arms being in Egypt, as throughout the Turkish are observed, it is impossible not to acknowledge the by slow degrees. He had met the members of one

> of the service of the Lord's Day. Four times a week unpleasing feature in the character, at least of the as a creed; and we cannot tell how much the preseralways, and every Saint's day besides. Accordingly, Coptic Bishops and Clergy, and that is, the utter want vation of their creed may have been owing to the disthose that joined in the prayers of the faithful, never of interest or concern which they show about other cipline of such institutions. failed to partuke of the Blessed Sacrament. What branches of the Christian Church, and the coldness opinion they had of any who turned his back upon it, with which they receive all advances towards Christian religious character of the Copts is their reverence for, we may learn from that ancient Canon, 'If any be- communion and fellowship. I invariably found, even and attachment to, the sacred Scriptures. I am not liever join in the prayers of the faithful, and go away though provided with Christian interpreters, the great- aware that there is any hindrance placed in the way or to reciprocate the inquiries which I made of them, such a study is a practical one—the difficulty of ob-His answers to the objections against this practice They answered the questions put to them, but seemed taining copies of the Scriptures in the Arabic, which are to our mind as simple as they are conclusive. to show not the slightest wish to obtain information is the colloquial language both of Mahometans and

to the male part of the congregation. In some of their churches there is also a second division beyond, for the less honourable part of the male congregation. Behind all, and sometimes at the side, is the part appropriated to the women, whom in the Patriarch's hood. The reasons which compelled Mr. L. to rechurch at Cairo I have also seen accommodated in commend this step sadly confirm the truth of the galleries above, to which the sacred elements\* are impressions which I have been obliged to convey of care it was carried through the press. carried when there is communion. In addition to the the lowered and debased tone of the Coptic Church. fonts, in which they practise the trine immersion, most I believe that he both found himself provided with of their churches have large depositories for water, in which they practise their singular custom of annually bathing, in commemoration of our Lord's baptism in the Jordan. This is a ceremony to which the Copts ascribe great importance. In many of their churches I saw hardly any traces of pictures, and though I was received and ill-paid Copties. The Rev. R. Flood, for instance, for whom the Committee printed the the result of the education which he did give them, which was necessarily in part English, was that the most promising youths were immediately tempted to take to some lucrative secular calling, especially that of servants and dragonmen to Europeans, and to give their carried pictures, and though I was a lidea of becoming despised and ill-paid Copties. told they treat their sacred pictures with extreme de- up all idea of becoming despised and ill-paid Coptic tive character of our beloved Church, were confirmed by votion, I cannot say I saw much of this, at least in priests. We know too well that this is no temptation his Aordship on that occasion.' The Bishop, Mr. Plood votion, I cannot say I saw much of this, at least in comparison with other Eastern Christians. In one of the largest and best of their churches which I visited, that at Thebes, on the edge of the great Eastern desert, there were no pictures at all. Sadly, however, is sert, there were no pictures at all. Sadly, however, is solitary mud-built temple of the true God contrasted, in its low estate, with the gorgeous fanes of the Church through the education of its society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society in a whole tribe of Indians, who was till lately society. old Egyptian idolatry whose magnificent remains astonish the traveller who is fortunate enough to visit the site of the great city of Egypt—"populous No."

Their vectorents and holy books, as well as the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen, of this and the other Christian comparison to the sacred little I have seen the

tic character; but I should be unwilling not to bring forward some others, which I think are to be viewed

\* Or rather, I believe, the bread dipped in the wine.

strictly to their own peculiar ecclesiastical rites and The first cataract, which separates the sacred isle of

empire, prohibited to the Christian population. It great amount of self-denial which, in this particular such tribe, who called themselves "the followers of He was a warm personal friend of Bishop Hobart, His advice, therefore, is to the following effect may be easily imagined that these callings must sub- at least, must be practised by the whole body of the Palm Branch," but could give litwith whose views both of doctrine and practice he and here again, we have an appeal to the Primitive ject them to a particular class of temptations, which Coptic Christians, with hardly any exceptions. And the further account of their faith. Nothing is more causes their character for honesty and fidelity often to it is impossible not to believe that it must have been likely; for we know through the early labours of the interest. At his advanced age, he is still vigorous "Let every one, therefore, who has either any de- be called in question. There are few in the East, the effect of such strongly-marked disciplinary instituages of Mahometan persecution and oppression.

Another pleasing and encouraging feature in the in return. This, considering that all the relations of Copts in Egypt. Many of the latter can read the Coptic; but, as a spoken language, it is now, I believe, completely dead; a fate which has befallen this, the last remains of the old tongue of the Pharaohs, within multitudes, as the newly-ordained Deacons are for the was, in fact, what men would now call the Tractarian cause it requires so perfect an obedience afterwards, munificent gift of the Christian Knowledge Society to the last hundred years. The Copts are always eager munificent gift of the Christian Knowledge Society to the last hundred years. most part employed, as with us, in Missionary stations which the grounds upon which we as we cannot promise to perform. Nay, it requires their Church, and the reply which their Patriarch had to receive either portions of the Bible (the Psalins mover of his times. The grounds upon which we as we cannot promise to perform. Nay, it requires their Church, and the reply which their Patriarch had to receive either portions of the Bible (the Psalins mover of his times. which would otherwise be deprived of clerical services. The grounds upon which we as we cannot promise to periodi. Nay, it requires their Church, and the reply which they are specially fond of, and I am told, they are long to this conclusion, are neither few nor slight; neither more nor less perfect obedience than you produced to the Archbishop of Canterbury. I not they are specially committed to memory) or entire copies; observed a different mode of conducting the service and, that our readers may form a just opinion for only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory) or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory) or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory) or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only was unable to find a single case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only the case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only the case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only the case in which the very generally committed to memory or entire copies; only the case in which the very generally committed to the case in which the very generally committed to the case in which the case in the ca of the Service of Churches in Upper Egypt, as had been intended as the presentation of the candidates—first those for Deacon's orders, and then the persons to be ordained Priests. This was done by the Archdeacon of Kingston. The persons to be of our Church resident in the Bairo to continue their willingness to become features of the Bishon of poverty, is to be found in their willingness to become been intended at the Cape of the Bishon of the But one more when you communicate."

The exercise of Churches in Upper Egypt, as had of poverty, is to be found in their willingness to become features of the Bishon of the But one more extract shall suffice. In replying to been intended by the Society's to have been even heard of, and to attract no interest when mentioned. I was informed by one well completely as the Cape of the But one more extract shall suffice. In replying to been intended by the Society's the Archdeacon of Kingston. The persons to be ordained by the Society's the Archdeacon of Kingston. The persons to be of our Church resident in the Bairo to contend that the Church only enjoins Company and the Cape of the Bishon of the But one more extract shall suffice. In replying to been intended by the Society of the Bishon of the Cape of the Bishon of the But one more extract shall suffice. In replying to been intended by the Society of the But one more extract shall suffice. In the Cape of the Bishon of the Cape of the Bishon of the But one more when you communicate."

But one were the Cape of the Bishon of the Bishon of the Cape of the Bishon for the service of Churches in Upper Egypt, as had of poverty, is to be found in their willingness to become ordained were then by the Bishop commended to the grant life, and they trust to be the congregation, and the congregation and the congr Prayers of the congregation, and the exchange of friendly communications, there are the congregation of the language, that has and apathy, they would remain shut up in the Patrible and apathy apart apart apart apathy apart Ing prayer, the ante-communion was said, with the collects and the epistle in the office for Priests. After this the administration by the Risbon's checken.

able and extraordinary mode, we must defer our hopes Committee that he had sent 100 copies of the Armenian It were much to be wished that we had a full and of their spiritual resuscitation, till the period when a Prayer Book to Smyrna, at the request of the Rev. Mr. It were much to be wished that we had a full and minute account of the ecclesiastical customs, as well as of the liturgies and offices of the Copts; as I cannot doubt, from the extreme tenacity with which they Copts, the vices and faults prevailing amongst them, not doubt, from the extreme tenacity with which they have ever clung to their old traditions, as well as the isolation from all other Christian communities in which they have lived, that they have retained much of what they have lived, that they have retained much of what to the consequence of long ages of political and social they have lived, that they have retained much of what is most primitive, and that much serviceable light might be thrown upon many of the practices and rites of the Christian worship in its earliest form, from the Coptic sources. I should much wish, too, to see statistics. Coptic sources. I should much wish, too, to see sta- mistrust, and incredulity as to the possibility of an inted—what I could not satisfactorily make out in Egypt—how far the Monophysite heresy is embodied in any of their samples. Their samples therefore that the transfer of the tyrant's properties of the tyrant's properties. in any of their symbols or liturgies. Certainly, on questioning a Latin Coptic priest closely on this subject, I could not learn from him what were the passages in which his Coptic liturgy, which was of course sanctioned which his Coptic liturgy, which was of course sanctioned the Rome difference. And I fear that under the present to be productive of the most good. In which was about 100 copies have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed to be productive of the most good. In which is way about 100 copies have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have demands for more, which I shall snpply as soon as they are bound. I will now detail to you some of the incidents which have been distributed and sold. I have been at Rome, differed from that of the native Coptic Church. regime, we must expect Egypt rather to retrograde many and various; but I will confine myself to a selection at Rome, differed from that of the native Coptic Church.

I was informed by a Clergyman of the highest authority on such a subject, that in conversation, the present Patriarch had rejected with horror the ordinary statements of the Monophysite heresy; and that, on his jects, does not appear to actuate Abbas Pasha, the of the parish, a man remarkable among the city clergy for

I was told by a traveller who had spent several years with their spiritual mother-the Abyssinian Abuna The Copts have had Christian institutions as well being always a Copt, sent by the Patriarch from Egypt.

I should be glad to give you some information about the position of our own Church in Egypt, and other topics which might be of interest to you, but I will not trespass further upon you at present.

G. H. F.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67. Lincoln's Inn Fields, August, 1849. The next General Meeting of the Society will be held

on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd. Report of foreign Translation Committee for the year

(Continued from page 13.) "The extension of Church influences at the Cape of

The foreign Translation Committee do not loose sight in the office for Priests. After this the administration by the Bishop's chaplain of this the administration by the Bishop's chaplain of the Country, she takes all possible care that the Sacrament be duly administered, the Peacons, and the reading of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation stone of the Coptic Church through tiself, and has about the foundation of the church; but they by no means excuse him who contrary, she takes all possible care that the Sacrament be duly administered, without exception they are in a state of extreme filth maintained by the Church; but they by no means excuse him who contrary, she takes all possible care that the Communication of the Church; but they by no means excuse him who contrary, she takes all "The Foreign Translation Committee do not loose sight We are somewhat curious to see what reply can be given to the above; and to learn what cause of surwith no windows in them. These have all a screen becoming the character and literature, that it would be better to wait till the translation of the Holy Scripture, at present in hand, is completed, in order that the translation of the Epistles, Gospels, and Psalms, in the Prayer Book, may not differ from it. The Bible Translation Committee was still sitting at Shanghai, and until its labours were terminated, nothing, it was thought,

ould safely be decided on this point. typographical errors. All the credit of this recommenda-tion of their work is justly due to the Rev. W. Selwyn, Prebendary of Ely, the brother of the Bishop, under whose

"The Foreign Translation Committee, indeed, are not enfrequently in the receipt of the most gratifying pro-fs of the value and usefulness of their works. The Rev. R.

Their vestments and holy books, as well as the sacred vessels, are every where in the most painfully dirty and neglected condition; and I cannot think that, in general, the plea of poverty, which they offer in excuse, is a valid one

asking what the doctrine of the English Church was, he had expressed bis agreement in the statements he quoted from her standards.

I have mentioned some painful features in the Copeight in Upper, and four in Lower Egypt. The most remote Christian Church in which worship is now offered to the true God is to be found at Assonan forward some others, which I think are to be viewed with respect, and even admiration. The very exclusiveness to which I have alluded, and their rigid nativeness to which I have alluded to find the particular to the house to have a somewhat prominent to the house to have \* The improving religious prospects of the Church in the kingdom of Greece seem to confirm this view.

Another, also a lady, to whom I had presented a

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,—10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumben Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Holy Communion, last Sunday in the month. Sunday,—11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 6½ P. M.

#### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.		pel 1 al dope of the	1st Lesson	2d Lesson.		
G	Sept.1	6,	15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E	Jere. 35,	Matt. 17. 1 Cor. 1.		
M	" 1	7.			Matt. 18. 1 Cor. 2.		
T	" 1	8,		Zech. 1,	Matt. 19. 1 Cor. 3.		
w	" 1	9,	{ E	· 28:3.	Matt. 20. 1 Cor. 4.		
T	" 1	20,		6.	Matt. 21. 1 Cor. 5.		
F	" 9	11.	ST. MATTHEW.   { M E	, Ecclus.35,			
S	C-100 (00)	2,		. 9	Matt. 23.		
G	9	3,	16TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & R	Ezekiel 2	Matt. 24. 1 Cor. 8.		

scriptions.

#### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Self Training.
Def'd Exts, from onr Eng. File s

the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several siderable ability is manifested in several of the designs. devoid of all ornament. Some of the finest specimens Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the follow-I remain

	John Toronto.
September,	
Sunday	16, Perth 11, A. M.
Monday	17, Smith's Falls 11, A. M.
	Franktown 3, P. M.
Tuesday	18, Carlton Place 11, A. M.
	St. John's, Lanark 3, P. M.
Vednesday	19, St. George's, Ramsay 11, A. M.
	Pakingham 4, P. M.
Thursday	20, Fitzroy 11, A. M.
	Huntley 4, P. M.
	ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.
Friday	21, St. John's Church, March 11, A. M.
	St. Mary's, March 3, P. M.
Sunday	92 Retown 11 A W
Monday	24, Richmond 2, P. M
Tuesday	25, Merrickville 2, P. M.
Vednesday	26, Kemptville 10, A. M.
white and the	Mountain 3, P. M.
Thursday	27, Edwardsburgh 11, A. M.
	Matilda 3, P. M.
Friday	28, Williamsburgh 10, A. M.
one one	Osnabruck 2, P. M.
Saturday	29, Moulinette
Sunday	29, Moulinette
October, 18	49.
Tuesday	49. 2, Hawksbury 11, a. m.
NOTE	Should there be any error or omission in
the list, the	Bishop requests the Clergyman interested
	n of the same in time to be corrected.

tioned below :-

Of the Clergy, &c., of the TALBOT, BROCK AND

London, on Thursday, Sept. 20th, at 11 A. M.

Chatham, on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, at 3 P.M.

and Hamilton respectively.

REBUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,

TORONTO. We presume that the gentlemen entrusted with the decision of the important question, as to the selection of the best design for a new edifice, to replace the

Church of St. James's lately destroyed by fire, will speedily bring their labours to a termination. Much difficulty we understand, has been experien-

of whom had sent in any plans for competition. men have only one aim, which is, that of honestly however, particularly where so much is admirable, design in the Exhibition.

to be exercised in certain quarters has had the unfor- as nearly as possible perfect. This building is drawn tunate effect of keeping back several Architects from exhibiting. It is now, however, pretty well known period; and accordingly two views are given. Even body of the edifice, and only attached to it by a slight conthat no such unworthy principle of selection will be in the truncated form however we thought the whole allowed for a moment to come into action. appearance of the edifice very noble.

not have been better to have extended the time for beautiful production of Mr. Cumberland. Perhaps Tully.

having no religion; but this showed that they had a pure already presented, then of course the sooner a decision to be appreciated. The one-side looking Campanèle

towards pulling it down altogether.

The first question that ought by rights to be decided, is, are we to have a Parish Church, or a Cathedral? - show that whilst the first was complete in itself (not-Several of the designs on view offer very handsome withstanding the one-sided appearance which it might specimens of the former, but are deficient as we ven- assume in the eyes of the uninitiated), it was entirely ture to think, in some of the leading qualifications that capable of being extended into perfectly balanced ought to attach to the latter.

plation, it is almost a self evident proposition that plan, by posterity. Thus, our pious forefathers having VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. massive grandeur (of course without heaviness,) should done what they could (and right nobly they did it) be one of the leading objects to be aimed at in its con- for the house of their God, left its further endowment to a mere parochial Church, where plain architectural ren's children; -that when their grey and reverend correctness might be all that was necessary. It is not heads were laid low in dust, the holiest legacy which doubtless it would otherwise have been, but still more the former plants do not require any of the silica to be presumed of course, that in a Protestant Catho- they should bequeath to their posterity might be the were present than could have been anticipated in the lic Church we want the long ranges of space unpro- care of that sanctuary which they "willingly offered vided with seats, for the various processions and pa- to the Lord," and where their humble faith made geants of our erring sister of Rome, and we should be solemn preparation for the hour when the earth should the very last to advocate a needless expenditure of give up her dead and no more cover her slain. The Charge. As we understand that this document will money on such an object. But still we nevertheless instances of churches thus added to, are innumerable. would contend that the massive dignity which we so It is only within the last few years that the south-west in the erection of an Anglican Cathedral. Under this an expense we have been informed of upwards of tive duties of the clergy and churchwardens. point of view, the question is, is there anything seventeen thousand pounds. offered in the present Exhibition, worthy the name of On the whole, we should not wonder if the choice a Cathedral?

of the most uninitiated beholder. Glorious fanes to, in point of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada. where the hallowed fire of a poetic spirit seats itself as As the building of St. James's naturally excites on a throne at once and for ever, -spots where the public attention to the subject, we would take this might of agencies departed, yet still abiding, breathes opportunity of presenting a few explanatory terms, God, we have to state that the terrible disease which around, the inspiration of all that is serene and solemn with a brief notice of the several architectural periods, has so long been rioting in our city has now almost and holy, of all that kindles to divinest fervour, or woos to those, especially of the clergy, who may incline to entirely disappeared. One-half of the cholera estab-

"Where marble lives, and brass has learnt to breathe, And stone, like dew-drops from Arachne,s web Looks proudly down on bannered stalls beneath."

and shadowy past, scenes where the mysterious cheaper in construction, and, secondly, that the people stayed, and that many may learn wisdom from its Shechenah of an awe-inspiring presence almost visibly have no taste for anything better. To such objections stern preaching. We subjoin a statement of the cases assimilate, would be furnished to the succeeding clover lingers—and hand in hand with religion for ages has as these our answer would be, that an edifice con-The publisher of this paper having deter- charmed her votaries, - where robed learning moves in structed upon proper principles would be cheaper in mined upon leaving this Office in a few days, a decent dignity along-where the universal eye of the long run than the crude architectural anomalies on a tour through the Districts west of To- day lays aside all his bold glare, as he streams through which are run up all over the country; that the very ronto, hopes the subscribers will be prepared the ivy of quiet cloistered retreats, or paints the pave- humblest church of logs may readily possess-what to meet the amount of their respective sub- ment with many a variegated hue, whilst he looks nearly all want-proportion; and secondly, that if reverentially through the solemn windows and touches the people have not a sound taste, the sooner we the tracery of purple and gold and crimson, and lingers indoctrinate them on the subject (as we might, for by mullion and corbel and spandrel, rich with the instance, in a week-day lecture) the better. A true pictured tale of man's redemption, as the consecrated Briton, moreover, could scarce listen with indifference pane throws its solemn chequered work around!

True we cannot hope for all this in a new country. forefathers. Time does much with his long train of venerable associations and his "neutral tints" of sober grey,—but ent periods:—The first traceable style after the mere still much may be within the reach of a refined and earliest erections (which were probably of wicks elevated taste, stimulating and encouraging modern work, mud, and wattles), is that called the Saxonartistic genius. The illustrious heads and hands that from the year 600 to the year 1066. But few examplanned our home Colleges and Cathedrals—they once ples of this are known. It is characterized by the My Dear Brethren, residing vieween Auguston and Hawkesbury,—It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the month of Jugast 184 Jugast

> Mr. Thomas has one possessing many claims on are the entrance to the Abbey Gate, Bristol, and our admiration, but with the fatal defect, as we ven- Ramsey church, Hampshire. ture to think, of redundancy of roof occasioned by the want of a clerestory. Several of the other drawings

are liable to a similar objection. Mr. Frank Wills, comes next under our notice, and from this gentleman much was expected. He had been specially invited out to New Brunswick by the piers massive cylindrical, square, and also polygonal. Lord Bishop of Fredericton for the purpose of building his Cathedral—and having completed his plans for that, and erected moreover St. Anne's Chapel, which is quite a gem of ecclesiastical architecture in its way, he has since gone to live at New York, with a view to the exercise of his profession. We must confess however that on looking at his Essay we were disappointed. The nave and chancel are on the whole in a correct style, but very coldly correct. We should be disposed, moreover, to characterize as an error the opening of a row of lights in the clerestory, at the very points on which flying buttresses would of necessity infringe were they carried up. The spire which is by far the best portion of the building, is merely a copy as we are given to understand, from that of Fredericton Cathedral. Now we certainly do not see amidst all the variety of designs that can be procured, why one British Province should slavishly copy a modern antique from another. It has been argued by a high authority that a good thing in one place is a good thing any- Inigo Jones, in his love for Palladian (or Italianizedwhere else, -yes, but we answer, even were that true Grecian) architecture. The proper nomeclature is the in the abstract-still genius is a creatine thing, and it | " Pointed style." is no mark of the possession of such a qualification, at least in a first rate degree, for a man to copy himself. In short Mr. Wills' design, might with the exception of the anomaly which we have mentioned, THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) hold make a very good one, for a country Parish Church Visitations of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the situated close to some rugged shore of the mother Archdeaconry of York, at the times and places menit certainly does not in our humble judgment, at all Of the Clergy, &c., of the GORE AND WELLINGTON idealize the great, in architecture, in a manner to make Districts, at Hamilton, on Friday, Sept. 14th, at it a fit model for the metropolitan Church of Western

Canada. Not so correct in all its details as Mr. Wills, but HURON DISTRICTS, at Woodstock, on Tuesday, Sept. much more imposing in point of general effect, is the drawing submitted by Mr. Smith of Montreal. Here Of the Clergy, &c., of the LONDON DISTRICT, at we rise to something of the grave majesty of outline that necessarily attaches itself to the notion of a Cathe-Of the Clergy, &c., of the WESTERN DISTRICT, at dral. With more than one glaring error, the appearance of the tout ensemble, is undeniably striking .-Attention is requested to an alteration, by the Could the perhaps doubtful arrangement be done and incongruous style, referable to no fixed principle advance of one day, in the appointments at Chippawa away with, of bringing the roof of the transepts down of architectural propriety whatsoever.\* to a level with that of the side aisles we think that Now-a-days, however, a purer taste is rapidly this drawing might fairly be considered one of the developing itself, and evidently extending even to the three best in the room. Unless we are mistaken meeting-houses of Dissenters. Henceforth, we hope only an apparent one) between the height of some of with active steps the move in the right direction, made the intersecting points at the roofing of the interior, by her Anglican mother. And we cannot but express and what appears to be intended for a correspoding our conviction, that the result of the labours of the

conjecturally.

Superior in massiveness and general grandeur of posterity. effect we think, is the design by Mr. Wheeler of ced by the Judges, in deciding upon the best claims Hertford County U.S. Part of this building is in the the Committe have after much and long deliberation to approval on the parts of the Architects, who are very best style of the "Early English," the principal decided to give the first premium to Mr. Cumberland, ance of Messrs. Johnstone, Young and Howard, none cient authority for the triple row of lights, which to We believe that we may safely say that these gentle- the air of a three-decker. We should be very far the minds of some might give to the building too much deciding to the utmost of their ability upon the best from thinking the objection a fatal one. The western elevation, particularly as regards the transepts with It is understood that a dread of undue favouritism their finely imagined turrets and finials, we thought tunate effect of keeping back several Architects from with a view to the completion of the spire at an after College. Churches were frequently built with a separate

As such an idea, however, had at one time got Dividing the paim with this, and as the last which and have also adopted his plan for the New Church—the weeds obtained the mastery of the crop and proto her. Another, also a lady, to whom I had presented a copy, said that it was her morning and evening exercise to read it; and her husband told me that it was seldom out of her hands. Another, a priest, to whom I had lent a copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it contained the ancient faith of his own Church. Another remarked, that he had always heard of the English as remarked, that he had always heard of the English as already presented, then of course the sooner a decision to be appreciated. The one-side looking Campanèle Apostolic Church. Another remarked upon its purity and its freedom from every thing superstitious. These are but specimens of many opinions which have come to me from various quarters. They show, better than any report, the real reception of the volume. It has satisfied me entirely; and I think we have every reason to thank God that your venerable Society has been led to undertake a work of so much good in the past—the short past it has yet had—and of so much prospective good in the future."

already presented, then of course the sooner a decision is come to the better. If otherwise, the deciding Committee had better report in favour of an extension of time.

Leaving this question, therefore, in abeyance, we shall content ourselves with making a few running remarks in the present article on the views actually exhibited, besides adding a few hints on Ecclesiastical fording Section of the condition of time.

To be appreciated. The one-side tooking Companies will doubtless startle people not versed in Ecclesiastical architecture, but there is ample and more than of time.

