to all

Poetry.

HAVE PITY ON ME, O MY FRIENDS. Јов хіх. 21. (From "Wreaths and Branches for the Church.")

When arrows sharp of bitter words, From dearest friends' fall quiver flung, Were piercing, like two-edged swords, His heart, with bitter anguish wrung, A sufferer cried, "The reed that bends, To burden thus how can ye dare?

Have pity on me, O my friends!
Whom God hath touched, in pity spare." And when the vials of the wrath

Of great Jehovah now are showered,
And by the lion in his path
The once strong soul is overpowered,
Then boast not thou, with lofty pride,
Of thine own strength, O fellow-mortal,
Now with sech teacher. Nor with rash tongue the soul deride, That God hath brought to ruin's portal.

And if the rich, who scorned the poor, Be stripped of wealth, dare not despise His fallen state; for at thy door He begs what ne'er he gave, and cries, "Break not, O man, the reed that bends,

Nor heighten thou my load of care:
Have pity on me, O my friends!
Whom God hath touched, in pity spare," Or if the vicious fall a prey To woes that his own sins have brought,
And, worn with sickness, all the day
Lies groaning with romareful shought,
He cries, "Break not the reed that bends
Beneath an awful weight of care:

Have pity on me, O my friends!
Whom God hath touched, in pity spare." For, though ye think your mountain strong, And blessings now your cup o'erflow, By God's own hand ye may, ere long,

Be downward cast to depths of wo: Then ye may cry, while humbly bends A spirit sore oppressed with care, "Have pity on me, O my friends!
Whom God had touched, in pity spare."

A CONVERSATION ABOUT THE CHURCH. Ruth, "so he would not care about us." (From "Laneton Parsonage.")

Roger Dyson was, I most truly think, a faithful member of the Catholic Church, and we may without presumption trust that his spirit is at rest." "You mean because he was baptized, don't you,

papa?" said Ruth.

"Not entirely, my dear. There are a great many persons who are baptized; but I am afraid, there are becaused, but few who when they die can be really accounted, in God's sight, members of his Holy Catholic Church. Of course, it is not for us to decide in any particular instance, because those who have done wrong may have repented; but when we know that persons have been thieves, or drunkards, or liars, or passionate, or even indolent, proud, selfish, vain, or in fact giving way wilfully to any sin, we can scarcly hope that they will be accepted at the day of judgment as belonging to the Church of Christ. We know that they will not be, if they have died in their sin."

"But they belonged to it once," said Ruth.

"Yes; but they may by their own fault be cast out

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the Church of Christ, or the Catholic Church, we mean the people who go to worship in those buildings. Catholic, you know, is not the name of a place,—it means universal, that is, belonging to all countries and

Then there are a great many built churches," said

"Yes, but only one Catholic Church."

"I think I know what you mean, papa," said Ruth, "all the people who are baptized, and go to church."

"But," said Ruth, and a shade of perplexity came tries cannot have the same parent."

They may be descended from the same," replied Mr. Clifford; "your cousins in America, for instance, below were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and to one anoverts were all united to one Christ, and the ch belong to our family; but your uncle Edmond is their father, and I am yours: and the same with your cousins in India and Jamaica. There may be several different fathers, but all will have come from one person, that is your grandfather."

"And the churches all over the world must have come from one," said Ruth, still looking confused.

of the Universal Church." "But who are all the fathers?" asked Ruth, quickly. "The bishops are," replied Mr. Clifford: "they and before their death they were directed to choose other persons to be bishops likewise; and to ordain them by laying their hands upon them, and praying for the blessing of God. Our Lord then gave to these persons authority, such as apostles had, and so it has sone on down to the present day."

Then the bishops are all like brothers," said "Yes, and they all have the same power given them

by God to rule the church and to make clergymen, like me and Mr. Monckton of Cottington." Then who is it we read about to mamma in our

history?" asked Ruth, "the pope, I mean." "He is a bishop,—the bishop of Rome."

But in the history," said Ruth, "it talks about him as if he were bishop of England." Yes, some hundred years after the apostles, the bishop of Rome set himself up above the others who

were his brothers; and because he had been looked up to, and allowed to decide in cases of difficulty, just as an elder brother might do, he declared he was to rule in every thing."

But why did the others let him do it?" said Ruth. "They did not at first; they said constantly that he was very wrong; but he and the bishops of Rome who came after him persisted, till at last people began to believe them, and then they had their own way, and tuled every thing in England and France and every

"They don't do so now," said Ruth. "No, because three hundred years ago, the king and parliament of England, and the bishops of the Catholic Church in England, said that they had no business to do it; that they might rule in Rome, but they had no right to rule in England. There was a great luarrel about it, and since then the bishops in Eng-

and have not paid any attention to the false claims of the bishops of Rome." "Did a hishop make you, a clergyman papa?" asked

"Yes, no one else could do it. Our Saviour does not allow any persons to teach and administer the Holy Sacraments, except such as have been what is called, ordained by a bishop."

Yes; first of all, I was made a deacon, by having bishop's hands laid upon my head, after he had alias a muff, on my head, and my father's large cane around and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall to one another: then, and not else, they might assure reaching Cartago about sunset.

forward to."

"And, papa, do you think old Roger knows any thing about us now?"

ford, "because, there is so very little information upon character was most levely. such subjects in the Bible. God has not seen fit to

"Roger was not one of our friends, exactly," said

can hope to do, the importance of all which passes me. here. He feels the peace which the Saviour has procould know that we are risking the loss of heaven by giving way to any known sin, whether it be a great one be to us to watch a man hanging over that high cliff constantly in the same room with him. by a single thread."

THE OFFERTORY. (From Dean Comber's "Companion to the Temple.")

It is well observed that our Saviour hath enclosed fore they are called its two wings, without which it case it did neither. He was the manliest, the hardiest Newcastle, and was married to him in 1645, after

table, as Mr. Mede excellently proves, Diatr. holy Althat bare the bag, John xiii. 29; and it is very probaover her face, "all the churches in the different countries and the churches are churches are churches and the churches are churches and the churches are churches and the churches are churches are churches and the churches are churches are churches and the churches are churches are churches are churches and the churches are churches are churches are churches are churches are churches and the churches are ch all those large donations of houses, land and money made, Acts ii. 44-46. For when those first conther in this feast of love, their very souls were min. gled, and then they cheerfully renounced their pro-Some say it was only in the church of Jerusalem where they had all things common, but in other places it is certain there were collections every Sunday, 1 Yes, from our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Head | it is certain there were concerned this holy cor. xvi. 1, that is every time they received this holy communion;) and beside the money contributed for the use of the absent, it appears that every communicant who was able, brought something and offered at are called Right Reverend Fathers in God. You the altar to furnish out a love-feast (like those festival know the first bishops were the twelve apostles. Our solemnities of families and kindred among the Jews wine, oil, milk, and honey, and of all kinds of God's palatable restraints, to evils not perhaps so great, but tendants did agnise him Lord of all, as Irenæus sheweth at large; the footsteps of which pious custom remained till the council of Gangra, Can. 11, and perhaps much longer; although the most usual offering was money. Theodoret observes, that Theodosius the emperor, when the time was come to offer, arose and presented his oblation with his own hands. It was not determined how much any man should give, but all men were exhorted and enjoined to offer something according to their ability, which if any neglected, the Fathers censured them as unworthy communicants. Our penurious and uncharitable age may blush at the literal nurious and uncharitable age may blush at the literal of christian principle, its lights will become more brilling the larger and the clear medium in heaven." offerings of our own pious ancestors who crowned the Christian altars at these sacraments with rich vessels we contemplate it. and costly vestments, and offered at the holy table deeds and noble donations of lands and revenues, charters of great privileges and immunities, and all that might testify their love to Jesus and his church, nay, in the very times of persecution they offered in such abundance, that it appears by Tertullian and St. Cyprian these very oblations sufficed, first, to maintain the Bishops, priests, and deacons; secondly, to provide all necessaries for divine administrations; thirdly, to feed and sustain orphans, widows, and all the Christian poor, yea, some of the heathen also sometimes. I might add to the reproof of our slackness, that in those days it was esteemed a great punishment, fit to be inflicted on murderers, prostitutes, oppressors, excommunicate and malicious persons, to eny them the liberty of giving alms at the holy table,

flict this upon themselves. BROTHER AND SISTER.

God's family exactly the same, whether we see them mission in the army, at a time when seven hundred ther's writings, and left a good stock of her own, for or not; and after the Resurrection, they and we, I applicants, many of them backed by strong interests, she loved to spend her leisure in writing pious medihope, shall live together in heaven. So that we have were waiting for the same boon. The suddenness of tations, as well as in reading good discourses. From a great deal in common with all good and holy per- the thing was quite stunning: but it was done, and her youth to her death bed she failed not of prayer a great deal in common with all good and noty persons, even when they are gone from this world because they are living still, and have the same God to protect them, and the same home of perfect happiness to look them, and the same home of perfect happiness to look them, and the same home of perfect happiness to look them. he carried his generosity farther in other ways, and her sisters were in a house of his, garrisoned against likewise gave him introductions of great value. I love the rebels, and after shewing her courage and loyalty to record it of one whose public conduct as a protestant during the seige, she became a prisoner there upon "It is impossible for me to say," replied Mr. Clif- prelate I am compelled to lament, but whose private the house being taken. The treatment received by

reveal to what degree the friends we have lost from mance, not by confidence in God, nor even by the realiour sight, can still take an interest in us or care about ty of the patriotism that I persuaded myself was at the petitioner to save her jailer's life. Her troubles did root of it all, I bore to see that beloved companion of not end here; her mother died soon after. Her famy life depart for the scene of most bloody conflict. ther, to the surprise and sorrow of the king and of his He was not nearly full grown; a bloming beautiful boy friends, suddenly left England after his defeat at "That does not follow, Ruth: wherever his spirit reared, and up to that time tenderly guarded under the Marston Moor. He, as well as her brother, were banmay now be, he must understand far better than we paternal roof, in almost exclusive companionship with ished and proscribed, their estates seized, and she was neither could fancy what it would be to rejoice or suf- the Marquis were reckoned, together with the sums he mere. He teels the peace which the Saviour has pro-fer alone. Of this I had given a proof the preceding mised to all who love Him; and he knows how horrible it would be to be looking forward to the torment year. He took the measels, and was exceedingly ill, When the fifths were allowed to those whose estates of hell instead of the blessedness of heaven. The and great precautions were used to preserve me from had been seized, Lady Jane became a solicitor for her other world is like a dream to us, but it is all real to the infection; but, unable to brook a separation from father and brothers, with much difficulty obtaining him, I baffled their vigilance, burst into his apartment pardon for their lives: and when she found that all and looking upon the trees and the sea. And if he and laying my cheek to his, resisted for a while all efforts to remove me. To my infinite delight I sickened support in his exile, she sold her own plate and jewels immediately and considered it an ample compensation given her by her father and grandmother, and sent or a little one, it must be more frightful than it would for all attendant suffering, that I was allowed to sit over the money to him.

boy too effeminate and the girl too masculine. In our England. At Paris, she met with the marquis of on earth, sinners are sometimes cast out of the church of gate excommunicated; that is, they are publication of the church of the their levels and a solenally are not allowed to receive the Holy Communion."