Leaving this question, therefore, in abeyance, we shall content ourselves with making a few running remarks in the present article on the views actually exhibited, besides adding a few hints on Ecclesiastical Architecture generally In what we have to say, we shall confine ourselves thrown into different projections, (so well exemplified to "Exteriors," since to enter into the question of in- in the Church of St. Genevieve at Paris) is seen to ternal arrangement and decoration, would lead us far great advantage in an angular sketch which the Archibeyond the limits of a single article. The arrange- tect has given. By the way our worthy contemporary nents of interiors moreover are always capable of being the Patriot, has, we venture to think fallen into a slight variously modified, whilst the building externally can- mistake, in speaking of "the two designs by Mr. not be altered to any great extent, without going far Cumberland, -one with one tower, the other with two towers." The fact is, that the second drawing was only to

uniformity. Buildings were frequently so erected Supposing a Cathedral to be the object in contem- with a special view to their completion, on an extended which used by no means attach or enlargement as a hallowed heir-loom to their childmuch desire to see, should be primarily kept in view tower of Canterbury cathedral was thus completed, at

of the committee were to rest with Mr. Cumberland. Rev. Septimus E. Ramsey. There are some edifices that strike at once the eye | We have certainly been miserably deficient hitherpursue the subject further. It has often been urged lishment was broken up on Tuesday, the greater against improvement, and in favour of the continuance of the painted band-boxes that disfigure so many of our hamlets, and towns too, under the name of a few days. Earnestly we trust that not a few have Scenes charged with the long memories of the grey charches, first, that these unsightly abortions are recognized God's hand in the pestilence so mercifully to what so nearly concerned the religious faith of his

To conclude, then, with a brief notice of the differwere moderns in their day—though their names are rudest workmanship and coarsest material. The wall,

> Next followed the Norman, of the period of the first and second William, Henry I. and Stephen, from 1066 to 1135. In this the arches were semi-circular, often highly ornamented with zig-zag and other mouldings; the windows narrow and deeply splayed;

> We now come to the Transition or Semi-Norman, from 1154 to 1189. The accidental intersection of the rounded Saxon arches produces sharp points: this is supposed to have been the origin of the pointed forms. Here then the pointed arch is often seen in connexion with the massy pillars of the preceding style. Much of the rich Norman ornament is retained. Rivaulx and Fountains Abbey are magnificent specimens.

> When the circular arch totally disappeared, about the year 1220, the Early English style commenced. The windows were called "lancet-shaped;" mouldings numerous and deep, and often filled with the tooth ornament; pillars formed of slender clustered shafts, often banded at the middle.

> The term "Gothic" is a modern error, though now generally allowed to characterize architecture possessing pointed arches. The name is said to have been first applied in ridicule by the celebrated

The "Decorated" period began with the Edwards, about 1272. It exhibits windows divided into two os more lights by mullions; mouldings rich in figurer and foilage, besides highly adorned crockets, niches, pinnacles, and crosses.

Florid style of the time of the Plantagenets and tuents which compose the soil, that it may retain its Tudors. The architecture became overloaded and fertility for the production of those plants which are profuse—the term "Perpendicular" being applied found most remunerating for the labour and capital ecause the lines of division run in upright or perpen- expended in their cultivation. licular lines from top to bottom, which is not the case in any other style. The four-centred or Tudor arch will admit a repetition of the same crop, as well from is generally used. King's College chapel, at Cam- the original supply of the necessary ingredients conbridge, begun in the reign of Henry the Sixth, pre- tained in them, as from the difference in the tendency sents a magnificent specimen.

About 1546, the loss of the true principles of gration. Church architecture led to the adoption of a debased

there appears, however, some incongruity (perhaps that the Church in Canada will be found following level on the outside. We state this however only committee will be such as to present us with a specimen of a Church worthy the admiration of the latest

Since writing the above, we have been informed that

\*Two other classes of architectural edifices remain to be described as peculiar—the Basilica and the Round churches.

The Basilica of the Romans was a hall of justice, used also as an exchange for merchants. It was lined on the inside with colonades of two storeys. The earliest Christian chre, at Jerusalem. A beautiful specimen is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Cambridge, opposite St. John's

read ner prayers in the ancient language, whereas this was, every word, plain abroad, it might be a question as to whether it would we can afford time or space to notice, comes the very the second to Mr. Ostell and the third to Mr. Kivas duced their seeds, it would have been better not to sandy, or calcareous soils, or to a soil of the nature

CHURCH EDUCATION.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, headed "Tui-With the most entire confidence, we can vouch for the fitness of our Reverend brother for the task which he has undertaken. So far as high literary and classical attainments, and an aptitude for imparting instruction, are concerned, it would be difficult to select an individual better qualified for tuition than

But the advertisement holds forth peculiar inducements which must commend themselves in an especial manner to every sound and earnest member of our holy communion. We allude to the statement that "the pupils will be diligently trained in the Churchman's faith and practice." It is impossible to overestimate the surpassing importance of such a course of training, especially in a day when indifferentism regarding the distinctive features of the Church unhappily so much prevails. That our friend will indoctrinate the youth entrusted to his charge in the soundest principles of "primitive truth and Apostolic order," we firmly believe; and earnestly hope that many will avail themselves of the benefits and privileges thus put within their reach.

Newmarket. Owing to the inclement state of the the cereals which are to succeed, (supposing the

Prayers were said by the Rev. E. Hawkins, B. D., after which the Archdeacon proceeded to deliver his probably be published, we shall simply remark at present that it displayed considerable ability, and contained many practical suggestions respecting the rela-

After the proceedings were over, the clergy, &c., were hospitably entertained by the Incumbent, the

THE CHOLERA

With feelings of unfeigned gratitude to Almighty number of the patients being convalescent, and it is anticipated that the hospital will be entirely closed in

and deaths since our last. DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CHOLERA. Cases. Deaths. Thursday, Sept. 6th..... Friday, Total from commencement....... 748 453 Saturday, among Emigrants .....

Five cases and two deaths occurred on board the steamer

corresponding month of St. James's Cemetry, August, 1848	28	The section
General Burying Ground, "Roman Catholic do. "	32-	101
St. James's Cemetry, August, 1849 General Burying Ground, "Roman Catholic do, "	115 110	335
Increase of Interments in August,	1849	234

### AGRICULTURE

Continued from our last.

THE FALLOW. If we should suppose a soil originally of a composition the very best adapted to the growth of wheat, it still would not always produce successive crops of that grain without inter:nission. Even although, with the aid of fallow, a sufficient supply of soluble silicates might be obtained for a time, these, together with other necessary ingredients, would at length be exhausted, and the other constituents, not so peculiarly necessary to the growth of wheat, together with vegetable refuse, would accumulate in excess. Experience has proved that, let the reason be what it may, sucrare cases, will not, even with the aid of the most skilful cultivation, continue to flourish for a great number of years on the same soil. The constituents removed must be restored in the form of manure, and time must be given for the further liberation, by disintegration, of the mineral substances necessary to the growth of cereal plants. But while this disintegration lutely prejudicial effects. going on, another class of plants which require different constituents for their support may be cultivated on the soil, without injury to its fertility; and it is the business of skilful agriculture so to preserve To this succeeded, in 1377, the Perpendicular or an equilibrium in the relative proportion of the consti-

Soils differ materially in the time in which they of those ingredients to become liberated by disinte-

"Silicates, as they occur in nature, differ very and in the resistance which they offer to the action of felspar of Carlebad crumble into dust in a space of strasse does not even lose its lustre."

gary there are large districts of land, on which, since with straw is light and porous." the memory of man, corn and tobacco have been until after two, three, or more years."

and weeding, the pressure of the other avocations of the farm, and the scarcity of hands, rendered it impossible to pay that necessary attention to them, and necting link. Several modern churches are modelled on this mode of construction, and are extremely picturesque. possible to pay that necessary attention to them, and and it dries without much contraction."

attempt the cultivation of such crops at all. And in mentioned above, the principles upon which depend new portions of the country, where any other than the improvement of the land by fallow, we could not grain crops do not admit of profitable use, and when hope to obtain favourable results. A soil of great fields present an inequality of surface and of texture porosity, through which water penetrates with great in the soil, not yet being freed from the roots and ease, and which does not yield sufficient hold to the the naked fallow offers the radical means of bringing too finely divided, and of small fertility on account of the land into a proper state of subjection, and is its physical properties, cannot be benefitted by the perhaps for the present, the most applicable to exist- mechanical operations of the field, for these are insaid of very stiff and heavy clay soils, which, the ticles." naked fallow will probably continue to be looked upon In concluding this article, we may further mention, as the most certain method, (of the ordinary and thorough or under-ground draining, as being an efficimerely mechanical means employed), of bringing into ent means of opening up stiff and heavy clay soils, proper state of melioration.

situations where a variety of crops admit of being penetrable to the roots of plants. advantageously used, the frequent recurrence of the naked fallow in a course of cultivation, is perhaps considered absolutely essential by a majority of farmers to a greater extent than is really the case .-We quote again from Liebeg :-

"Fallow, in its most extended sense, means that period of culture during which a soil is exposed to the action of the weather, for the purpose of enriching it in certain soluble ingredients. In a more confined sense, the time of fallow may be limited to the interval in the cultivation of cereal plants; for a magazine of soluble silicates, and of alkalies, is an essential condition to the existence of such plants .-The Venerable the Archdeacon of York held a The cultivation of potatoes or of turnips during the

supply of alkalies to be sufficient for both), because

necessary for the latter."

In this country, root and hoed crops generally, do not admit of being taken from the field in sufficient time to be succeeded by autumn wheat, but we may suppose a system of cropping, by which a large amount of available valuable produce would be every year obtained, and wheat sown as often as the quality of the soil would permit, without the frequent recurrence of the naked summer fallow. The first year, let the field be sufficiently ploughed and manured, and sown with Indian Corn, potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, vetches, &c., any, or all of these crops, and the ground to be thoroughly hoed and cultivated during their growth. The exposure of the particles of the soil, by this frequent stirring and cultivation of the surface, would accelerate the disintegration of the mineral constituents, and a supply of soluble silicates would be obtained for a succeeding grain crop, these crops having required principally the salts of lime and potash. The second year, after the necessary ploughing and cultivation, let barley be sown, with clover seed. The barley would find in the soil its necessary supply of silication, and by the gradual further disintegration of the soil, the salts of lime and magnesia, the principal food of clover, and which barley does not largely

crop. The third year, the disintegration of the soil would not be suspended, the long roots of the clover plants would penetrate the soil, and render it of a more porous texture, and assimilating principally the salts of lime and magnesia, a supply of silicates would be liberated, and become available for a crop of wheat. That autumn (or the third year), or the succeeding autumn, after the clover severed being skilfully ploughed, wheat would be sown, and finding its appropriate food in the silicates liberated by the disintegration of the soil, and the assimilation of lime by the clover, would be nearly certain to produce a heavy

To return to the mechanical operations of tillage; "It follows from the preceding observations, that the mechanical operations in the field are the simplest and most economical means of rendering accessible to plants, the nutritious matters in the soil." There are however, other matters, where the necessary materials them for reception by the organization of plants?-There are such means, and one of the most simple and efficacious of them is, the practice employed in England for the last century, of manuring soils with burnt lime." . . . . . "In October, the fields in Yorkshire and Lancashire, have the appearance of being covered with snow. The soil for miles is seen covered with lime previously slacked, or with lime that has slacked itself by exposure to air .-During the moist months of winter, it exercises its beneficial influence on the stiff clayey soils." . .

. . . . "In districts where fuel is cheap, an equally favourable influence is exerted on clayey soils by the system of burning." . . . . "The ashes of brown coal and of mineral coal are used in " The many districts, as excellent means of improving certain soils. Those ashes are to be preferred that gelatinize on the addition of an acid, or that become strong and hard after some time, like hydraulic cement, when

mixed with lime and water." "The mechanical operations of the farm, follow, the applications of lime, and the burning of clay, unite in elucidating the same scientific principle. They are the means of accelerating the disintegration of the alkaline silicates of alumina, and of supplying to plants cessive crops of the same plant, except in some very their necessary constituents at the commencement of a new vegetation.