"Oil Roger always went to Laneton church, said salene."

"Yes; but when we talk of Laneton church, or Winslow, or Markland churchess, we man as well and wholly laid aside."

"Yes; but when we talk of Laneton church, or Winslow, or Markland churchess, we man as well and wholly laid aside."

"Yes; but when we talk of Chirst, or the Catholic Church, we man as a solid as the throne of God; however the meast in such a manner as might best and through in the mesting in the first point of the Sth verse." That is don't have the one through in the mesting in the most interpret character, imaginable; suit his ruined fortunes, residing clicilly at Antwerp. The isologic and solid give somewark it with all our more soleman prayees; and yet because it is nothing with the Sth verse." That is the sum to come over the Sth verse." That is the sum to solid give somewark it with all our more soleman prayees; and yet because it is nothing worth if it is very necessary we should give somewark it with all our more soleman prayees; and yet because it is nothing with the Sth verse." That is the Sth verse." That is the sole of the Sth verse." That is the sole of the Sth verse." That is the strong consolidation, who laws the first per freque to the Sth verse." That is the refer for the Marken the sum to come over the Church of the Marken the proportion of the Church of the Warren and the content of the Church of the Sth verse wit weekly collections is now generally (to the grief of all good Christians) omitted and wholly laid aside.

The oblation of alms, which is at other times commendable, is at the time of this sacrament (the Communion) of love necessary, and by no means to be omitted, because our Saviour (with respect no doubt to the holy obtained and wholly laid aside.

Starting before sunrise I reached the top of the mountain at 9 a. m.; during the ascent I was kept to elock.

England with her husband, they lived chiefly in retiral tie they was fortunately was fortunately was some of the mountain at 9 a. m.; during to kercat age.

England with her husband, they lived chiefly in retiral tie they was fortunately was fortunated by the Archbishop of the words and with the holy of the word of the holy of the word of the words and with the holy of the word of the word of the word of the holy of the word of beloved one with him.

rious characters to form a domestic whole. The pa- with her needle when not busied with her books and who ought to be the tender preserver of woman into -extreme pain; for during the fits that came upon to which she looks forward as a member of society; and if the subject be viewed through the clear medium liant, its shadows more dark, the longer and the closer

MOUNT SINAI.

by which they thought themselves deprived of the communion of saints, though many now so lightly inand his servants, the death of whose 'first-born of man his care. ty; and often did he march and countermarch me, till ciations of the first great revelation in form from God ferring that obedience they had to herself upon him, though not of sense and speech; but I recovered the last session, and nothing further can be decided upon the spirit that breathes I could not stand for fatigue, with a grenadier's cap, to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes to pay him now a double duty, and to be entirely loving from this singular attack, and proceeded onwards, till the pleasure of parliament is known upon the subject

prayed for me. When this was done I was allowed shouldered by way of a firelock. The menaced invaprayed for me. When this was done I have a sion had added fuel to his martial fire, and when any upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I ther; further enjoining them to be respectful to those upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I whole. I could not pronounce the absolution or forgiveness of sins, nor consecrate the bread and wine in would droop, and the desire of his heart show itself escape the thunders at the last day, which once reverthe Holy Communion. When I had acted as deacon with increasing decision. Our parents were very anxi-

her and her sister, was not such as might have seemed Upheld by the intoxicating power of senseless ro- due to their rank and tender age; but upon the re-There was indeed, but one heart between us, and left to struggle with all her distresses. The losses of

Her filial duty in this instance was afterwards How strong, how sweet, how sacred is the tie that made known by Margaret Lucas, whom the marquis binds an only brother when they have been permitted married abroad. This lady having had an excellent to grow up together, untrammelled by the heartless education, devoted her life in a great measure to liteforms of fashion; unrivalled by alien claimants in their rary pursuits, combined with which, she imbibed unvaconfiding affection undivided in study, in sport, and rying legalty from her family. She was maid of honor interest. Some object, that such union renders the to Queen Henrietta, and attended her when she left

was married to the Earl of Bridgwater, and is thus

Newcastle; he did enjoy (almost twenty-two years) all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives, till it pleased God, in the forty-fourth year of his age, to change his great felicity into as great misery, by depriving him of his truly loving and entirely beloved wife, who was all his worldly bliss. After which time, humbly submitting to, and waiting on the will and pleasure of the Almighty, he did sorrowfully wear out twenty-three years, four months, and twelve days, and then on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1686, and in the sixty-fourth year of his own age, 1686, and in the sixty-fourth year of his own age, Sr. ASAPH DIOCESE.—The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph

racter of him in his History of Hertfordshire, in which penses. he especially mentions his loyalty to the Church of England and to the king. He was buried by his Countess for whom he made an inscription of greater length than that for himself, enumerating her children

because our Saviour (with respect no doubt to the holy table, as Mr. Mede excellently proves, Diatr. holy Altar, sect. 2, p. 18, &c.) directs us to bring our gifts tar, sect. 2, p. 18, &c.) directs us to bring our gifts hither to the Christian altar, Matt. v. 23, 24, and St. Paul hath joined the sacrifice of alms to that of eucharist, Heb. xiii. 15, 16, which our Saviour himself charist, Heb. xiii. 15, 16, which our Saviour minister of the ceremony of consecrations of giving alms at the first practised; for his custom of giving alms at the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. We were such as the sacred edifice to the service of God. first practised; for his custom of giving aims at the passover made his disciples mistake his words to him passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mistake his words at the passover made his disciples mis consent sanctioning it, she resolved to enter into no family which had ill-treated her king and her father, beloved one with him.

Parents are wrong to check as they do the outgoings of fraternal affection, by separating those whem God has especially joined as the offspring of one father and one mother. God has beautifully mingled them, by sending now a babe of one sex, now of the other, and service as each of the control of suiting, as any careful observer may discern, their vayears, employing herself in charitable works, working ner as at sea the waters seem to move and the ship to stand still). But while this covering is placed over priety, and easily distributed their goods amongst those to whom they had given their hearts before.— rents interpose, packing the boys to some school where writing, and continuing her religious course, in which the low ground like a ragged sheet, the volcano and all no softer influence exists to round off, as it were, the she loved to observe the fasts of the Church, as far as the high mountains are perfectly clear, and the sky rugged points of the masculine disposition, and where they soon lose all the delicacy of feeling peculiar to a brother's regard, and learn to look on the female character in a light wholly subversive of the frankness the purity the generous care for which earth can yield no substitute, and the loss of which only transforms him who ought to be the tender preserver of woman into ing of the difficulty of the re-ascent, and after satisfy- unappropriated), and is calculated to accommodate 600 her heartless destroyer. The girls are either grouped her, her senses were lost for the time; in her intervals ing my curiosity, I found this to be impossible from our gave to them a special gift of the Holy Ghost, solemnities of families and kindred among the Jews at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye of speech, she used it mostly in devotion, and in many the slippery nature of the ground, composed as it is of at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye at home, with the blessed privilege of a father eye at home. and Romans) and to make one common table, where still upon them, or sent away in a different direction gentle, cheerful, and obliging expressions to her hus-(anter the receiving) rich and poor might lovingly least together, 1 Cor. xi. 21. Hither they brought bread, from their brothers exposed through unnatural and unwine, on, milk, and noney, and of an kinds of God's reatures, and presenting them with great devotion every whit as wantonly incurred as the others. The line three weeks' interval, during which there every whit as wantonly incurred as the others. shyness, miscalled retiring modesty, with which one were good hopes of her recovery, "she used often to some distance as best I could, I came to a perpendicuyoung lady shrinks from the notice of a gentleman as say, that though she resigned herself wholly to the lar ledge of rocks, at least 20 feet high, but, on exthough there were danger in his approach, and the wise disposal of a good God, yet she, being in expec- amination, I perceived that if I could manage to get another invites his notice, alike removed from the re-ality of either modesty or ease. Both result from a fictitious mode of education: both are the consequence of the said, not out of discontent at her sickconscious, coquettish air, miscalled ease, with which tation of being called away in her first fits, looked upon down the face of it and creep round the end of a large she did, (she said,) not out of discontent at her sickness, which she thankfully acknowledged was tolerably easy, but (as having conquered the world, and being now in her passage to a better) out of her intuition of a glorious crown, that, she trusted, awaited her in heaven."

"Now was the time, when all the powers of her soul, all her virtues and graces, were summoned together with united force."

"Now was the time, when all the powers of her soul, all her virtues and graces, were summoned together with united force."