But, though these various operations may be attended with highly beneficial results on particular descriptions of land, it does not follow that they will be equally efficacious on all descriptions; -on certain My DEAR FRIENDS,qualities of soil, they might be attended with abso-"It must be distinctly understood, that the previous

remarks apply to those fields which are in a favourable mechanical state for the development of plants; for this, in conjunction with the other necessary conditions, has the greatest influence on fertility. A stiff heavy clayey soil offers too much resistance to the spreading out and increase of the roots of a quickgrowing summer plant. It is obvious that such a soil will be rendered more accessible to the roots, as well as to the air and moisture, by a simple mixture with quarz or with sand, and this may often prove more effectual in improving it than the most diligent ploughing. When we supply to a soil easily penetrable by the roots of plants, as well as by air and moisture, IN THE FORM OF ASHES, the constituents that we removed in the crops, the soil will retain all its original favourmaterially in their tendency to suffer disintegration, able physical state. In like manner, we can restore the original chemical composition to stiff, heavy clay atmospheric agents. The granite of Corsica and the soils; but it is better for such soils to restore the necessary ingredients IN THE FORM OF STABLE YARD time during which the polished granite of the Berg- MANURE, than to do so, as in the former case by means of ashes. By the improvement of the physical con-"There are certain kinds of soils so rich in silicates dition of the soil, its fertility is increased. In this prone to disintegration, that every year, or every two respect excrements are of very various values, years, a quantity of silicate of potash is rendered fit although they may contain the same chemical constifor assimilation sufficient for the formation of the tuents; thus sheeps' dung is close and heavy, while leaves and stems of a whole crop of wheat. In Hun- the dung of cows and of horses, especially when mixed

"In hot summers, accompanied by light and partial cultivated in alternate years, without the restoration showers of rain, porous soils of no great fertility yield of the mineral ingredients carried away in the corn often better crops than richer stiff soils. The rain and in the straw. There are other fields, on the contrary, which do not yield sufficient silicate of potash reaches the roots, whilst that falling on the heavy soils is evaporated before it is enabled to penetrate them."

It has been said that one principal use of the fallow "A soil destitute of cohesion, like quick sand, is consists in the effectual eradication of weeds. In not fitted for the cultivation of plants in general.churches at Rome were thus called Basilica from their possessing an internal colonade. The Round churches were modelled after that over the reputed site of the Holy Sepultions where labour is frequently scarce and expensive, this object could not always perhaps be so thorough attained, if it were attempted to cultivate but which, on the contrary are sterile for many kinds thorougly attained, if it were attempted to cultivate but which, on the contrary, are sterile for many kinds root or summer crops during time of fallow. If, at of plants: such soils are those that consist of clay

"If we were to apply, in all their extent, to porous, stumps of the trees which formerly grew upon them, roots of plants, and also, a stiff soil with its particles ng circumstances in such cases. The same may be tended to effect a still further reduction of the par-

to the influence of atmospheric agents, and of con-But on lands of a more general character, and in ducing to their fertility, by rendering them more easily

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Station of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Stations of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Stationary of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stationary of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stationary of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary of the Churches, Chapels, and Churches, Churches, Chapels, and Churches, Churche sionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese:—

The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 19, 1849. Previously announced in No. 47.....£129 3 81 Church at Orillia ......£1 11 3 0 6 . 0 0 Church at Katesville ... per Rev. A Mortimer
St. Jude's Church, Palermo per C.W.
Richmond Hill per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer
Brock per Rev. R. Garrett St Peter's Church Cobourg 8 11 4 -per Ven. Archdeacon Bethune

Treasurer. Toronto, Sept. 9, 1849. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE,

COBOURG

EIGHTH YEAR. FIRST TERM .- from Tuesday October 9, to Thursday December 20, 1849, inclusive

61 Collections amounting to ........ £151 19
T. W. BIRCHALL,

. £151 14 0}

Tuesdays. - Greek Testament, Gospels from Commence

ment.

Natural Theology, Paley.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, Epistle to Philippians, & 1 & 2 Thessolonians.

Old Testament & Jewish History, from the Captivity to the time of the Maccabees.

Thursdays.—Eusibius Eccles. Hist. (Greek) Book. III.

Liturgy, from the Creed to end of Morning & Evening Service.

Fridays.—Minucius Felix, from the commencement.

Ecclesiastical History, from end of the Second Century to the time of Constantine.

Saturdays.—Pastoral Theology, Composition of Sermons &c. mons &c.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Division.

Plato-Apolog, Socratis. Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus. Cicero de Officiis, Book I. Horace, Odes, Books III & IV. Second Division. Livy, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book II. Xenophon, Cyropæd, Book II.

Homer, Odvss. Book IX. GEORGE'S CHURCHANGREGATION OF ST TO THE REV. ALEXANDER DIXON, R. A., LATE ASSISTANT MINISTER, ON HIS REMOVAL TO ANOTHER SPHERE OF

St. Catharines, 27th August, 1849.

"In October, the REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned Inhabitants of St. Caharines, and members of St. George's Church, have heard with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction, that it has peased His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, to remove youron this Parish; regret, that we should be deprived of your aluable services, and satisfaction, that you are about to be reported to a station where your covertions will be better repair in

services, and satisfaction, that you are about to be repoved to a station where your exertions will be better repair in a temporal point of view.

We have not long enjoyed the pleasure and advantas of your acquaintance, but short as that acquaintance has been we beg to assure you, that the zeal and assiduity you have the property of the property of

Allow us in conclusion, Rev. and dear Sir, to say, the is our fervent prayer to the Almighty Giver of all good is our fervent prayer to the Almighty Giver of all good in the continue to that wherever your lot may be cast, you may continue to enjoy His blessing, and finally, after serving His Temple in this world, that you may be called to the service of other and more glorious Temple, not made with hands, etc nal in the Heavens

We are, Rev. and Dear Sir, Sincerely Yours, GEORGE PRESCOTT, Churchwardens, JAMES TAYLOR, And 138 others. To THE REV. ALEXANDER DIXON, B.A. St. Catharines.

(ANSWER.)

St. Catharines, September 1st, 1849. There are few ties more painful to sever than that which

There are few ties more painful to sever than that who binds a Clergyman to those, to whom he ministers in sacred things. From rejoicing in their spiritual progress, and from mourning over their failings, as well as from sympathizing with their temporal joys and sorrows, he soon learns to regard them with a sentiment of affection similar to that with which a parent regards his much-loved children.

Of this kindly nature, my dear friends, are the feelings cherish towards you—feelings which have been strengthened. cherish towards you,—feelings which have been strengthen and confirmed by the many acts of goodwill, I have

enced at your hands, during my sojourn among you.

Most thankful am I to the Giver of all good things, that
my efforts in proclaiming the glory of his blessed Son of the
Christ, and of the Church he bought with his blood—of the Bridegroom and the Bride,—in co-operation with your truly eloquent and amiable Rector, have proved acceptable, and humbly trust profitable, to those among whom my lot has hitherto been cast.

Most grateful, also, do I feel towards you, my brethren, for your very kind address,—for the good wishes it contains and more especially for the fervent prayer with which it

Concludes.

That the God of Mercy may bless you as a Congregation and as individuals,—that you "may so pass the waves of this troublesome world," that, at the great day when sea and land give up their dead, you may be the joy and crown of rejoicing to those who have been your guides to the heavenly land, is and ever will be the earnest prayer, of him who, in much gratitude and love, now bids you farewell.

Faithfully Yours,
ALEXANDER DIXON To George Prescott, Esq., Churchwardens, James Taylor, Esq., And 138 others. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

The Bishop of Montreal is to hold a confirmation in Montreal on the 16th instant. His Lordship is now on a confirmation tour in the country of Beauharnois.

Dr. Sawall Level of Beauharnois. Dr. Sewell, late lecturer on Materia Medica, McGill's College, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LAUS DEO.—We announce with an unfeigned joy that there will be Daily Prayers in the Parish Church of St. Panl's, to commence on Monday next at twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the morning. o'clock in the morning.

The early service at the Chapel of Ease, which has hith erto been confined to four days, will now be extended to every day in the week.

shall be deliv vice by the in order to be o that prescribe Psalms and I the prayers are humble expression wrath; w is an unreser of God.—Ib The Bisho of Shediac, a mission of Sh Rector, and at the Bend, of \_\_\_25 tha The Hope for the first t

The Church

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THEGENE

The Bisho in these miss will account year in any c [We have graph, as or terated.—En 14th of Aug About eig from Loch rapidly upy their yards a landing-place few minutes with address the honour Anderson, then landed Prince Albe carriages, the of Glasgow. houses, and ficent, her Market to selves to s

selves to sur The shops v Population of The Quee The Queer in every pain in the Fact in every pain in the Fact in the Fact in the ladies. The ladies and was soo and was station at P drapery and drapery and drapery and drapery and every soo was soo and was soo and the ladies of the lad out entire s afternoon, the lighted the their celebra the beautifu for Tuesday The Que her carriage mainder of stationed th on the Nort tion from the them for the lowed last y year excha

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The Church of England has now all her Sanctuaries open for the Daily recognition of Divine Providence, and the morning sacrifice of prayer and praise; and we have abundant teason to be thankful to God, that He hath put it into the hearts of the people to attend them, and given to very many the practical experience "that it is good for us to be there."

It is our most fervent wish and prayer that it may not degenerate into a lifeless service, but, that its influence may pervade all the avocations of common life; and that all our works may be sanctified with the Word of God and Prayer.

We have been led to believe that this pious work will be

the prayers are the most solemn confessions of sin—the most humble expressions of sorrow—the most earnest deprecations of wrath; while throughout every part of the Service there is an unreserved acknowledgement of the special providence of God.—Ib—

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

The Bishop of Fredericton has just visited the Deanery of Shediac, and held the following Confirmations;—In the mission of Shediac 52, that is 36 at Shediac, prepared by the Reeton.

#### From our English Files.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND. Her Majesty arrived safe at Glasgow, on Tuesday the

About eight, the two yachts and the Vivid weighed anchor About eight, the two yachts and the vivid weighed anchor from Loch Gare, and descending to the Clyde, steamed rapidly upwards to Glasgow: the war steamers manning their yards and firing royal salutes as they passed. The landing-place, close to Glasgow-bridge, was reached at a few manutes before noon. The form of receiving deputations with addresses was gore through on board the Fairy; and the honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Joseph Anderson, the Lord Provost. The Queen and Prince Albert then landed, the Queen leading the Princess Royal and Prince Albert leading the Prince of Wales; and, seated in lages, they drove is possession through the main streets lasgow. The spectacle of triumphal arches, festooned ses, and decorated balconies, is described as very magnificent, her Majesty's Scotch subjects having exerted them-selves to surpass the receptions given by the Irish towns.— The shops were all closed for the holiday, and the whole ion crowded the streets.

The Queen visited the old Cathedral, which was examined in every part. She then went to the College, and received in the Faculty Hall addresses from the principal and professors. The route ended at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, where refreshments were laid out in the ladies' waiting-room. Shortly after two o'clock her Majestry extends a realway, contage built for the constitution. and was soon out of sight on the way to Perth. The splendid station at Perth was elaborately decorated with festoons of drapery and wreaths of flowers and evergreens, and the magic Majesty and wreaths of flowers and evergreens, and the magistrates of the town were in waiting to receive her Majesty. Soon after arriving at the hotel, Prince Albert and Sir George Grey visited the Penitentiary—"one of the great Government prisons erected with the view of reforming as well as punishing certain classes of criminals, by carrying out entire separation and constant employment." In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert surprised and delighted the terrogree by diving writing terrogree or the Macket mine River, but the Esquimaux all decla lighted the townsmen by driving without ceremony, over their celebrated Inch grounds and other points of view in the beautiful vicinity. Perth was made the resting place

The Queen was early astir on Wednesday morning, and her carriage were entered at eight o'clock, to post the remander of the journey to Balmoral. The magistrates stationed themselves at the boundary for their jurisdiction on the North bank of the Tay; and "a respectful recognition from the Queen and Prince as they passed amply repaid them for this parting mark of attention." The route followed last year, by the coast and through Aberdeen, was this Year exchanged for the direct Highland route, by Cupar Angus Blaircourie and the Spital of Glenshee. At Blair Angus Blaircourie and the Spital of Glenshee. At Blair and the Spital of Glenshee. At Blair and the Spital of Glenshee. Angus, Blairgowrie, and the Spital of Glenshee. At Blairajesty reached Balmoral the same evening. On the following day Prince Albert commenced grouse shooting, in company with Sir George Grey and Mr. Anson.

DEFEAT AND SURRENDER OF THE HUNGARIANS. The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungariahs have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds has fallen past redemption. The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. But the main fact that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason to doubt

The notorious Lola Montez who recently was married to Mr. Heald, and who subsequently was arrested on a charge of bigamy, has suddenly left England leaving her bail responsible. It is supposed that the Countess and the young man alleged to be her husband, are on their way to Rome.