"Now in the side by which I might get to the bottom; so tying my riding-belt, neckcloth, and pocket hand-kerchief together, which I afterwards found to measure between twelve and thirteen feet, I fastened them as best I could, to a point of rock, and lowered myself to within a yard of the projecting ledge. While, however, I was looking how I might properly alight on it, the belt became detatched from the rock, and I was softly and williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly and Williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly, who lately succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford. The examiners, in their report, exhibitions were awarded to Kelly and Williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly and Williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly, who lately succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford. The examiners, in their report, exhibitions were awarded to Kelly and Williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly, who lately succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford. The examiners, in their report, exhibitions were awarded to Kelly and Williams; the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly, who lately succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at washing the Lawson Medal was adjudged to Kelly, who lately succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at washin the could be a succeeded in obtaining an open scholarship at washing the carries of the projecting leaves and the result of the projecting leaves and the res of nipping in the bud those sisterly feelings that lay ness, which she thankfully acknowledged was tolera- kerchief together, which I afterwards found to meaa fair foundation for the right use of those privileges bly easy, but (as having conquered the world, and sure between twelve and thirteen feet, I fastened them gether with united force, to make up the complement on touching the ledge to keep myself from falling down A Memorial, signed by nearly 200 parishioners, and of her devetions; wherein she professed, to the equal comfort and grief of those that heard her, her confidence in God, her resting and an experience of the professed of the processed of the pr (From the New York Messenger.)

dence in God, her patient submission to Him, her holy resident Durbin, after he had visited this renowned

President Durbin, after he had visited this renowned

dence in God, her patient submission to Him, her holy resignation, her indifference to life, and her prepared
I looked into it but could see no bottom to the yawn
amongst them for a period of 17 years. and noty mountain, and had felt his mind filled with the vast associations of the spot, broke forth in the following beautiful train of thought, when contemplating the scene approximately many others, there are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which were two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which were two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which ing abyss; and I then rolled in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverend far there of our Church, whom she told with great uncontained in some stones, which are two remarkable instances: one to a reverse of the sound in the and holy mountain, and had felt his mind filled with ness to die; of which, amongst many others, there ing abyss; and I then rolled in some stones, which the scene anew, with his pen in hand to record the cernedness, as he was discoursing piously with her, short way down, but this was out of the question. sentiment:—"I have stood upon the Alps in the that she was not afraid to die; not that she had or The sides of the crater were formed of a dark blue middle of June, and looked around upon their snowy feared any trouble or discontent here, but that she granite, in many parts completely melted, and in others empire—I have stood upon the Appenines, and looked might enjoy the blessings of that better world; the only cracked with the heat; but there was no sulphur, have stood upon the Albanian mount, and beheld the scene of the Eneid from the Circean promontory, over scene of the Eneid from the Circean promontory, over store her again to health, that she might live and glothe Campagna to the eternal city, and the mountains rify Him, when those that went down into the pit water. Having found a more easy path to ascend, I of Tivoli-I have sat upon the pyramids of Egypt, could not praise Him, she stopped him in his prayer, returned to my guide, five hours having been spent in and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, and with a comfortable look and strong voice (though the crater and in the descent and ascent. He appearthe land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and a great difficulty of speech had some time before posed much surprised and rejoiced to see me—having,

the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the sessed her) said, 'She would glorify God whether she as he confessed, given up all hope of my return. The Dean and two Archdeacons attend in person.—Wor part of God and His people, contended with Pharaoh lived or died; and then recommended her children to Descending the mountain I was seized with a sudden faintness, arising, I suppose, from the sudden My beloved companion, my brother, had always

My beloved companion, my brother, had always

manifested the most decided predilection for a military

life. Often had he in earliest childhood, toddled away from the gate after a fife and drum of a recruiting par
mand beast in one night' filled the land with wailing; change from a cold to a hot temperature, combined the round of the papers respecting the appointment of change from a cold to a hot temperature, combined the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the appointment of the round of the papers respecting the round of the round And that is the reason you were ordained," said

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And that is the reason you were ordained, said specially to be different in constant prayers removing the finitely more heightened by the awful and sacred asso
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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

the Holy Communion. When I had acted as deacon for two or three years, I was made a priest in the same was yn the authority of the bishop, and now I may perform the whole duty."

"bid old Roger anderstand about it all?" inquired Roth.

Mr. Clifford smiled. "It is not very likely he did, yet he may have been more truly a Cliristant than you or I are. It is not knowing, but believing and doing, which will for our Saviour's sake gain us admittance into heaven."

"And does Roger belong to any church now?"

"And does Roger belong to any church have been holy members of Christ's Church upon earth, only son, the design of all our hearts, to the Molech of space and safety, after they die."

"To the Catholic Church still. Those who have been holy members of Christ's Church upon earth, and as Reffix, after they die."

"God takes care of them "yes said the same of God's family exectly the same, whether we see them and the takes care of us; and our Saviour's state it leads and the same of the Scatterian for two preventions they belong to God's family exectly the same, whether we see them for two preventions of the ballowed by strong interest in though these mountains, but have long since two darks and least the sum of the special company of vain and impertinent persons.

"As it was her only twouble, in all his the foodly sing the first link the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledges and I sish I was her only son, the the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledges and I sish I was the gouge of peace. Lean scarcely team that which the sum of the seed the sum of the strength of the special part BIRMINGHAM.—The auniversary service in connection

Consecration of Christ's Church, Whitehaven. mentioned in his epitaph:

"Here lies interred, John, Earl of Bridgwater,
Viscount Brackley, &c.

Who desired no other memorial of him, but only this: that having (in the nineteenth year of his age) married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter to the then Earl, since Marquis, and after that Duke of Newcastle; he did enjoy (almost twenty-two years) all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet

yielded up his soul to the merciful hand of God, who gave it. 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in him.'—Job xiii. 15."

This Earl of Bridgwater is highly spoken of by Sir Henry Chancey, who knew him well, and gave a character of the state of the st

by name, and proceeding in the highest strain of panegyric, in which mention is made of her religious and charitable virtues, as well as of her other excellencies.

Beautiful Charles of E. Pau, effected in Westlegs for the parameter of the large population of that district.—
In the morning their was service at the parish Church, Leigh, with the communion. The preacher was the Rev. R. Durnford, Rector of Middleton. The Bishop of Chestlegs of the parish Church, Paul Charles of the Church of the large population of that district.—

In the morning their was service at the parish Church, Leigh, with the communion. The preacher was the Rev. R. Durnford, Rector of Middleton. The Bishop of Chestlegs of the large population o ter arrived by railway about two o'clock. The Church A VOLCANO IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(From "Travels in Central America," by R. G. Danlop.)

On the 12th, we ascended the old volcano of Car
Terrived by Fallway about two octobe. The Charles was crowded in every part, great numbers being unable to obtain admission. The Right Hon. Lord Lilford was present. His Lordship gave the site for the new Church, and also the greater part of the stone used in its erection. About fifty Clergymen were present at this ceremony.

The consecration Service was gone through in the most impressive manner. The Righes presched from the Sch

> dren were regaled with a substantial dinner, laid out in a spacious marquee, near the Church, by the noble Marquess Camden.—Maidstone Journal.

The new district Church at Little Drayton, built by A new Church, to be called St. Philip's, which has

A new Church, to be called St. Philip's, which has been erected at Bean Ing, in the district of St. George, in Leeds, has been this week consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a numerous and very respectable concourse of persons. After morning prayers, the Lord Bishop preached the sermon. A portion of the St. George's district, surrounding the Church, will henceforth become the new parish of St. Philip, under the operation of Sir Robert Peel's late Act. MANCHESTER SCHOOL.—The annual examination of

the ensuing Convocation and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester have elected the Rev. C. E. Huchinson, one of the Residentiaries, as their Proctor.

The Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, Rector of Cottisbrooke, and the Hon. A. Curzon, Rector of Norton,

diocese in Convocation took place on Thursday. The Hon, and Rev. J. Somers Cocks was chosen to represent the Chapter, and the Rev. Henry Arthur Woodgate, B.D., Rector of Bellbroughton, and the Rev. Robert Chapman Savage, M.A., Vicar of Nuneaton, the Clergy generally.

NEW BISHOPRICS.—The paragraph which has gone sees, in addition to that of Manchester, was postponed in the last session, and nothing further can be decided upon by the Crown to the deanery of Ripon, when he resigned his prehendal stall at York.—Yorkshire Gazette. OBITEARY .-- At Tatton Park, Cheshire, the seat of his father, the Rev. Thomas Egerton, Rector of Middle, Shropshire, from the effects of scarlet fever, which he caught in the performance of his parochial duties.

SALISBURY CHURCH UNION SOCIETY .- From the report, religious freedom. on the 20th anniversary of the Church Union Society in the diocese of Salisbury (instituted by the late Bishop Burgess), it appears that the Committee have been, by the Divine blessing, the instruments of distributing to the collective objects of the Society's bounty during that period, £3284. 5s.; of which sum there has been voted in 46 several grants to superannuated and necessitous clergymen £1178. 5s.—in 29 several grants, for erecting,

the following grants were read:-Under the first head of the Society's operations-To a poor clergyman, rendered unequal to his minis-terial duties by advanced age.....

Towards again supplying the ministerial wants of Dilton Marsh (another half-year's stipend being Under the third head of the Society's operations—
To the superannuated parish clerk of Milston, Wilts,

To the superannuated parish clerk of Collingbourne, special grants before named of £125, amounts to a total of £229.

Since the annual meeting of the committee, an application for aid towards the erection of a house of residence at Ogbourne St. Andrew—a poor vicarage in Wiltshire—has been received by the Secretary from the recently appropriated in the control of the con pointed incumbent; and the committee having taken the same into their consideration this day, recommend that the sum of £100, be granted to the viear of Oghourne on his supplying the necessary certificates, &c. The total amount of grants, therefore, within the year, will stand at the sum of £329. - Dorset Chronicle.

THE CHURCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES .- SYDNEY, March 1847.—The Lord Bishop of Australia has just held an Ordination here. The only gentleman who offered himordination here. The only gentleman who offered him-self was the Rev. H. Tingcombe, for priest's orders. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the receipt of news from England to the effect that it is proposed to make the Rev. R. Attwood, B.A., of St. James's, Sydney, Bishop of the new see of Morpeth in this colony. He is a man universally respected, and in every way fitted for the ap-pointment, if his long continued state of extremely ill health be not a serious hindrens to the health be not a serious hindrance to the very active sphere of duties which lies before a colonial Bishop. inhabitants of Port Philip are also anxiously expecting their Bishop, and hoping to find him free from undue prejudices. With their bishop they are fondly looking for "separation" from the middle district.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

Poetry. Have Pity on Me, O, my | Lady Jane Cheny. Friends.
A Conversation about the Church.
The Offertory.
Brother and Sister.
Mount Sinai. A Lesson in History.
The Worship of the Synagogue.
The Spider.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the

several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wellington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer: Palermo,Wednesday, " 29, 10, A.M. give him glory. 4 2. P.M. Nelson, " 16 6, P.M. Wellington Square " Ancaster, Thursday, 30, 11, A.M. Stoney Creek " Elora,Monday, ...January 3. 3. P.M. Guelph, Tuesday, ... " Paris, " Brantford, " Mohawk Village, ... Thursday, Tuscarora,

THE MADEIRA CHAPLAINCY.