We understand that it is the intention of the Rev. Joseph Baylee to establish, at Birkenhead, if sufficiently assisted, an institution which will provide a home for many a Christian Lady, and secure to the Church services which are now lost." The reverend gentlemen proposes to take a large house and furnish it, and to receive into the house on Sunday, July 29th, while Swinnock and Sunday, a number of ladies who desire to devote themselves to he service of Christ." They would form a Christian amily, "with no other formality than an ordinary well regulated family, with simple morning and evening prayers, as in any family. They would pay their own expenses—some would engage in school-teaching, others in visiting the sick, and all in some works of piety." We are fully alive to the objections which may be raised apparatus gainst such an object, but we hope that the known scriptual firmness which characterises all the proceedings of Mr. Baylee will secure this institution from all tendency to Romanism or Tractarian influence.—Liverpool Standard.

The Hungarian General Bem announced his victory over the Ban Jellachich to Kossuth in these three words:

"Bem Ban boum!" that is, "Bem's beat Ban!"—a proclamation superior in brevity to the celebrated "Veni, vidi, vici," of Julius Cæser.

On Monday se'nnight the waters of the River Thames fell so low that at four o'clock the usual channels of the navigation were impassible, and many vessels grounded. Above bridge, the surface of the water was, dotted with improperties checks and at Waterland bridge all the innumerable shoals; and at Waterloo bridge all the arches, except two next the Middlesex shore, were dry;

A beautiful rare fish, called a vendous, was caught on desday last, in Derwentwater Lake, Keswick. It is the ecimen of the kind which has been met with since grew storm of 1839, when several of the species were

It is stated by the Preston Chronicle, that Mr. Edward Brown has at last accomplished the liquefaction of hydro-gen gas; an experiment which chemists have many years

ORRIBLE TRAGEDI IN LOND nected with this awful murder are as follows:- The deceased, Patrick O'Conuor, an Irishman, held a remunerative office in the Customs' department, and was brother to the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P. P., Tipperary. In addition to his situation, he was also a professed money lender, and had amassed, by penury and railway speculation, some £7000 or £8000. He had been on terms of the elegent. closest intimacy with his supposed murderess and her

These parties are a Mr. and Mrs. Manning, who names were mixed up in the robbery of the Radway Mail train at Exeter some time ago, and who were arrested for alleged complicity in the transaction, but acquitted for

want of evidence against them.

The last place the deceased was seen alive was in the heighbourhood of their house at Minerva Place, Burmond-sey, on the Surrey side of the Thames; and it has been since known that he spent the evening of the 9th instant in their house. No further tidings of him could be had till the evening of the 17th, when after a most scrutinizing search, his hode, was discovered in the following strange search, his body was disovered in the following strange

On the deceased being missed inquires were made at Manning's regarding him, but they (the husband and wife) denied all knowledge of him, and seemed greatly erned about his fate.

A few days following, a call was again made at the house, when it was discovered the inmates had left. The premises were then searched, but fruitlessly, and, as they were about giving it up as fruitless, one of the constables thought he discovered a flag stone in the kitchen appearing as if it had been newly raised, and on inserting his was again was raised, and some earth removed, when a female's stocking was discovered, and deeper still a root projected itself. In a little more time they discovered the body of O'Connor, the face downwards, and the knees brought up was enveloped in slaked lime, which had eaten away a way downwards for that purpose.

A few days following, a call was again made at the house of the constance in the same and memorial, with His Excellency's replies.

We give below the address and memorial, with His Excellency's replies.

The Cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the late were understand, 75 cents per bushel at the place of the constitution.

The cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the late were understand, 75 cents per bushel at the place of this Excellency's journey. Indeed the weather throughout was of a superior quality—very full and plump, and rated by millers fully equal to Genesee. It cost we understand, 75 cents per bushels wheat were inversed to mes question.

The Cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the late of the continuous and plump, and rated by millers fully equal to Genesee. It cost we understand, 75 cents per bushels wheat were inversed to mes question.

The cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the late of the weather throughout was the collency's replies.

The Cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the weather throughout and plump, and rated by millers fully equal to Genesee. It cost we understand, 75 cents duty, and 4 cents freight, and was therefore landed at Rochester from the fill of the control of the cost of the cost of the cost of the place of the late of the place of the place of the place of th A few days following, a call was again made at the

The Church of England has now all her Sanctuaries open portion of the body and face, and in a few weeks, at most, at the Daily recognition of Divine Providence, and the morn-all traces would have been oblitrated. The body was guite naked, and was identified and sworn to as that of the light North America, &c. &c.

We have been led to believe that this pious work will be adopted in the adjoining Parishes.—Halifax Charch Times. The General Fast.—Next Wednesday the 29th August, is appointed by Proclamation for a Public Fast, and we shall be delivered from the ordinary course of our Daily service by the introduction of a special Form of Prayer. The order to be observed, is similar if not exactly the same as that prescribed at the last visitation of the Cholera. The Psalms and Lessons are all appropriate and well selected; the prayers are the most salemn confessions of sin—the most.

searching the house; that, after drugging him, which, it is supposed, they performed in an upper room, or afterwards they removed him there, they shot him with an air gun, and smashed his skull—as no report of fire arms were heard, nor any cries sufficient to attract the attention

mission of Shediac 52, that is 36 at Shediac, prepared by the Rector, and 9 at — prepared by the first Curate, and 7 at the Bend, prepared by the second Curate; in the mission of 25 that of Sackville 7, and that of Westmoreland 9.

The Hopewell mission is now supplied with a clergyman for the first time, and consequently no candidates prepared. The Bishop officiated at Bay of Verte and Botsford, but held no Confirmations. Three confirmations have been held in these missions six years, in which one hundred and sixty have been confirmed in the mission of Shediac alone, which will account for no greater number being presented this year in any of the places above mentioned.

[We have been obliged to leave some blanks in this paragraph, as our correspondent's letter was somewhat obliverated.—Ed. Ch.] of the next door neighbours

Mr. Murray of Hull communicates to the Mining Sour-nal that he restored some eligible writting on vellum by first steeping the vellum in a solution of potassa, and when subsequently dried, immersing the fragments in tineture of galls, or hydrocyatrate of potassa. The restored characters were black in the former, and blue in the latter

A bed of oysters, forty miles long by eight or ten wide, was recently discovered in the British Channel, about fifty miles south south west of Shoreham. A large fleet of smacks from Colchester and othes places are dredging the bed. A considerable number of the vessels bring their cargoes into Shoreham harbour, whence they are sent to London by rail. The trade of the town is benefited considerably by the influx of fishing-boats.

This week, in celebration of Lady (Viscountess) Feilding's attaining her majority, a fete on a munificent scale commenced on Tuesday at the estate of Downing, near Holywell. The preparations are on a very large scale, and the festivals are to last three days. The most pleasing feature is that on the birthday, 9th, all the clergy and gentry are to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. David. The whole of the cost of building and the endowment, amounting to £10,000, besides a glebe house, and land, will be her ladyship's grateful offering on the occasion.

We understand, from good authority, that the Episcopal chapel in Gray's Inn lane has been taken for the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; but whether in connection with any of the existing religious denominations we have not heard. The late proprietor, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, has, it is understood, been anxious to dispose of it.—Record.

At the distribution of prizes at the King's College, London, considerable praise was awarded to the son of M. Guizot, who had, it appeared, exhibited very great skill in the pursuit of his studies, notwithstanding the difficul-

Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the Admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition had traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine River, but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had made their appearance. Unfortunately, the ice set in unually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove, to the north of Kape Kendal, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present, all hope is cut off of dis covering the lost voyagers.

The West Pennsylvania Conference of the United Bre-thren (German Methodists) adopted a resolution at their Sowrie there was loyal preparation of arches, with an assemblage of gentry; and at each stopping-point there were last meeting recommending the General Conference to introduce an article into their discipline to forbid their

Out of fifty orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay from the latest emigration ship, forty-nine are already mained single?" said, that although she had received an excellent offer she could not get married, because there was not a bridesmaid left for her, but she was anxiously waiting for the next draft of emigrants, when that little difficulty would be over. This is a fact.—Australian Sportsman, March, 31, 1849.

An order from the War-office allows 1d. a day to married soldiers in barracks as well as out of them, not exceeding three for every hundred men.

The Queen has also lately granted the following pensions from the Civil List :-

"Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in "Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in action at Ramnugger, £150; Mrs. Pennyenick, widow of Colonel Pennycuick, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, £150; Mrs. Sarah Austin the well-known translator of German standard works, £100; Mrs. Grant, widow of a sergeant of the 45th Regiment, killed Nov. 4, 1848, by several armed ruffians, whilst guarding some public money in the charge of Major Phibbs, Paymaster of the Pensioners, on a car near Roscrea, in Ireland, £20. He refused to surrender the money and was shot.

On Sunday, July 29th, while Swinnock and family, of Ashford, Kent, were at Church, some villains entered his Ashford, Kent, were at Church, some villains entered inshouse, and violently pressed a handkercheif upon the mouth of an invalid lady, Miss Gotts, which being strongly impregnated with chloroform, soon rendered her insensible. Being alone in the house, they then took from her person a watch, some valuable rings and her purse. The fright and ruffianly treatment on a constitution already impaired by illness have placed her life in imminent

The annual sum of £1200. for pensions charged upon the Civil List for the year ending 20th June last was disposed of as follows:—To Mr. John Conde Adams, for "astronomical discoveries and scientific merits," £200; James Sheridan Knowles, for his "talents as a dramatic author," £200; William Carleton, for his "literary merits," £200; £33 6s. 8d. to each of the three sisters of the late Professor M'Cullard, and £500 to the lady of Sir late Professor M'Cullagh; and £500 to the lady of Sir Harry Smith.

### Colonial.

CITY COUNCIL—VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR GENERAL.—At a meeting of the Corporation on Monday evening, the Mayor read the following letter from Major Campbell, Civil Secretary to the Governor-General, announcing the approaching visit of His Excel-

Government House, Montreal, 5th Sept., 1849. SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to informment that his Eveallency and family left Montreal this day for the Falls of Niagara, from which place it his intention to make a tour. His Excellency hopes to visit Toronto in about a fortnight, but due notice will be given to you when

I have the honour to be. Your most obedient humble servant, T. CAMPBELL, Major.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT KINGSTON. —The Cherokee arrived at Kingston, on Thursday evening the 6th September. His Excellency did not land, and no approach to the garrison wharf was permitted to the "vul-gar crowd." A deputation from the City Council were allowed to go on board, and there presented a brief address, followed by a memorial relative to the contemplated removal of the seat of government. The first emanated from and was signed by a majority of the members of the City Council; the latter was very generally signed by the inhabitants of the city. We cannot say that we admire the taste which prompted the presentation of the memorial at such a moment; but perhaps, as Lord Elgin has for some time past been so secluded that it was difficult for Her Majesty's lieges to obtain access to him it was defined advisable to the

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the City Council of the City of Kingston, respectfully congratulate September 9, 1849.

REPLY. When I visit Kingston, which I trust it will be in my

ower to do at no distant day, I shall not fail to give ample otice of my arrival. It was not my intention to have called here this evening, as I am proceeding Westwards on business which does not admit of delay, but having met at Prescott the Sheriff of the District with the Address which you have just read, I considered it to be due to the authorities of this important and

loyal city to deviate from my route for the purpose of receiving their congratulations, and answering them in person.

I thank you for welcoming me to Kingston, and I rejoice that you should take advantage of the occasion to renew the assurance of your continued devotion and attachment to the Person and Government of our most gracious Queen. I trust that this sentiment will always prove a bond of union and brotherhood among the inhabitants of Kingston, of all parties .- Chronicle and News.

The Address, praying that Kingston might be the seat of Government, referred to the petition to Her Majesty on the same subject and further stated "that were Kingston again selected as the Capital of the Province, the Representative of the Queen and the Constitutional authorities would, within her limits, be safe, as they always have been, from insult or injury; and we can point with pride to the past conduct of her inhabitants, especially at the period when they deemed themselves cruelly injured by the former removal of the Seat of Government, as the best guarantee

To which His Excellency replied: GENTLEMEN:—
I shall not fail to bestow my best consideration on the

ocuments to which you direct my attention.

The removal of the Seat of Government is a very grav question, and I have already, when it was brought before me in the most solemn manner, deprecated a hasty decision upon it.—The inhabitants of Kingston are, however, in my opinion, justly entitled to take credit to themselves for their conduct while their City was the capital of Canada.

The Companies of the 71st regiment ought into Montreal on account of the presumed bances, were yesterday marched back again to Sti-Johns. If six small boys will only go and give three cheers in the Place d'Armes at any time after 6 o'clock at night, the gallant 71st will be brought back to Montreal forthwith.—Montreal Courier Sept 7.

Captain Ross, of the steamer John Munn, have companions who have a large quantity of the precious metal for circulation. Shopkeepers must be cautious.

We learned that the gentlemen is named Jeffrey Flavin.

Upon searching him in the Station House a spurious Eagle

Upon searching him in the Station House a spurious Eagle

Upon searching him in the Station House a spurious Eagle

The is supposed to the intends, accordingly, to open a PRIVATE SCHOOL of the of October next.

His School will be conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort will be made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils will be diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice." vas found in hisboot. — Quebec Chronicle.

The Montreal Courier says that Sir Allen McNab will be in Montreal in a day or two, in order to be present at the marriage of his eldest daughter to Mr Davenport, of the Commissariat. Sir Allen passed through this city yesterday on his way down.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.—From our knowledge of the Report, we feel satisfied that the dis-closures it contains will take the public mind by surprise, and that the Commissioners will not only be fully justified in all their proceedings, but receive public approbatiou for the fearless and painstaking manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them.—The Globe. THE HON. HENRY SHERWOOD, has ad-

dressed a letter to the *Patriot* positively denying the truth of the report that Mr. Baldwin had promised him a Judgeinsideration of the Govenor General's meeting a His Excellency reached Queenston on

Friday afternoon, and proceeded to the Falls. Genera Taylor was obliged to return to Washington on Wednesday MAIL STEAMERS .- We beg our friends to derstand, that from this day forward, to the close of navigation, the mail steamers for Kingston, will leare Toronto at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, according to mail contract.—

THE CHASM TOWER .- An observatory with the above name has been erected at Niagara Falls, from which with a glass on a clear day, Toronto may be

STABBING IN DUNDAS.—A man named on Wednesday last, on account of some disagreement in the settlement of an account. The culprit was brought before two local Magistrates, Meesrs. Byrns and Mc Mahon, and was admitted to bail to answer the charge. The Warder says Wood is likely to recover .- Spectator. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A GOOD-SIZED DINING ROOM.—As it was necessary to provide a room of extraordinary dimensions for the approaching Agricultural dinner during the time of holding the Annual Fair at Kingston, in this month, the Committee inspected the City Hall, but found the largest room in it was only 95 feet by 55 feet. There was another room of the same dimensions, in the same building, but it is at present used as a Church, and besides, it was not deemed advisable to separate the dinner party.—The centre part of the market wing was then examined, and centre part of the market wing was then examined, and in the upper part of it was found waste space, which, at a trifling expense, would have given a room of 170 ft. by 55. Messrs. Mc Pherson & Crane, however, settled the matter by placing a room in a new Stone Warehouse at the disposal of the Committee, measuring 170 feet long, by 55 feet wide, in which may be seated comfortably, an immense assemblage. What a sight it will be to see over a thousand persons sitting together in a room clear of all obstructions, every man with his bottle of wine before him, included in his dinner ticket !- Argus.

THE LEAGUE AT BROCKVILLE .- On the 29th of August, a full meeting of the Brockville Branch of the British American League was held in the public Market House of that town, the Chair being taken D. B. O, Ford, Esq., the President of that Branch. It was explained that the meeting was called at the instance of the Executive Committee, firstly, that the Delegates might lay before their constituents an authentic report of the proceedings of the Convention; and secondly, to determine on the propriety of calling a great mass meeting of the whole people of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, on an early day, to take into consideration the state of the Province.
The last two resolutions approve the calling a public meeting of the two Counties and appoint a Committee to make arrangements. It is expected that an immense number arrangements. It is expected that an immense number of people, not only from the Counties, but from other parts of the Province, summoned to attend, will be present on tne 15th; Mr. Henry Sherwood, Colonel Gugy, and Mr. Murney of Belleville, have promised to be in Brockville on that day. In all parts of the district the utmost enthusiasm prevails; in New Dublin, Kitley, Lausdown, and Augusta, they are preparing flags and banners. Marshals are appointed to muster and organise the procession, and there is to be a gathering of all the juveniles of the neighbourhood in a procession of their own. neighbourhood in a procession of their own.

HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS IN GUELPH.—Several hundred emigrants from the estates of the Duke of Argyle have passed through Guelph, on their way to Owen's Sound, in very destitute circumstances, their means were completely exausted, one company of 50 persons not having a single dollar among them. Of this small party, al had died by the way; they had buried three the day before they arrived here; two or three families of young children had lost their mothers; and we observed one man endeavouring to preserve alive a motherless in-fant, aged four months, by feeding it from his mouth.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS. MEETING IN LONDON .- The inhabitants of the flourishing town of London have responded nobly to the appeal made by the Directors of this Company. At a meeting held on Monday last, the town was authorised to subscribe for stock to the amount of £20,000. This shews that the inhabitants are fully alive to the importance of the work, and we have no doubt that their private sub-scriptions will be large and general:

The Hamilton Spectator says that, the report that the New Annexatiou paper. The Independent is to be published at that office is" an unmitigated

RETURN OF SIR ALLAN MCNAB.—SIT Allan rturned to Hamilton on Thursday evening, by the day and a superior quality—very full and plump, and rated by millers fully equal to Genesee.

The Cherokee left on the same evening for the head of the lake. Before midnight a westerly gale, of considerable with add anything but add to the comfort of

Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation

which it is most prevalent.

The causes to which this disease may be traced, are Council of the City of Kingston, respectably conglatance your Excellency on your arrival again in this city, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, as the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, our continued devotion and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

The causes to which this disease may be tracted, are by wearing wet clothes, lying in damp linen or damp wooms, or by lying exposed to cool air when the body has been much heated by exercise, which all have a tendency to obstruct the Insensible Respiration—the object of which we have before explained—and in this instance produces Rhomatism.

produces Rheumatism.

For this distressing and painful disease, there can be found no remedy of equal efficacy with Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation. It will invariably cure, when used according to directions.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & COs and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

1						1	
1	TORONTO, Sep	teml	oer 1	12,	1849		
4		8	d		8	d.	
1	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	9	a	4	3	1.9
	Spring do. do	3	9	a	4	0	18
	Oats, per 34fbs	1	2	a	1	3	12
	Barley, per 48lbs	1	8	a	2	0	15
	Peas	1	8	a	2	0	10
	Rye	2	6	a	0	0	Ħ
1	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23	3	a	0	0	12
	Do. fine (in Bags)	21	3	a	0	0	1
	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20	0	12
	Do. (in Bags)	17	6	a	18	0	
	Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0	1
1	Beet, per lb	0	24	a	0	4	18
	Do. per 100 lbs	17	6	a	20	0	1
9	Pork per lb.	0	0	a	0	0	10
8	Do. per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0	1
3	Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	34	
	Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	2	6	1
	Bacon per 100 lbs	37	6	a	0	0	1
8	Hams, do.	45	0	a	0	0	1.
E	Potatoes, per bushel	1	3	a	1	6	
	Butter, tresh, per lb	0	8	a	0	9	
	Do. salt. do	0	54	a	0	7	1
	Cheese, per lb.	0	A	a	0	5	
	Lard, per th.	0	41	a	0	5	1
	Apples, per barrel	5	0	a	6	3	10
	Eggs, per doz.	0	54	a	0	6	
		2	6	a	3	9	1
e	Turkeys, each	1	6	a	2	0	1
	Geese, do	i	6	a	2	0	E
3	Ducks, per pair	i	3	a	i	6	1
9	Fowls, Do	25	0	a	31	0	-
e-	Straw, per ton	40	0	a	47	6	1
n	Hay, do.	10	0	a	11	3	1
V		0	4	a	0	5	1
Y	Bread, per loaf	0		u	U		1
r		-	-	-	-	-	1

# Toronto on London ..... 12½ @ " New York... 2½ @ New York on London.... 109 @

TUITION. THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Inhaving detected a suspicious looking passenger offering bad money in the shape of "California" gold coin, had him arrested by the police on arrival here. He is supposed to have companions who have a large quantity of the precious

> Terms per Quarter: The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the City Hall, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality.

#### Circular.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of GROCERIES, HARDWAPE, AND DRY GOODS.

for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with ears in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, "at Wholesale only." WHITTEMORE. RUTHERFORD & Co.
Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849.

ON Wednesday the 19th inst., the Farmers' and Mechanic's Building Society, will loan in the usual man £800

The Meeting will take place at 7 o'clock, P.M., at the Office of the ociety, No. 2 City Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

### The Misses Fitzgerald

DEC to appounce that their Seminary for Young Ladies will open on Tucoday, the 10th of Sop-York Street, Toronto, Sept. 6, 1849.

Britannia Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL \_£1,000,000 St'g.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" on "Lives" FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Toronto, 12th Sept. 1849.

### Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

CAPITAL-£250,000.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" against "Fire" in and about Toronto, on the most favo FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Toronto, 12th Sept. 1849.

### For Sale.

A MERCHANT'S STORE and DWEL-LING HOUSE, situated in Queen Street, NORTH GWIL-LIMBURY—two miles from Sharon, and five miles from the Rolland Landing: with an excellent Garden and Orchard, Stables and Ware-houses. The situation of this place cannot be surpassed. To a per-son desiring to commence business in the country, an opportunity like the present rarely presents itself. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. are present rates , emain on mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS CLARKSON. 7-1m

Toronto, 6th Sept. 1849.

Governess.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family r The most respectable References can be given.

Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper. Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

### GOVERNESS.

A LADY, of the Protestant Religion, qualified for the instruction of FIVE FEMALE PUPILS, in the various branches of Education, may hear of a Situation in a genteel Family, where she will receive every kindness and respect, and be liberally remunerated,—by addressing E. F. G., Box 241, Post Office, Toronto. Satisfactory references will be required. September 5, 1849.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

PARMERS and Others are hereby Notified, that from and after THURSDAY, the 6th day of Sept. next, the following section in the City Law, "To regulate the Public Markets of the City of Toronto," will be strictly enforced; and any person guilty of infraction thereof "shall, on conviction before the Mayor, or any one or more of the Aldermen of the City, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the Mayor or Alderman or Aldermen convicting, a sum of money, not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Five Shillings."

SECTION XIX. SECTION XIX.

a That the Square of the New Market on the Bay Shore shall be the only place in the City or Liberties for selling Wheat, Barley, or other Grain, Flour or Meal; and any person buying or selling Wheat, Barley or other Grain, and Flour or Meal, at any other place within the City or Liberties before the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, shall be liable to the penalties hereinbefore mentioned: Provided always. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to prevent persons having Stores or Warehouses in the City or Liberties from selling Flour or Meal in the usual way; nor to prevent Farmers from selling Wheat, Barley, or other Grain, or Flour or Meal in any other part of the City or Liberties, after the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, if they have been at the said Market with their Wheat, Barley or other Grain, or Flour or Meal, and have been unable to dispose of it in the said Market: Provided always, That this clause shall not prevent the sale at St. Patrick's Market of Oats and Pulse, under like terms that the same is allowed to be sold at the said Market on the Bay Shore."

R. HARRISON, Market Clerk.

Toronto, August 29, 1849.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Rich-

THE MISSES MACNALLY BEG to announce that their SEMINARY has OPENED, and that the Classes are resumed. 6, Wellington Street.

MRS. COSENS begs to announce that there are frequent vicissitude of the weather, from heat to cold, but the Spring and Antumn are the seasons in which it is most prevalent.

The seasons in t

W. TOWNSEND, DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, MANUFACTURED by the Subscriber, and warranted of the best description with a made in the United States or Canada.

GEORGE B. SPENCER,

Phonix Foundry.

5-tf

Toronto, August 13th, 1819. SHOWER BATHS.

MANUFACTURED and for Sale by Price, sixty shillings. Toronto, August 13th, 1849.

JOSEPH HODGSON, No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Toronto, August 29th, 1849. Diocesan Press.

rlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c.

DERSONS indebted to this Establishment for dues to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1848, which:—
we otherwise, are hereby called upon to make payment, without lelay, to the Clergy, or other authorised Agents, within their espective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrears, or not personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they will cithout further notice be put in suit.

which:—
Scrofula, Weaking Colds, meatism

CHAMPAGNE. BRAND-" SILLERY MOUSSEUX."

Toronto, July 31st, 1849.

For Sale by THOMAS BRUNSKILL. Toronto, June 22nd, 1849.

75 HHDS. of Bright Muscovado Sugar, For sale by THOMAS BRUNSKILL. 4-41 Toronto, August 24th, 1849.

THOMAS BRUNSKILL,

HAS removed to his new premises, Church Street, where he is receiving,
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, warranted first quality.
Paints, Dry and in Oil. Ceas, Tobaccos. Sugars, viz.: Refined, Crushed, Havanna and Muscovado. Brandy, Pale and Coloured, vintages, 1848, 1847, 1846 and 1844.