Considerable excitement prevails amongst the Pro- the present century." testant Churchmen at Madeira, in consequence of an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Lord Palmer- beheaded in the year 1793. ston in reference to the British Chaplain of that Island. It appears that some disputes had arisen between the Preshyterian residenters and the Church party, the precise nature of which we are ignorant of; but the result has been that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has taken upon him to cashier Mr. Lowe, who has held the office of Chaplain for about fourteen years. This gentleman may have been guilty of imprudence in the exercise of his functions, though on this point we have no data for forming a conclusion, inasmuch as he has been dismissed without the shadow of a trial. and without previous notice either to himself or to his Diocesan, the Bishop of London, by whom he was licensed to the office in question. The London Guardian thus pointedly exposes the oppressive and most unconstitutional conduct of which Government have been guilty in the course which they have seen proper

livelihood the Chaplain of Madeira, without trial, without appeal, are the other foreign chaplains safe? "2ndly. Is not the license of the Bishop of London the only guarantee the English have that their Church services are rightly performed in Madeira? and is Lord Palmer-

"3rdly. The Bishop of London (we hope) is spiritually is a recognition of Ecclesiastical principle. Until the license is withdrawn the present chaplain is the chaplain, the only spiritual authority for English Churchmen in Madeira.

"4thly. Supposing Lord Palmerston sends out some respectable person in holy orders, (which we will not believe)—who would go without license—without spiritual mission or jurisdiction—will be do more than found a new Palmerstonian sect in that island? Will not every real Churchman still adhere to the real chaplain-the

"5thly. Lord Palmerston ought to know, that the license of the Bishop is the single fact which makes the position of our foreign chaplaincies a tenable one—the single fact which reconciles the minds of Churchmen to XIV had taken the Sun for his emblem, and for his motto, the difficult standing of our English clergy abroad. His

lordship may despise altogether this "superstition;" but

results may be most disastrous to the interests of our common Christianity. A Socinian Secretary of State will have it in his power, for instance, to dismiss from office a Chaplain, who, in obedience to his Ordination vows, honestly teaches the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity in Unity; and thereby provokes the hostility of some Unitarian heretics, amongst whom his lot may be cast. The case is so glaringly unjust and illegal that we cannot for a moment entertain an apprehension that it will be long suffered to remain in its present position, compromising as that position does the most elementary principles of Ecclesiastical order and

SCRIPTURE READERS.

We learn from our English files that a large proportion of the Bishops, influenced by the lamentable amount of spiritual destitution which prevails, have agreed to appoint in their respective dioceses a class or rendering habitable, glebe houses on the poorer benefices of the diocese, and supplying spiritual ministrations to parishes inadequately provided. £1845.—and in 59 several grants to parish clerks, incapacitated for their duties by old age or bodily infirmity. £211. At the annual meeting of the committee on the 8th of June last, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Sarum in the chair, the following greats were read in the committee of the committe being many and obvious, unless the restrictive lines be broadly marked, and stringently conserved. From all we can gather, these precautions have been carefully attended to in the present case. The candidate for license must be provided with a recommendation from the Incumbent under whom it is proposed he shall act. A searching examination into his principles and acquirements must be undergone. And the continuance of his license is contingent upon the favourable report, made from time to time by the pastor in whose parish he labours, both as regards his general conduct and 4 the nature of the tracts and books which he may distribute. With such safeguards against encroachments on the duties of the clerical office, we fondly anticipate much that is satisfactory from the exertions of these

Scripture Readers. the inducements which, in some dioceses at least, are Altogether the getting up of the work is highly credheld out to properly qualified candidates:

"Scripture Readers-Wanted, immediately, a number fearnest and well-educated Churchmen, to act as Scripture Readers, in a large manufacturing town. They must comply, in all respects, with the conditions laid down in the declaration which the Bishops have recently published. The Bishop of the diocese has promised to admit of Scripture reader for the space of two years, shall be nominated to curacies within the diocese. Gentlemen nominated to curacies within the diocese. Gentlemen desirous of devoting themselves to this work must be under thirty years of age, of sound Church of England principles, and ready to labour earnestly for the glory of God. Arrangements will be made for their maintenance in comfort and respectability at an economical rate; and they will be lectured by the parochial clergy in a theological course, to be approved by the Bishop, until they are qualified for presentation for holy orders. Address to Rev. H. H. N., at Mr. Harrison's, Bookseller, 55, Briggate,

REMARKABLE INTERPRETATION.

We have obtained the following curious extract from a number of the Morning Chronicle, dated May,

"The following will be thought not unworthy of notice at this time. It is an extract of a Sermon by ROBERT FLEMING, (Printed by Andrew Bell, Cornhill. London), in the year 1701, and reprinted by G. Terry, No. 54, Paternoster Row, price 2s., copies of which are now in possession of Sir George Yonge and Sir George Osborne, Baronets. This Sermon is also mentioned in the Catalogue of the Library of the late Bishop Fleming, of Carlisle.

"The text of this Sermon is from the sixteenth chapter of Revelation, verses 8 and 9.

" 'And the fourth Angel poured out his vial upon the Sun,* and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath Oakville, Tuesday, ... December 28, 6, P.M. power over these plagues; and they repented not, to

> " There is great reason to hope that about another century, things again may alter for the better; for I cannot but believe some new mortification to the supporters of Antichrist will then happen; and perhaps 31, 1, P.M. the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably 6, P.M. humbled, and the king, or rather his successors, and 3, 3, P.M. monarchy itself, before the year 1793, be forced to 4, 11, A.M. acknowledge, that in respect to neighbouring poten
> "6, P.M. But as to the expiration are means of uniformity.* 5, 11, A.M. of this vial, I fear it will not be till the end of the year 3, P.M. 1794. I must now tell you that I have nothing to 6, P.M. add as to the times; but as to the manner, our text 6, 10, A.M. lavs the foundation of more distant thoughts. And, 2, P.M. therefore, in the next place we may justly suppose that 6, P.M. the French Monarchy, after it has scorched the nations 7, 6, P.M. round it, will itself consume in its own flame: the fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting considerably, till it be exhausted towards the end of

> > N.B.—It will be recollected that Louis XVI was

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

It appears by the following extract from the European Times, that a Bishop has been at length appointed to the Diocese of Manchester:

"The Rev. James Prince Lee, M.A., head master of King Edward's Free School, Birmingham, has just been appointed Bishop of the recently erected see of Manchester. The reverend gentleman was formerly second master of Rugby school, at the time when the late Dr. Arnold was principal, and succeeded to the head mastership of King Edward's School in Birmingham, on the appointment of his predecessor, Dr. Jeune, (now master of Pembroke College, Oxford) to the Deanery of Jersey.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

Rumours continue rifely to prevail that we are on the eve of a general election, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source. Our own "Ist. If Lord Palmerston can turn out of his office and impression is that the on dit is nothing more than the ruse of the penny-a-line tribe to furnish material for newspaper gossip. What possible end could be served by a dissolution at the present moment, is more than we can conjecture, particularly as our Parliament will die a natural death in the course of a few months .-"3rdly. The Bishop of London (we hope) is spiritually independent of Lord Palmerston, whatever his lordship may think; and though the Bishop might issue a license at his request, will he withdraw it at his caprice? Indeed, the very fact that the Bishop was asked to give his license the very fact that the Bishop was asked to give his license and with deep importance to the well-being of our The friends of constitutional freedom and good order, adopted land. The following correspondence which we extract from the Montreal Herald, speaks for itself.

Donegana's Hotel, 17th Nov., 1847. My Dear Sir,-It is broadly asserted in the Globe and Minerve newspapers, that a dissolution of Parliament is about to take place shortly, and that this course has been determined, not by, but for the Council, by Lord Elgin, influenced by com-munications received from the Imperial Government, or by his own desire to make an appeal to the country. If you are at liberty to give a distinct answer to my question, which involves

* About the time when this Sermon was published Louis

a point vitally affecting the interests of the country, I shall be obliged; my question is not whether there is or is not to be a dissolution, but whether any communication has been received by the Governor General, of the import to which I have allustrations. ed, or whether his Lordship expressed the desire attributed to him by the journals in question

Ever truly your's,
G. Duggan, Junior. To the Hon. Henry Sherwood, } Attorney General, U. C.

Montreal, 17th Nov., 1847. My Dear Sir,-I have just received your letter of this date, and am authorized to give a direct contradiction to both the as-

rtions or assumptions referred to in it. His Excellency the Governor General has received no such communication from Her Majesty's Government, and has expressed no such desire. And I am further permitted to add, should His Excellency decide on dissolving the present Parliament, it will be at the suggestion, and on the advice, of his Council alone.

Your's faithfully, HENRY SHERWOOD.

George Duggan, Esq., M.P.

PLANK ROADS IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

It is with much pleasure we learn that the ormation of the plank roads from Brampton to Port Credit, and from Streetsville to Dundas Street, is now a matter of absolute certainty, and operations will be commenced as regards both of them, as soon as the season permits. The benefits which these undertakings will confer upon the districts through which they run will be incalculable, and the alacrity with which the requisite funds have been contributed, does the highest credit to the liberality and public spirit of all concerned. We trust the day is not far distant which will witness the intersection of a large portion of our Province by similar works; as more effective auxiliaries to improvement, both social and moral, cannot well be conceived.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues to be very mild-remarkably so indeed, when the advanced period of the year is taken into account. Persons skilled in such matters thousands who have this season been landed on our shores. Owing to the heavy rains which have pre- gation. the Province are in a most dreadful condition,-i not a few are perfectly impracticable; the result of which is, that the farmers are unable to transmit their grain either to mill or market.

ROWSELL'S DIARY.

We have much pleasure in commending this neat and exceedingly useful volume to the attention of our readers. As usual it is furnished with an Almarack, and a judicious selection of lists Ecclesiastical, Legal, The following advertisement, which we take from a and Mercantile. The Diary is so arranged as to be late number of the Guardian, shows that the scheme equally available to the Clergyman and the man of is to go into immediate operation, and also indicates business, and the paper is of a superior quality .itable to our City.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, November 24. Total number at present in Sick Hospital,] ... 591 morning of 25th Nov. In the Convalescent Hospital..... Total ... Died during week ending Monday Morning, 22nd inst. 1 Admitted this day (Wednesday) 24th inst......

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

CHURCH MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir,-I have taken much interest in the scussion which has been carried on with so much animation in your paper, upon the kind of Music most proper to be used in our Churches. After the lengthened editorial notice which you have taken of the question, there is perhaps but little room or necessity for remark, yet I should be glad to bring forward a few considerations which

ons, which appear to me to require notice, in order that e merits of the case may be fully understood. And first of all, there seems no likelihood that any one of the parties to the controversy, or any consistent Churchman, will deny, that the most proper mode of setting the question at rest, is by reference to authority for our present practice, to the authority of those who have been ordained to rule over the Church; and for our

For the chanted portions of the service, we possess no other rule, than the differing practice of churches in the Mother Country, as introduced by Clergymen into their respective congregations here, varied in too many instances at the mere caprice of the leaders of voluntary choirs. It seems, then, necessary to make diligent reference to the rubric itself; and I can conceive no principle upon which any party can object to submit implicitly to its guidance. Impressed with this idea, I have endeavoured to collect every passage and phrase contained in it, which in any way bears upon the musical portion of the service, and it will perhaps not be considered unprofitable to point em out, for the benefit of such of your readers as may wish to arrive at a correct opinion upon the whole questi In the Morning Service, the "Venite" and the "Te

Deum;" in the Communion Service, the Nicene Creed; in the Evening Service, the Psalms and Apostles' Creed; in the Funeral Service, "I heard a voice;" in the Service for the Martyrdom of Chas. I., "Righteous art thou;" and in that for the Queen's Accession, "O Lord, our Governour;"—are appointed to be "said or sung."

In the Morning Service, the Apostles' Creed, the Litany, and the Athanasian Creed; in the Communion Service, the Trisagion, or "Glory be to Thee;" on Easter Day, "Christ our Passover;" and in the Service for the Restoration of the Royal Family, "My prayer shall be of Thee;"—are directed to be revice for the Restoration of the Royal Family,
My prayer shall be of Thee;"—are directed to be
sung or said."

In the Marriage Service, the "Beati omnes," and
the Famorel Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service, "Low the Royal Family,

St. Pauls Church and Service Werth and Service Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service Serv

In the Form of Prayer to be used at Sea, the "Te

Deum" is directed to be "sung" after the hymn "If In the Funeral Service, "Man that is born of a

woman," is to be "said" by the Priest, or "sung by the "Priest and Clerks." by the "Priest and Clerks."

The "Benedictus" and the "Jubilate Deo" are simply directed to be "read." The "Magnificat," the "Cantate," and the "Nunc Dimittis," have no accompanying direction whatever.

The rubric, "In quires and places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem," occurs after the Third Collect both in the Morning and Evening Service.

The word "Anthem" is also applied to the "Venite" and to "Christ, our Passover." The title "hymn" is given to the "Te Deum" and "Benedictus:" and to "If the land," in the Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea, as well as to those named in the four special services, besides many other similar instances. The

Benedicite" is styled a "canticle.' In the Services for the Fifth of November, the Martyrdom of Chas. I., the Restoration of the Royal Family, and the Queen's Accession, the "hymns" substituted for the "Venite" are all expressly directed to be said or sung alternately by the Priest and

* Here I must express my surprise, that your correspondent Tallis should have been so inadvertent, as to designate the performance of Pope's Ode, which is contained in this authorised collection, as an 'indecenge.' In similarly strong language, he calls Jackson's Te Deum—which is constantly used in our English Cathedrals—as a 'frightful composition.' Such phraseology is sarely calculated to widen, rather than heal differences.

I have here given nearly, if not quite, every expression in the Rubric, which concerns us at present. Of the metrical version of the Psalms, no mention whatever appears in any of the Services, nor any clue to indicate its proper place. But in the Royal Order in Council sanctioning its rese these words are found. tioning its use, these words are found:—"The same is allowed and permitted to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Congregations as shall think fit to receive the same." And the accompanying recommendation of the Bishop of London (Bishop Compton) is in these very remarkable words:—"His Majesty having allowed and permitted the use of a New Version of the Psalms of David, by Dr. Brady and Mr. Tate, in all Churches, Chapels, and Congregations: I cannot do less than wish a good success to gregations; I cannot do less than wish a good success to this Royal Indulgence; for I find it a work done with so much judgment and ingenuity, that I am persuaded it may take off that unhappy objection, which has hitherto lain against the singing Psalms, and dispose that part of Divine Service to much more devotion. And I do heartily recommend the use of this version to all my

brethren within my diocese.' The inferences which it seems to me just to draw, from an examination of the various expressions quoted above

First, that the terms "anthem," "hymn," and "psalm," are frequently used in the same sense; and that to be "said or sung"—to be "sung or said"—and to be "read," whenever applied to portions of the service pointed for singing, are also convertible expressions.
Secondly, that all the responsive portion ondly, that all the responsive portions of the service,

such as the Kyrie Eleison, or responses to the Command-ments, may be "sung or said," as well as the Litany although not so directed Thirdly, that Brady & Tate's version of the Psalms was

probably written as a substitute for the chanted Psalms, and not as an addition to the service; and was considered by the Privy Council and the Bishop of London as little better than a necessary evil.

Fourthly, that the congregation, if they join in any portion of the musical services, should join in all (except the anthem) that are not limited to the priest alone.

therefore lastly that the principal use of the choir is to lead the congregation in their responses, and that the duty of the congregation is, strictly, to accompany the choir. On this latter proposition hangs the corollary, that the priest should himself sing or say the alternate verse in all the psaims or hymns pointed for chanting: but whether the argument may be carried so predict that the winter will be an open one, which we trust will be the case, for the sake of the helpless decide, contenting myself with an humble attempt to

We seem to be all agreed, that these latter are not to vailed for some time back, the roads in many parts of be required to join in the "anthem," which, whatever may be its true character, is limited to "quires and places where they sing." So, by the same rule, if in its place a metrical psalm or hymn be substituted, or if a pause in the service be filled up in like manner, as in the case of the metrical psalm or hymn usually *introduced* before the sermon, the congregation are not called upon to take any part in it whatsoever. That those who can sing, may do so conveniently, I apprehend is not disputed; but whether this introduced psalmody should necessarily be of such a character as to be suited to the whole congregation, ap-pears to me a question wholly distinct from the rubric, and to be decided entirely by the wishes of the priest, by custom, or by the circumstances of the particular congre-

> Having already, as I fear, tired both yourself and your readers by a dry detail of authorities, I can add nothing more than a few hints, which I think might be profit-

ably and readily acted upon.

Those who have had an opportunity of knowing the working of the "voluntary system" of singing, as it may justly be called, in dissenting congregations, are aware, that the practice among them is, to place the leadership in the hands of some individual of stentorian lungs and modest assurance, who associates with himself many persons as he can induce to practice together on some week evening, and whom he stations with himself a some conspicuous part of the meeting-house, and with their aid makes as much noise as possible-the congregation following or not, as they please. If the meeting-house does not happen to enjoy the presence of so efficient a person among its ordinary frequenters, the music (if such it can be called) immediately flags. I know this to have been the case frequently in many such congrega-Died during the last twenty-four hours 2

Discharged to Convalescent House, from 15th to 22nd inst. 46

15th to 22nd inst. 22

charge of a competent instructor, and superintended personally by the officiating minister himself. If a Clergyman desire his flock to do something more Holy Spirit." to the honour of God, than merely reading responses aloud, and joining feehly in the "calcated" metrical hymrolet him secure the services of some tolerably efficient leader, who will undertake to instruct every member of the Church who will diligently attend the appointed practice, how to sing the plain, melodious chants now in established use, and sanctioned by the united suffrage

of our most eminent musicians for so many hundred years. Let the Minister attend himself, as an example to the timid and the fastidious. Let him publicly and frequently admonish all who have any capacity for singing, to employ their talents in God's service, by attending such practice as a duty, whether they form a portion of the 'choir" or not; and let every facility be afforded, by proper notice, by well lighting and warming the Chur &c., for all persons to do so without inconvenience. These things would at least be worth a trial. I cannot think it desirable that any person whomsoever should attempt to sing during divine Service, who has not previously practised; or that people should go to Church on Sundays to learn to sing. I will not suppose that any one will be expected, or will desire, to do that for which he is absolutely unave been ordained to rule over the Church; and for our fitted. But nearly every man, woman and child, who pinions as to what ought to be done for the future, to the uthority of the Book of Common Prayer; or, wanting as a favourable opportunity is afforded. Those who have kness guidance within its rubric, to the intentions of the Church in its compilation. any individual, with the least voice for singing may soon become an efficient, perhaps a prominent member of a choir, by regular practice and a very little attention to the first rudiments of music. And if he do not attempt singing in parts, he may at least learn the tunes of that are to be sung, and may in his place in the congretion of the congretion o that are to be sung, and may in his place in the congregation lend efficient aid towards raising that "chorus of

raise" so delightful to a Christian's ear. I have limited my remarks to the subject of Chanting; but it will be obvious, that those who can chant, will sing the common psalm-tunes without difficulty; and I know by experience, that the larger the number of attendants at the regular musical practice, the greater disposition will be shown to accommodate the style of music to ordi-

ch more, Sir, might be said on this interesting subject, but time and space warn me to conclude. PHILHARMONICUS.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced in No. 106, amount... 376 11 81 St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, in the Funeral Service, "I am the Resurrection,"—
are to be "said or sung" by the Minister or Clerks

St. John's Church, Peterboro', (short credit last week) ...

119 collections, amounting to.....£381 1 9½ T. W. BIRCHALL. Toronto, Nov. 25, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE REV. R. LONSDALE has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel, Quebec, and removed to La Prairie, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of that Mission. He requests letters and papers to be addressed to him at La Prairie.—

THE REV. J. E. F. SIMPSON has resigned the charge of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, and removed to Quebec, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel, in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.-The following

Address to the Rev. Charles Bancroft, on the occasion of his separation from the flock over which he has lately watched, is cut from the Transcript:-Dear and Reverend Sir,
The Congregation of St. Thomas's Church desire,

through us, to express to you their deep regret at your departure, and their sincere wishes for your future wel-In the two years and a half which have now elapsed

fare and happiness. since you came amongst them, they have derived pleasure as well as advantage from your presence. Under your care, the congregation has rapidly increased, and the re-

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems are pointed for chanting, as well as the Psalms wherever they occur, the Book of Psalms generally, and the Athanasian Creed.