Aaisins, Currants, Salid Oil.
Salid Oil.
Glass, all sizes, and Putty.
Nails, Tin, Patent Pails.
Pipes, Indigo, Fig Blue, London Starch.
Coffee, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.
—ALSO— 100 Casks Port Wine, consigned for sale, on account of the Shippers

Toronto, June, 5th 1849. Church Organ for Sale.

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handsome case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes—10 feet high, 64 feet wide. 4 feet deep—stops as follows:—Stop Diapason, Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciauo, Flute, Fifteenth, with pedal to take off the Chorus Stops. Price £150, on time with interest.

Apply to the undersigned, LEWIS MOFFAT, Churchwardens THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

WANTED,

IN a General Retail Store, a YOUNG MAN as SALESMAN, who can furnish good references, and a member of the Church of England. Address Z. Post Office, and the church of England. August 15th, 1849.

BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada Coliege, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto. January 24, 1849.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-A stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL will re-open the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, September 3rd, when e hopes, by her continued exertions towards the welfare and vancement of her Pupils, to merit and retain the high patronage Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, August 16th, 1849.

### Reviews, Magazines, &c.

the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINTS of the following Reviews, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by

The London Quarterly Review.

"Westminster "

Edinburgh "
North British "
Blackwood's Magazine.

TERMS:—Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review, per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 28s. 9d.; Three, 49s.; Four, 46s. 3d.; Five, 57s. 6d. Any other Book, Pamphlet, or Magazine, published in the United States, furnished on equally advantageous terms. THOMAS MACLEAR, Bookseller and Stationer,
45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street
Toronto, July, 1849.

N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. 1-tf JOHN ESMONDE,

Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

E. having removed to the above premises, • takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the publication has been been conducting the above business in all its various granches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well except the conditions of the condi public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former vours extended to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Always on band.

Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

Address (post-paid), to A. B., care of Mr. H. Rowsell, Toronto.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by David Boous, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Ghurchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at

HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-serect

&c. shall be attended to. The index is not yet competed.

J. T. is informed that it is our rule not to insert a notice of marriage of Church people, when the ceremony is performed by a Dissenter.

The package of parochial reports has been received from the Rev. Spencer Rodney, Drummond.

We are always glad to get good original poetry for our Columns, but the most charitable critic would refuse the "lines on the Cholera."

HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-serect 4-5i August 25th, 1849.

THE PRINCIPAL

Upper Canada College,

N answer to enquiries which have been

The Terms, which include the College fees, private tuition, &c.&c., will be furnished on application to F. W. Barrou, M.A., Principal U. C. College. Aug. 8th, 1849.

The Patriot and Colonist will please insert once in each week.

THE MOST VALUABLE SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

#### DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE, AND GUM COATED FOREST PILLS.

An invaluable Compound Sarsaparilla preparation.

Manufactured on the same principle as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They are coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention from which Dr. Hasley has received the only patent-ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States.

Dr. HALSEY'S Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills, unite in accomplishing the same great end, THE PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, THE RENOVATING AND RESTORATION OF THE STOMACH AND BOW

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!!! The life principle of man is the blood, no sooner are those organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter, and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than disease begins to vanish, and the strength and energy of body return. This is the principle on which is founded these great medecines, and by

Scrofula, Dropsy, Billious Disrases, Dispepsia, Indigestion Weakness, Want of Nervous Energy, Jaundice, Conghs, Colds, General Debitity, Emaciation of the Body, Rhumalism, Aque and Fever, Diarrhaa, Cholera, Uters and many other diseases are radically cured.

CHOLERA,

Which at this moment is spreading death and Terror over the eartth, it is still a great mystery, Asiatic Cholera is but a disease.

in its advanced stages, incontrolable and incurable. It is in the ntmosphere. The air everywhere contains Cholera infection. All who breath partake of the poison, all are exposed to the same malignant infection, and ALL HAVE THE CHOLERA

That all experience, Cholera, sooner or later, may appear strange, but is nevertheless true. How few are there who have not already experienced that unnatural-braviness, looseness, or not already experienced that unnatural-neaviness, looseness, or bearing down of the bowels, a sense of sickness at the stomach, and other strange symptoms? This is cholera; but why, it may be asked, if all inhale the same poison, do some die so suddenly of the disease, while others experience but its slightest symptoms? Our answer is ready! With cholera as with other diseases. In proportion as the system is disordered and charged with morbid matter, does the infection take hold of us, whether it be Asiatic Cholera, Influenza, or other epidemic disorders. If pure blood circulates in our veins, and the body be free from morbid matter, the attack of cholera will be but light, or acarcely preceptable. On the other hand, if the blood and system be charged with morbid matter, the cholera seizes

its victim and death follows. De. Halsey does not pretend that his Forest Wine and Pills will cure cholera in its advanced stages; no medicine will do it no medicine will act, it is then roo late. Our advice is, in such cases, send for a physician. If the constitution be strong he may keep life in the body until the disorder turns and the patient recovers; but nearly all in advanced stages of disorder

WHAT IS TO BE DONE THEN? When the first symptoms are felt, and before the disease takes a serious turn, the first thing to be done is to remove the morbid matter from the system, remove "the fuel to which the infection ignites," then purify the blood, strengthen and fortify the system. This, reader, is precisely the principle on which Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills and Wine act. Five or six of these mild and excellent pills taken at the commencement of the disorder, carries off all infectious matter, and the symptoms of Cholera disagnear, while the great purifying and strengthening

Cholera disappear, while the great purifying and strengthening effects of the Forest Wine fortify the system against further attacks of Cholera or any other disease. For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist,

No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street. FOR THE TOILET

The thousands who daily use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid acknowledge it to be the best and only article ever known, for curing scurf, and preventing baldness and grey hair. Among the ladies, it is the theme of universal praise, and they rejoice "they fave at lat an article for the bair, not only innocuous but salutary...a fluid purely

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition, and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption. One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILLD EHERRY.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots to deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a standard properties and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

At Weston Etohicoke, on Saturday the 1st inst., the wife of Dr. Frederick Pugh, of a daughter. MARRIED.
On Wednesday morning, 22nd ult., by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Charles Deleisle, Esq., Merchant, Port aux Basque, Newfoundland, to Margaret, only daughter of the

Basque, Newfoundland, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Capt. James Flockhart.

On the 8th of July, at Jubilee Church, Illimois, by the Right Rev. Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, Benjamin Tucker, senior, to Jane, second daughter of the late Alex. Johnston, Qtr. Master h. p. 60th Foot. of Halifax, Nova Seotia.

On the 30th. ult. by the Rev. Saltern Givins, Mr. Josephs Cook from Portsmouth, England. to Miss Mary Ann daughter of the late Mr Thomas Corrin, from Nuneaton, England.

On the 26th ult, at the residence of James Young, Esq., Thomas, infant son of Samuel Phillips, Esq., and grand-son, of the late Rev. Dr. Phillips.

In Streetsville, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Isaac Street, in the 37th year of his age.

In London, on the 21st of June, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, Esq., an eminent Church Publisher and Bookseller, and as eminent also for his piety and oil lanthrophy.

At her residence, Woodhouse, Talbot District, on Friday the 31st August 1849. Mary, relict of George C. Salmon Esq., at the advanced age of 79 years.—She died as she had long lived, in the faith and hope of that glorious Gospel, which, it is the power of God to Salvation to every

On Tuesday the 28th ultimo, after three days illness, Elizabeth the most exemplary and attached wife of James Coverton, Charlotteville. A WIDOW LADY, of middle age, received from England, is desirous of forming an engagement with a respectable family, as Housekeeper. She is quite competent to take the management of a family, and has been accustomed to the best society. Salary is less an object than a comfortable and respectable some. The most satisfactory references will be given if required—The country would be preferred.

Address (post-paid), to A. B., care of Mr. H. Rowsell Toronto. LETTERS received to Wednesday September 5th :-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication from Woodhouse is unavoidably

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, postponed till our next.

We return our best thanks to the Rev. P. M. Twells

We return our best thanks to the little page. for his communication. His request as to the title page &c. shall be attended to. The index is not yet completed.

The letter of A. T. next week.

(From the Churchman's Companion.)

to think that this poor pittance of happiness to be found solation, but triumphant joy. understanding and abilities, readily receive it. Why taught me?" is it, then, that men of parts and wit do not see what lies so open and visible to common understandings? The case is this: they are constantly taken up with other things, and so never attend to it. Their thoughts are employed another way; the world has taken early possession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand has laid such a train of purpossession of the mand of purpossession p possession of them and has laid such a train of purpossession of the matter at all; but he must say, that in giving the precedence to the Roman Catholic Church, and the purpossession of the contract of the contr ever after. This is really the case of all those who, could thus give victory in death, by bringing life and we had certainly departed from the principles of the Con mistaking the true happiness of man, pursue a shadow immortality to light, and who in such circumstances situation. Supposing a Cardinal to come to this country, and a phantom to their own destruction. It is for would not say "let me die the death of the rightcons in what position would the Noble Lord place him. and a phantom to their own destruction. It is for would not say, "let me die the death of the righteous want of thinking in a right way that men fall into this fatal misconduct; and nothing but serious and sober thought can bring them out of it. I shall suggest two or three considerations.

1. We should endeavour to fix in our minds this great and plain truth, that there can be no such thing as true happiness separate from the love of God, and the love of our neighbour. It is a firm and unalterable maxim riveted in the very frame and constitution of things. To seek for happiness in any other way, is as absurd as to expect grapes from thorns, or

A second consideration proper to be hinted at, is, endless ages? Is this the kindness they pretend to determination. have for their ownselves? The bitterest enemies could not hurt them worse, or be really more severe and Deferred Extracts from our English Files. cruel than they are to themselves.

To conclude: the way to arrive at true happiness, is to take into consideration the whole extent and compass of our being; to enlarge our views beyond our little selves to the whole creation around us, "Last year he received a paper signed by a hundred and whereof we are but a slender part; and to extend our prospect beyond this life to remote and distant glories. Make things future appear as if they were now present and things distant as if they were near and sensible. This, with the help of God's grace, may cure us of our the country of the prospect to the most notorious thieves in London, asking him to meet them at some place in the Minories, and to give them the best counsel he could as to the mode in which they should extricate themselves from their difficult position. He went to their appointment, and instead of a hundred and fifty he found two hundred and fifty he feels. narrow thoughts, and show us the necessity of enlarging our hearts and affections. As to self-lovers, they are not advised to love themselves at all the less, but only to love themselves more judiciously, and to better purpose: not to lay aside their concern for happiness, purpose: not to lay aside their concern for happiness, for that is impossible, but to mix something more of discretion and judgment with it; that instead of pre-tending to be in any degree happy in opposition both tending to be in any degree happy in opposition both to God and man, (a thing utterly impossible,) they may study and endeavour constantly to love God, and men whose characters were taken and the present day, when competition was so great, and when the God and man, (a thing utterly impossible,) they may study and endeavour constantly to love God, and men whose characters were taken and the competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day, when competition was so great, and when the great day is the great day in the great day in the great day. love their neighbours, -i. e., all mankind, -and then they will the most wisely and most effectually love their own selves.

## A SAIL ON THE DEAD SEA.

(From Lynch's Narrative of an Expedition to the Dead Sea.) A light air from the south induced me to abandon the awning and set the sail, to spare the men from laboring at the pars. A light tapping of the tipules bouring at the oars. A light tapping of the tipples at the bow, and a faint line of foam and bubbles at her side, were the only indication that the boat was in motion. The Fanny Skinner was a mile astern, and all around partook of the stillness of death. The weather was intensely hot, and even the light air that urged us almost insensibly onward had something oppressive in its flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat, the sky was unclouded, save by a few risk flaws of heat of h faint cirri in the north, sweeping plumelike, as if the and that the operation of a further grant would be of inestisun had consumed the clouds and the light wind had mable advantage, since, were the means given of opening drifted their ashes. The glitter from the water, with new schools, there would be no difficulty whatever in securing full and grateful and beneficial attendance at all of them its multitude of reflectors, for each ripple was a mirror, contributed much to our discomfort; yet the water vice. (Hear, hear.) The classes to whom the objects of the was not transparent, but of the colour of diluted absinthe, or the prevailing tint of a Persian opal. The sun, we felt, was glaring upon us; but the eye dared one of the ragged schools, and expressed his earnest appronot take cognizance, for the fierce blaze would have bation of the plan, had intimated his intention of subscribing blighted the powers of vision, as Semele was consumed by the unveiled divinity of Jove. The black chasms and rough peaks, embossed with grimness, were around and above us, veiled in a transparent mist, like visible air, that made them seem unreal: and 1,300 feet below, our sounding lead had struck upon the buried plain of Siddin, shrouded in lime and salt. While plain of Siddim, shrouded in lime and salt. While busied with such thoughts, my companions had yielded to the oppressive drowsiness, and now lay before me in every attitude of sleep that had more of stupor in it than repose. In the awful aspect which this sea presented when we first beheld it, I seemed to read the inscription over the gates of Dante's "Inferno"—
"Ye who enter here leave hope behind." Since then, habituated to mysterious appearances in a journey so replete with them, and accustomed to scenes of deep and thrilling interest at every step of our progress, and thrilling interest at every step of our progress, those feelings of awe had been insensibly lessened or hushed by deep interest in the investigations we had persued. But now, as I sat alone in my wakefulness, those feelings of awe had been insensibly lessened or the feeling of awe returned; and, as I looked upon the sleepers, I felt "the hair of my flesh stand up," as Job's did, when "a spirit passed before his face;" for, to my disturbed imagination, there was something hear.) As to the condition of the parents of these wretched fearful in the expression of their inflamed and swollen visages. The fierce angel of disease seemed hovering over them, and I read the forerunner of his presence in their flushed and feverish sleep. Some, with their bodies bent and arms dangling over the abandoned oars, their hands excoriated with the acrid waters, slept profoundly; others, with heads thrown back, and lips cracked and sore, with a scarlet flush on either cheek, seemed overpowered with heat and weariness in sleep; while some, upon whose faces shone the reflected light from the water, looked ghastly, and dozed with a nervous twitching of the limbs, and now and then starting from their sleep, drank deeply from a breaker, and sank back again to lethargy. The solitude, the scene, my own thoughts, were too much; I felt, as I sat thus, steering the drowsily-moving boat, bodies of the departed and the damned, over some infernal lake, and could endure it no longer: but, breaking from the listlessness, ordered the sails to be furled and the oars resumed-action seemed better than such un-

#### natural stupor. HONORABLE CONFESSION.

HAPPINESS IN LOVE OF GOD AND OUR While seated in his quiet home, glorying in the independence he had so bravely contributed to procure, and exulting still more in his imagined triumphs over religion, he was suddenly called to the deathbed of a A very little compass of thought will suffice to con-dearly beloved child. She had been instructed by her vince any man of the difference between time and mother in the principles and duties of revealed religion, eternity; nor can any one so mistake his judgment, as and at this trying hour, it afforded her not merely con-

here can be anything comparatable to the joys of hea- When her father whom she regarded with respect ven and eternal glories. The contrary is so plain, and affection, arrived, she threw her arms around his that even the dullest man alive can easily apprehend neck, and with a look of unutterable kindness said :it; and many who have no extraordinary quickness, "Father, I am dying; tell me, shall I go into eternity their being placed in a better condition.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CONTROL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH GOVERNME

#### SELF TRAINING.

self-training power of men. He thus expresses him-

I am very sure that a young man may be very much

figs from thistles. What happiness can any thinking learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was that the man propose separate from God, the centre of all happiness? And if man be made a sociable creature, it is as vain for him to propose any separate independent. I gave up all desultory reading to mint and shoot. Then it was that the brospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* Bishops in this country.—That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as in certain Colonies the style and title given to prospect of going to College opened upon me \* \* That, however, had been done, as he believed, entirely in error; but as the believed, entirely in error; but as the believed of the beli happiness from the rest of the kind. Men are design- - I never looked into a novel or a newspaper-I gave rather than the Protestant Bishops were entitled to it in

fond of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of A second consideration proper to be hinted at, is, that man is made for eternity, and not for this life only. No happiness can be true and solid, which is not lasting and durable as ourselves. And what if the self lover could secure the greatest worldly felicity? still it is confined within the circle of a few years, may die before bim, and must, however, with him, and leave him empty and destitute to all eternity. Is this all that his extreme love and goodness for himself amounts to? is it is confined within the circle of a few years, may die before bim, and must, however, with him, and leave him in this extreme love and goodness for himself amounts to? is it is confined within the circle of a few years, may die before bim, and must, however, with him, and leave him empty and destitute to all eternity. Is this all that his extreme love and goodness for himself amounts to? is it is confined within the circle of a few years, may die before bim, and must, however, with him, and leave him empty and destitute to all eternity. Is this all that his extreme love and goodness for himself amounts to? is it is of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is sued his order that the mere courtesy title should be addened to state of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is sued his order that the mere courtesy title should be addened to state of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is sued his order that the mere courtesy title should be addened to state of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is sued his order that the mere courtesy title should be addened to state of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is sued his order that the mere courtesy title should be addened to state of the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is used his order that the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is used his order that the other. Upon that principle it was that he (Earl Grey) is used his order that the oth is it not like feasting for a day, to starve ever after? will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that or rejoicing for an hour, only to mourn and lament for you were wise enough to form and to act upon that

RAGGED SCHOOLS. In the debate on Ragged Schools, which took place on the counsel as to how we may extricate ourselves from our pre-sent difficulties?" He told them that that was a most at they replied— What you say is most true; we have ed to get honest employment, but we cannot; we find at our tainted character meets us every where. In then

old courses. One unfortunate young man had given him his own case in point. He had contrived to get a good situation, and after some trial his employer was as well he baby.' It was no wonder that such excessive and unre-nitting toil should disgust a child with that honest employ tear.) As to the condition of the parents of these wretched children, it was one of the lowest poverty. One large pro-portion, indeed, of these poor creatures had no parents at all; another proportion were the children of convicts; a third were, as he had stated, the offspring of the direct

The number of this class of children at the present moment roaming about London alone was upwards of 30,000. enarge of mem when they left the workhouse, and frequently fell into mischief, although previously untainted by crime, and the children of parents untainted by crime:—
"He was the more persuaded that they ought to be attended to, after reading the paragraph describing the result of the Marylebone work-house; it struck him at the time he saw that report, how desirable it would be if some scheme could be devised for sending children to the colonies instead of e devised for sending children to the colonies, instead of endeavouring to provide for them here. The parents of many children attending the national schools had great claims from their integrity and their labours. It was a serious matter for Government always to be setting up those Colonel Ethan Allen, though a brave soldier, was an avowed deist. He wrote several works against Christianity, one of which, entitled "Allen's Bible," has caused the ruin of many a young man, impatient of religious restraint.

Serious matter for Government always to be setting up those who did not take any pains for themselves, and who were content to lean on the support of others. The question was similar to that of almsgiving. They might be doing great mischief towards those parents who were struggling for the maintainance of their children. He did not object last year to give a small sum to encourage these schools. He

poverty. In illustration of this poverty he might mention, that of the poor women who availed themselves of the public wash-houses, the greatest majority brought as the whole family stock but six or seven articles; in numberless cases,

e persons employed at the wash-houses were fain to lend

the wretched women gowns to wear while they washed their only garments, those in which they had come. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that in very many cases these unhappy persons, as the only remaining resource against

ne starvation of their families, sold their hair. (Hear, hear

n to see to the wretched state of parish and in their own neigh-

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROMAN CATHO-LIC HIERARCHY.—House of Lords, July 27.—LORD RED-EARL GREY said, the papers moved for by the Noble Lord were produced last night in the House of Commons, and of course they would also be laid before their Lordships. With regard to the question that had been raised, the real state of the case was this: No Bishops, either of

The late Sir, T. F. Buxton had great faith in the the English Episcopalian Church, or of any other, had any right to rank properly speaking except as Lords of Parliament; and the Bishops of the Irish Episcopal Church only had rank because by the Act of Union they were entitled to the rank which they previously possessed. what he pleases. In my own case it was so. I left school, where I had learnt little or nothing, at about the age of fourteen. I spent the next year at home, learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was that the happitess from the rest of the kind. Men are designed to live in consort, and to be happy, if so at all, in the mutual friendship and enjoyment of each other. It is the law of their creation, the condition of their being. And therefore, any pretended happiness, separate from the common good of mankind, is a mere dream and delusion, a contradiction to the reason and the liberty of going when I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never went but twice. In short, I considered every hour as precious, and I made every-thing bend to my determination not to be behind any of my companions—and thus I speedily passed from one shalling that the Protestant Church there not being more established than the Protestant Church there not being more established than the Roman Catholic, it was species of character to another. I had been a boy considered a great social inequality that the Bishop of the fond of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of one Church should have a title that was denied to that of by Her Majesty. He had also instructed him not to adnit the pretensions of the Roman Catholics to have their Church recognized as if it were the only "Catholic" Church but always to use the term "Roman" before the word Catholic when mentioning that communion officially. As to the case put of a cardinal visiting this country, that had never occurred in his official experience, and he declined to enter into that part of the question. After a few words from Lord Redesdale in reply, the rection for the predection of the preserve were rections.

motion for the production of the papers were agreed to. THE MARRIAGE LAW BILL. - Previous to the reading of the Queen's speech, the following colloquy on Mr. Wortley's Marriage Law Bill took place: -

"Lord Campbell presented petitions from the General assembly of the Church of Scotland, signed by the Moderator and from the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edin burgh, against any change in the law which would enable a man to marry the sister or neige of his deceased wife. The noble lord observed that, or his own part, he hoped the measure which had been introduced on this subject in another place would not be renewed. It had been said this was a woman's question, but he believed if the fair sex were polled on the subject it would be found that they were almost unanimously in favour of the existing law.

"The Earl of Minto expressed his entire dissent from the views of the residence and the contractions of the residence and the statement of the residence and the residence

"The Earl of Minto expressed his entire dissent from the views of the petitioners, and of his noble and learned friend, upon that matter.

"Lord Campbell said it was clear that the question was an open one, (A laugh.) But, for his part, he would resign his office rather than consent to such a change in the law."

Respecting Mr. Wortley's Marriage Bill, a correspon-nt writes : - " A popular argument (and popular arguments, I fear, may carry the measure in the Honeant Com-mone) is this. Decause the Almighty has clearly forbidden the marriage of a man with his brother's wife, therefore it is clear that he has not forbidden the marriage of a woman with her brother-in-law; else why is it not decla red to be contrary to His will? Look to the teuth com-mandment. It is there forbidden to a man to covet his neighbour's wife: but as a woman is not forbidden to covet her neighbour's husband, ergo, it is permitted her to do so. There is no law against it."

A youth named Young, fell backwards into a pit at Tividale last week, and after a descent of ninety yards, his flannel frock was caught by a piece of projecting rock, by which he was suspended till he was rescued, uninjured. As the supervisor of inland revenue at Aberystwith, Mr. J. Miller, his nephew and two professional gentlemen geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs between Aberystwith and Llanrhystid, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which providentially happened to be at full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, which for ages has "frowned on all below," the professors and the Revenue officer had on all below, the processors and the Revenue once had rounded the point, and the young man was in the act of doing so, when the rock suddenly breaking from under his feet he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly clasped by the other hand to him, and it was firmly clasped by the revenue officer, who held him suspended for full five minutes, during which time he with great difficulty maintained his position, there not being more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller gazed on a rugged projection of rock about ninety feet below them, and on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. But the uncle (who calls himself "an awful coward") at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is but one way for it. I'll gave your or we will better length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Ton, there is but one way for it; I'll save you, or we will both perish together," and with a firm voice he commanded the young man to loose his hold of the rock, which was me-chanically obeyed, with a faint reply, "yes uncle." At this awful moment Mr. Miller horizontally sprang into the air carrying the young man with him; and such was the force with which he leaped, that the check caused them to perform several summersets over each other as they descended linked together. With the rapidity of a flash of lighting they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the eraggy ledge, which projected more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point over which the youth was suspended. To the delight of their companious, who were momentarily horror-struck, they rose about twenty yards apart, buffeting the heavy swells of the flowing and returning waves; at length they struck out for a rock that lay about seventy yards in the struck out for a rock that lay about seventy yards in the sea, on which they were shortly seated, and from which they gave three hearty cheers. Their companions attempted to procure their rescue by obtaining a boat, but owing to the breach in the ledge, found it impossible, and had to proceed onwards for more than three hours before they were able to extricate themselves. To their delight the geologists then found that their brave and dauntless companions had once more committed themselves to the deep had swum to an accessible part of the cliff. deep, had swum to an accessible part of the cliff, and returned to Llanrbystid, where with the exception of the loss of hats, the officer's boots (which he had taken off on first starting on the ledge,) and a few slight cuts and bruises, they appeared not a whit the worse for their perilous adventure.—Welshman.

### Advertisements.

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Toronto, May 2, 1849.

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