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems are cumstances by no means encouraging, the most promising or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of comfarmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanc-firmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanc-salt and one of black oxide of manganese, should be placed. tion of God, to be a blessing to the city and neighbour-

congregation experience both fears and regret at your departure. They feel that in you they lose the kind friend as well as the zealous pastor, and that, however fortunate they may be in securing a future religious instructor, they cannot hope to find one who will combine more happily the characters of companion and guide than

With these feelings, dear and reverend Sir, we convey to you the adieux of the congregation of Saint Thomas's Chapel. Although separated from you, we will ever retain a grateful recollection of you in our hearts, and watch with interest and hope your future career. We also desire to convey to Mrs. Bancroft and the other members of your family, the same warm expressions of our feelings, trusting that they, as well as yourself, may find in your new home the repose that you seek, with all the happiness that we could desire.

With every feeling of respect and attachment, we have the honour to remain, Dear Mr. Bancroft, your most In behalf of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church.

Montreal, October 30th, 1847. UNITED STATES.

THE BISHOP OF EASTERN NEW-YORK. The following is an extract from an able letter in the N. Y. Churchman, written by a Correspondent in Canada. The proposition is vigorous and Catholic in its spirit:— "But I did not commence with the intention of reviewing your Convocation, but of dropping a hint, if you will not think it too great presumption, for the Bishop's course in this most painful crisis; for I feel that it concerns not only himself, but the Church at large, and perhaps for

"The suggestion is this, -that the Bishop of New-York should appeal to a General Council of the Reformed Catholic Church. Such an appeal might be addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primus of the Scottish Church, and the Senior Bishop of your own Church. think that such an appeal might be attended with many penefits-it would show your Church that there is a power above it even upon earth, namely the decisions of the Church Universal. It is time your people remembered that the tyranny of sectional majorities are unbefitting to the Church of Christ. It is perhaps too much to hope that in the present divided state of even the Reformed portion of the Church, such an appeal would actually cause it to assemble in Council, but yet I think the mere appeal itself would be attended with very important benefits. It would benefit the Bishop personally, by bringing his case formally before the Church at large, and ought, therefore, since all the documents and arguments on both sides are now so fully before it, to call forth some decided opinion from the different sections of it. Another benefit would be the public recognition of the unity of the whole Catholic Church, which has been so injuriously lost sight of since the Reformation; and although, alas! the schi of the Romish Church, and the divisions, discord, and other circumstances prevent visible and judicial unity, this is no reason why it cannot, and ought not, to be maintained by the Reformed branches of the Church. And surely this is a fitting occasion to revive it, when a Christian Bishop believes himself to be unjustly and un-lawfully degraded. But, as I shall shortly show, this is

no mere personal question.

Further, if it is visionary to hope for such a Council, I see not why, if properly urged, it might not lead to a Foreign Synod of Reformed Bishops as a Court of Appeal for Bishop Onderdonk. Against this I can well believe a large portion of your intolerant and bitter puritanic Churchmen would make a most indignant outery, and begin to talk very largely of the independence of the American Church and its irresponsibility to any superior earthly power! But, Sir, I would simply reply, that if the American Church be a part of the Catholic Church, it is responsible for its proceedings to the Church at large, and is bound to submit to its decisions, or even to the lawful decisions of any considerable portion of it! Nor could all your own canons, laws, or usages, relieve you from this responsibility, without also severing you from the Catholic Church and all its privileges, until such time as you repented and returned to that submission which is as you repented and returned to that submission which is essential to Catholic and Christian unity; for such a responsibility of every part to the whole, is one of "the first principles of the doctrine of Christ," and one of the most important of Apostolic and Catholic usages.

But, in truth, if the Bishop's opponents were not also his enemies, they would surely rejoice at any prospect of carrying this unhappy controversy to a tribunal entirely free from party bias, and which, from its more Catholic character, might be expected in its corporate character to be more fully under the influence and guidance of the

(From the Globe Extra. Nov. 10-6, P.M.) Arrival of the Acadia.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rise in Price of Breadstuffs !- Slight Improvement in the Money Market!! -- Stoppage of Manufacto-

The Steamer Acadia arrived at her wharf in Boston, this day, at noon. Knowing the anxiety of our subscribers to obtain the earliest intelligence, we have, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Colonist, received the following special report,

Best Western Canal Flour, 29s. @ 29s. 6d. p bbl ; Richmond and Baltimore, 28s. @ 29s.; Richmond, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. @ 29s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. @ 27s.: United States and Canada, sour, 21s. @ 23s. United States Wheat, White and Mixed, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. p

70 lbs.; Beef 6s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d. Indian Meal, 14s. @ 15s. w barrel.

Before the day of departure of last steamship and for two days subsequently, the Liverpool market was unusually dull and de-

A slight improvement in the money market on the 26th imparted a better feeling.
Since then prices steadily advanced to our present quotations, at which they continued firm.

The demand for Indian Corn and Meal for Ireland has been Additional shutting up of mills and short working.

THE CHOLERA.

(To the Editor of the Times.) Sir,-The steady advance of the cholera westward appears to Sir,—The stendy advance of the choicers westware appears to have called public attention to its probable re-appearance in England before long, and a paragraph in one of the London papers of Friday leads me to believe that the majority of persons will depend for protection upon any preparation which is advertised as a "disinfectant," erroneously believing that all disinfectants have the same power over the virus which creates discovered to the power over unpleasant smells. Allow me to correct ease as they have over unpleasant smells. Allow me to createst this error by detailing the results of my experience during the visitation of this horrible malady in 1832, when, as a chymist, I laid myself out for a close examination into the cause, mode I haid myself out for a consecutive for the form of propagation, and check for it. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person, all the earliest cases which where themselves in this city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For some time I attended almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents, and ejecta, the atmosphere surrounding them, and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at I forward for the information of those who have not had the same

ble of being recognized by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of

ammonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solu-

sitive under certain circumstances. 6. That the poison is destroyed by chlorine gas and a heat of

the public opinion a right direction so as to help the future
Boarns of Health to combat this insiduous and powerful enemy,
I must at once state the two most powerful disinfectants of the
day—the chloride of zine and the nitrate of health and the nitra W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's—will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chymical preventive I depended upon in my numerous exposures to the virus was chlorine gas, and this I helieve to be a perfect one if the fumigation is complete. I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1,200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days, with instructions for the use, and am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day, and I have but little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's-will be of no avail, although they arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems" are venue of the Church been nearly doubled. Under cirsalt and one of black oxide of manganese, should be placed jut inside the outer or street door of the dwelling house, and a little Such being the case, it cannot be surprising that the convey the chlorine gas to every part of the interior, and where ever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the miasm is de stroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colomb or a kiln, to 250 or 300 degrees (about the heat of bakis, bread), when they might be handled or used with perfect im-I am, Sir, &c., WILLIAM HEREPATH.

Bristol, Oct. 11.

Colonial.

Montreal that the dissolution of Parliament will be pri claimed on Saturday next, but we have no positive inform of the fact, and can only say, if it be true, that in our of it is not a well judged move. There is nothing in the state the Province that absolutely requires an immediate Session of the Legislature. Thank Providence we have no such crist here as there is in England; every thing is tranquil and strainly appear to us that the wisest plan would have been to put off the dissolution and consequent elections, partly the winter off the dissolution and consequent elections until the wints had advanced sufficiently to give the voters good roads to trate on. This is the very worst time of year for safe and comforts.

Tuesday's Quebec Mercury gives as reports current in that city, that Mr. Chabot will not again present himself, and that Mr. Drummond will not come forward for Port Neuf; for the latter county it is said that N. F. Belleau, Esq., of Quebec, will be a candidate, and that he will be come to the control of the county it is said that N. F. Belleau, Esq., of Quebec, will be a candidate, and that he will be control of the county it. will be a candidate, and that he will be opposed by C.T. reau, Esq. Mr. J. P. Rhêaume will, we are told, control has reau, Esq. Mr. J. P. Rheaume will, we are told, control of Montmorenci with the celebrated Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. T. W. Lloyd will contest Megantic with the Hon. Mr. Daly. The Mercury further states that Mr. G. H. Ryland will stand for Quebec against Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Lafontsine offer himself for Montreal. Berthier, Bellechasse, and St. Maurice are to be contested.

Maurice are to be contested. We have heard all sorts of rumours relative to the chant to their constituents; among others, that neither Mr. Lafer taine, Mr. Armstrong nor Dr. Nelson stand the slignress tellor of being again returned for the counties they now sit for by remouth. of course we do not vouch for the counties they now six not course we do not vouch for the truth of any such rumous In Canada West, the Niagara opposition paper states the Mr. Dickson, if he so please, will be returned without a contained many states and the Glengary will probably return its present member, Mr. Sandfield McDonald, without opposition. Mr. George McDonis again solicited to stand for Dundas. Mr. Malcolm Cameron has had a requisition addressed the stand for Sanday and Constant and has had a requisition addressed to him to come forward and contest the representation of Kent. A friend of Mr. Hinch states that it is untrue that Mr. Baldwin intends to stand for Oxford, as Mr. Hincks will again make a trial to wrest the county from its present member. There will, it is said, he po Conservative opposition to the Hon. John McDonald in Kings ton, and the Radical parts bear to the shirl of the Conservative opposition to the Hon. John McDonald in ton, and the Radical party having not more than a thir votes, will in that case have no chance of ousting the Re-General. Mr. McDonald left Montreal for Kingston to before yesterday. Mr. Alexander McLean, a Const will oppose Mr. Æ. Macdonald, in the county of Stor The Globe says that it hopes soon to be able to annou names of two Reform candidates for Toronto! Qu

What will be their chance of success? Since we wrote the above, we have heard that Mr. Lemieus the present member, will contest Dorchester, and that Gugy will come forward again for Missisonoi Such are Gugy will come forward again for Missisquoi. Such rumors afloat, and we give them just for what they are In the meantime we must observe that our Conserval temporaries do not appear at all alarmed at the prosp dissolution; and on the other hand that the Radical's considerably "funky," if we may judge by their terribly leftorts at getting up the steam of agitation. One of the last lies we have seen is an attempt, on the part of the Toronto Laminer, to prove that Sir Allan McNab is turning Liberal Montreal Courses

The University Question has again become a topic discussion by a portion of the press, in consequence of the solid tion by the Special Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist of ference of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, in favore the bill introduced during the last session of parliament by both the Received

hon, the Receiver General.

The probability that this measure will receive the approof the large majority of a denomination so strong in no and in influence as the Wesleyan Methodists, has created little alarm in the breasts of those who regard Mr. Baldmischeme as the ne plus ultra of educational legislation: and it affect to consider the movement of the Conference Commits as partaking more of a next section. as partaking more of a party political character than as direct simply to the satisfactory settlement of the University que

But this is the sheerest affectation. The smallest modien of common sense would teach these objectors that the Methodists have an interest in the disposition of the University quantum of the University quantum of the University quantum of the Methodists have an interest in the disposition of the University quantum of the Methodist of the Method the considerations which influences policical parties, them of selfishness if your ill accuse their youth in their own manner, and under the direct nces of their own religious system. on the one hand with an unwillingness to yield up an ition which they have founded and sustained in the mic thousand difficulties; and on the other, of a jealous can be in the mic them. their children shall walk in the paths which they then have trod.

We cannot see with what justice those who demand the struction of the existing charter of King's College—who insist upon the dissolution of the unity of that institution—can throw a stone at the Methodists because they prefer a distribution which will materially serve the interests of their communion, to a questionable attempt to establish another great central school of learning in the place of the one apparently doomed to spoilation in the strife of rival religionists.

spoilation in the strife of rival religionists.

Victoria College has hitherto received but £500 per annula as public aid. The distribution proposed under the Receive General's bill will increase this grant to £1500, and in proposes the purposes the purposes. its establishment. Add to this, the fact that the College but ing at Cobourg will yet be available; that it will not the new sary to make any new demand upon the exertions of the mination for the erection of new buildings at Toronto; when adoption there are surely presented reasons sufficient for the adoption and the petition to which we have adverted, without allowing and the relition to which we have adverted, without allowing and the relition to the surely and the relition to th

party political considerations to interfere.

These incentives are, however, as claimed by the Committeness in the second purely denominational, and peculiarly pertain to the Methodischer themselves. But there are other considerations not less important to them in their capacities as members of the Canadian beautiful to them in their capacities as members of the Canadian beautiful to the considerations and the considerations are the capacities. politic. The proposed increased facilities for elementar, if we may so term the establishment of district grammars domestic education, can hardly have a less degree of in determining their course. And it is this last feature will achieve the second control of the second course. bill which, we are persuaded will recommend it to the sign of the great mass of the people; for they are much more cerned in procuring within each district an easy access for children to the means of a substantial education, than in ing up at Toronto one great public institution.—News. THE UNIVERSITY.—At the last Conference of the West Methodists, resolutions were passed in favour of the Unix Bill introduced by the Ministry at the close of the last se of Parliament; for which the Conference—and more par-larly Dr. Richey as Chairman of it—are getting well abuse the opposition journals. This plan, which distributed the dowment of King's College to the property of the particles. dowment of King's College to a certain extent between Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and man Catholics, in fixed proportions—the residue being for the remaining denominations, with an accumulating policion in prospective for the Grammar Schools, was agrees to the leading members of the Church of England, for the peace, and with the view of setting the question finally at revent the accomplishment of any such result; being unwilliped apparently, to relinquish the excitement to be gradued annually to relinquish the excitement to be gradued annually. the revival of bitter discussions upon the subject bund has been so often gone over in relation to it, the further argument may be dispensed with, as having neit velty nor utility in it. It may be as well, however, to detail that while the emponents of that while the opponents of the University, rail at the flowing.

2. That it is not sulphuretted hydrogen or hydrosulphuret of muonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and hen passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light.

3. That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by inoculation.

4. That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding &c.: and that washes worked and the living body through the comparative excellence of Mr. Baldwin's Bill may find its comparative excellence of Mr. Baldwin 4. That injection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, &c.; and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

5. That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure. perhaps, to reflect upon this. For the degrees of Kinglege to be worth coveting, the sterling talent of the Epist draw, and from that hour the degrees will pass curre the same value as that which is assigned to those whise ferred by similar institutions in the United States.

discontent, and ambition combined, unfortunately overturning it, the country will at least have the ad

fall, and now the fourth was the one selected for a strike

THE LUNCHEON.—The rage of hunger being appeased, the Hon. President of the Company arose and gave the customary and loyal toast,—"The health of her Majesty the Queen,"—which was drank with all those demonstrations of respect which

attend it wherever her sway extends. The Hon. Mr. Ferrier-Gentlemen, the toast which I am about to give is one which I am sure will be responded to by every gentleman who listens to me; I need only say that it is that of the Governor General—(Cheers). I express myself, Gentlemen, as I am sure you must all feel, highly gratified and honoured by the presence of his Excellency among us. It is not the first time that his Excellency has manifested an interest lic improvements since his arrival in this Province. is late visit to Upper Canada every one has noticed the attention he has given to public interests in that section of the Province, and this has tended in a great degree to advance his

rted her

popularity throughout the country. (Cheers.) The toast was drunk with much warmth and much cheering.

His Excellency then rose and said.—Gentlemen, I feel very much indebted to you for the cordiality with which you have responded to the toast given by my hon friend, and I feel particularly grateful to him for the kind terms in which he has introduced it. He does were then in the introduced it. ced it. He does me no more than justice in saying, that I shall exert my utmost powers in support of every und which promises to contribute to the prosperity of this noble Province. And on this occasion I take an interest which, I may almost say, is hereditary, for it does so happen that the first railroad which was ever laid in Scotland was laid over my paternal estate. (Cheers.) That railroad has gone through all the phases attendant on the improvements in the mode of communication. Its first step was to lay boards on a road imperfectly. perfectly graded, much better than the road of the day; but not better than the modern Macadamized roads. And then the next process was to displace these by cast-iron rails—then the horse was displaced by the locomotive, and then people mounted on the "Rocket," and it required some courage to start at the late of thirty miles an hour; and the first non-professional persons who did so were the Earl and Countess of Elgin, my father and mother, and I think I have now established my title to a "hereditary" interest in railways. (Great cheering.) And then I remember their introduction into the British West India Islands, and the vast sensation they created, and how the black old ladies, having first seen a locomotive, said they were ready to go home and die, (laughter); that they wanted nothing more. Now his pleasure was crowned with that of meeting with the promoters of the first railroad laid down to the north of the St. Lawrence. It was not merely a railroad for the dis trict in which it was situated, but it was one of the links of a

with great enthusiasm, his Excellency saying, "fill your glasses, Gentlemen, and I will give you the time." The Hon. James Ferrier acknowledged the very high honour conferred on him by his Excellency, in the eloquent speech to which they had just listened. It was his duty to express, on the part of the Company, his sincere thanks; and it was a great satisfaction to him and all the Directors, that they had sat down so numerous a party without accident; that he had felt very nervous when he started in the morning, and he must confess that he had hardly got over the feeling yet. It was a great satisfaction to him that no accident had occurred, and it was a matter of congratulation that, during the whole period of the nstruction of the road, no life had been lost, and no acci-

dent had happened more serious than the crushing of a finger.

He again thanked His Excellency for the honour done bim.

The Governor General requested the permission of the Chairman to propose another toast. He looked to the future, hoping that the that the connection between this and the other railroads would continue. There had been one great undertaking in which the first spade had been recently put—he alluded to the St. Law-rence and Atlantic Line, the President of which he saw before him, (the Honourable Mr. Morin)—and he hoped it would not be the last; and, with the Chairman's permission, he would drink—"The success and prosperity of all other Railroad undertakings." This and other railroads he trusted would be opened and its opening would not be the last at which he would ection between this and the other railroads opened, and its opening would not be the last at which he would be present before he left Cauada. (Great cheering.)

The Hon. Mr. Morio, as the Chairman of the St. Lawrence and Portland Railroad Company, rose in reply. The Hon. Gentleman spoke in French, and said that he felt much honoured by the manner in which his Excellency had introduced the last toast. He was happy to say that considerable Progress had been made in the construction of the road, not-withstanding the impediments which existed a few months ago. Sixteen miles of the road had been graded on the east side o the River Richelieu, and in the course of next summer that portion of the road would be completed, as well as the bridge across the Richelieu. The Hon Gentleman concluded by saying, that he hoped His Excellency would be present on a similar occasion to that which brought them together then—he neant the opening of the Portland Railroad; and he was glad to find that a growing interest was manifested by the people of the Province in such works, and he trusted that many such ald be undertaken and accomplished by the country in the course of a few years, as nothing added more to its prosperity

first railroad that had ever been made in Canada, and late Mayor of this city. He desired that the memory of this most respected citizen might be drunk in silence. This was not the time for panegyric; by diligence and industry he had insured himself success in life, and at its close possessed the highest of earthly enjoyments, dying in an office of charity to his neighbour and duty to his God. "The memory of Mr. Mills" was drunk in solemn silence.

Lachine, which they were then celebrating the opening of, would be equally prosperous. Mr. M'Gill concluded by proposing the health of Lady Elgin, and in very happy terms alluded to her former connection, through her illustrious father, with this Colony, and the interest she might naturally be expected to achieve the interest she might naturally be expected to take in its welfare and the fortunes of her noble husband. The toast was received with tremendous applause.

The Governor General.—He thanked the company most sincerely in the name of Lady Elgin. What the hon. gentleman had just stated was strictly true: Lady Elgin regarded Canada not merely with interest, as a recollection of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future; it was not margin the contract of the past, but with hope in its aspirations for the future. merely that she regarded Canada as a place of agreeable society or of amusement, but she looked to those productions on which the foundation of the prosperity of the Province was laid. His Excellency then described a tour which he had made with her Excellency then described a tour which he had made with her Ladyship, a few days ago, through the city of Montreal, in which they had witnessed the operation of the Electric Telegraph, a process wherein was used the simplest and most mysterious chemical agency united to equally simple mechanical means, and both of them made subservient to purposes of the highest utility. They had also visited the Photographic Studio of Mr. Doane, where, by means scarcely less simple, the rays of the sun itself were made obedient to the will of the operator.—They had then visited the Canal and gone on board the Magnet. They had then visited the Canal and gone on board the Mag a large and magnificent vessel, far exceeding in size either of those which Jacques Cartier had left behind him at the St. Charles, as of too large draught for the navigation of the St. Lawrence; while of the vessels of that class likely to visit the

sin he could not tell the number until his friend Mr. Robinson had finished it. And then, when on his return to the overnment House, he found Messrs. Ferrier and Coffin wait ing on him to invite him to the opening of the Montreal and Lachine Railway, he observed to Lady Elgin, that whatever were the movements of our friends on the other side of the Line, they must now admit we were "going a head" to some purpose. His Excellency thus concluded, I will only say, that while Lady Elgin is happy to mix in the amusements of society, she does not the less sympathise with me in the other more important objects in which the prosperity of the Province is involved.—His Excellency concluded amidst great cheering, and the party immediately broke up.—Courier. immediately broke up .- Courier.

Among the novelties of the day, the first products of the into operation, were submitted to his Excellency's inspection at Donegani's Hotel. His Excellency expressed his admiration of the beautiful samples of glassware produced by this new He observed that Railroads, Magnetic Telegraphs and Home Manufactures spoke well for the prosperity of a country.—Ib. FUNERAL OF THE MAYOR.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the funeral procession, assembled to do annour to the remains of the Mayor of Montreal, John E. Mills, Esq., started from his residence, Belair Cottage, for the American Presbyterian Church, in which the Funeral Service was to be performed. The melancholy cortege was formed in the order announced in the programme, published yesterday morning by our contemporary the Gazette. We should suppose that no funeral ever took place in Montreal at which there was so large an attendance. Besides the members of the Corporation and its various for the suppose that any doubts as to the fact of the Marmora Iron works, going into operation at once. We know not what information has been operation at once. Besides the members of the Corporation and its various for the shipment of the Iron, and the various formed in the order announced in the programme, published yesterday morning by our contemporary the Gazette. We should suppose that no operation at once. We know not what information has been operation at once. We know not what information has been operation at once. We know not what information has been operation at once. We know not what information has been operation at once. its various functionaries, nearly every public body was assem-bled, and we observed among those who followed in the sad

whom we were unacquainted; the Deputy Chairman and members of the Committee of Management, together with the OffiMarmora Iron Works.—Belleville Intelligencer. cers of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company

also attended. Four lodges of the Odd Fellows of the American Order, and Four lodges of the Odd renows of the Minter street some of the Brethren of the Manchester Unity, all with white gloves and mourning badges on the arm, the Mechanics' Instigues and mourning badges on the arm, the Mechanics' Instigues and mourning badges on the arm, the Mechanics' Instigues and Mechanics' Institute and Mechanics' Institute I tute, and an immense number of private individuals, among we observed the Hon. Mr. Daly and the Hon. Mr. Cayley, also accompanied the procession. The shops were shut along the whole line of the streets through which the procession past.—
The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Pastor of the American Church, and the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of the Congregational Church, the latter Minister delivering the funeral sermon. We never remember any event that has cast a deeper shade over the community than that which has closed the life of Mr. Mills under such melancholy and peculiar circumstances, and the numerous and respectable attendance at his funeral, quite unexampled in this city, proves in what general estimation be much here here here. must have been held, and how deeply he is regretted. The hearse, which is a new one, and from the manufactory of Mr.

Baird, was very elegant .- Courier. SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. - Last week we noticed the lecture which was given on the evening of the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, on the subject of Education. On the morning of the 4th he met the District Superintendent of Common Schools, several of the Rev. Clergymen of the town, some of the District Councillors, a number of Teachers from the country, and a few other persons. Col. McDonell, M. P. P. for the County of Stormont, being invited to the Chair, opened the meeting by stating that the object which the Superintendent had in view was, to answer such questions as might be dent had in view was, to answer such questions as ingle be proposed, on the subject of Education; to solve difficulties that might appear to some on the working of the School Act, and to receive such suggestions as might be offered on the subject. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson then rose and illustrated the several subjects brought before him in a close and forcible ma ner, showng the duties of the different parties on whom the working of the School Act depends ;-that, as a whole, it was doing much good throughout the Province, though, being yet in its infancy, some alterations or amendments might naturally be found use-

In reply to a query regarding the condition of such school sections as were, through party spirit among the inhabitants, more than one set of trustees had been elected during the year, and separate schools had been established; he replied, that though the people might have as many schools as they pleased, yet no school could have a participation in the school fund chain of road extending throughout the Province, and if not to connect two oceans, at least to unite the various dependencies except the one under the charge of the trustees legally appointed on the 12th of January. They were the trustees, and none else. of the British Empire. His Excellency concluded by saying that he had never travelled over a smoother railway, and the They had the power, being a corporate body, to grant orders on the Superintendent in favour of their teachers. All other schools were to be considered as private schools, not coming only wonder was that it had been completed in so short a time.

as he believed it had only been commenced in May last. He then proposed the health of the President and Directors of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, which was drunk inder the School Act. As some doubts had been expressed regarding the power of the District Council in pointing out school sites and compelling the people to build the school houses thereon, Dr. Ryerson remarked: that the people might, at their own expense, build school houses the people might. school houses on any place they pleased, but if the means to build were raised by the Municipal Council the school houses must be erected on the site indicated by the Council, and no-

Some conversation took place on the expediency of establishing a monthly or semi-monthly paper, exclusively devoted to educational subjects; although Dr. Ryerson offered to conduct the editorial department gratuitously, yet nothing decided was

One of the clergymen present intimated his conviction that schools would not prosper in a satisfactory manner until the law made it imperative on parents to send their children to school. This sentiment was concurred in by another clergyman present, but it did not appear that the Superintendent of the Province entirely concurred.

The Chairman did not agree with the suggestion; he thought it was a delicate question, and that as a public man, he should like to consult the feelings of his constituents, previous to ex-

We think the Chairman acted wisely. No man should be forced to send his children to school. If he can be induced to appreciate the blessings of education by mild measures, it will have a few measures. have a far more salutary and beneficial effect than any compulhave a far more salutary and beneficial effect that any of the two boys, Hicks', to be the robbery of the curves act could possibly have. The advocates of the "Prussian sory act could possibly have. The advocates of the "Prussian at Varennes, one of the oldest and richest in the District.

The circumstance which tells against the accused on this The circumstance which tells against the accused on the pight.

DR. RYERSON .- This very able gentleman, who in capacity of Chief Superintendant of Education, is making a tour through Western Canada, delivered an eloquent Lecture on Educatio to a numerous auditory, on Wednesday evening last at the Court House. Next morning he met the Teachers, School Trustees, the Mayor, the Warden and sundry other people again at the Court House, and occupied himself several hours in answering pertinent questions, relating to the proper working of the School Act. The learned gentleman has won golden opinions for himself during his short stay in Kingston.—Whig.

THE EMIGRANTS.—We suppose that economy is the moving cause of the removal, by the Government, of the Emigrants from all parts of the country to Toronto and Kingston. Had due precautions been taken to provide proper accommodation for those unfortunates previous to their being forwarded, some excuse might have been admitted. But what is the actual fact? The Governor General.—A melancholy event had preceded e opening of this railway, in the death of a principal promoter opening of this railway, in the death of a principal promoter an undertaking of a similar character, the Chairman of the beds; and on Tuesday night, between twenty and thirty were

The Hon. Mr. M'Gill, in returning thanks, observed that be hardly thought he should be expected to acknowledge the compliment paid by the Governor General to the proprietors and originators of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad Company. pany, inasmuch as there were present both the Commissioner of the Company and one of its Shareholders. He had, however, been formerly a Chairman of this Company and one of its or and the Superintendent despatched a messenger for medical aid; but in vain—the vital spark had a messenger for medical aid; but in vain—the vital spark had a messenger for medical aid; but in vain—the vital spark had a leady field. She was an elderly woman, and had been some original projectors and by woman, and had been some original projectors, and he well remembered the difficulties they had to contend with. He was now glad to acknowledge that the line was a prosperous one and one of the best paying in the Colony, and he only hoped that the new railroad, that to paper, which were handed over to the
Immediate notice was sent to the Coroner, who held an Inquest

Civil Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 8th Nov., 1847.
Sir,—I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, accompanied by a copy of the "Canadian Gazetteer," and, in reply, to convey to you His Excellency's request, that if you have an agent in Montreal for the sale of the work, you would desire two copies of it to be sent to me, which His Excellency will forward to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,
H. CAMPBELL, (Major),
Civil Secretur Civil Secretary.

Mr. W. H. SMITH.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY, 13TH INST .- We learn from our Buffalo exchanges that much damage was done to the sailing craft on Lake Erie. The steamer Canada was injured. The brig J. R. Giddings ran ashore, and threw her deck load of flour The schooner Gibson T. Williams came in collisi with another vessel. The schooners George Watson and E. H. Scott came in contact, but both were saved. The brigs Maurice and Blossom have returned to port crippled; and it is reported that the propellor Independence has been lost on Lake Superior.—British Colonist.

The Buffalo Express gives the following account of the nar-

"We learn from Capt. Willoughby, of the steamer London, that on Saturday night last, the 13th inst., when the gale came on, he was off Rondeau, C. W., and made that port for safety. After making everything secure, as he supposed, with his best fastenings, the fires were put out, and the crew tur ed in, leaving only himself and mate on watch. The wind increased in force, and after a short time there came one that eclipsed all the rest, and broke her entirely from her moorings almost instantly. The wind, aided by a strong current, then swept her stantly. The wind, aided by a strong current, then swept her directly out of the mouth of the harbour into the lake, where the sea was lashed into a fury by the force of the winds. The boat was entirely at the mercy of the storm, as she had neither steam nor sails with which to work her out to sea or into port again. It was a perilous moment for the noble vessel, as every the sea was lasted into a lury by the first products of the boat was entirely at the mercy of the storm, as she had neither into operation, were submitted to his Excellency's inspection at wave seemed of sufficient magnitude and power to swant the establishment, and his satisfaction at this additional proof of the progressive advance of the enterprising industry of the country.

He observed that Railroads, Magnetic Telegraphs and Home Manufactures spoke well for the prosperity of a country.—Ib. enough to float her but a short distance or could only reach it. Her deek load was then thrown overboard, and by means of her anchors he hove her off again. It was a most fortunate escape, not only for the boat, but for the passen-gers, and to the cool judgment and intrepidity of Captain Wil-loughby and his crew are they greatly indebted for this preser-

plan, by which the outlet for the shipment of the Iron, and Castings from the Marmora Works would be taken to Cobourg procession, Major General Gore, with his Staff, Lord Mark Kerr, Aide de Camp to his Excellency the Governor General, and many other Military Officers of the Garrison or the various departments. The streets through which the corpse passed, from Belair Cottage, by Beaver Hall to the Presbyterian Church, in Great St. James street, were lined by the different companies of the Fire Brigade of the city, and so were the streets through which it passed from the Church to the Old companies of the Fire Brigade of the city, and so were the streets through which it passed from the Church to the Old Burying-ground, Great St. Lambert-street, where the procession turned, and passing down St. Lawrence Hill, went up the Main street as far as St. Lambert-street, where the procession turned, and passing down St. Lawrence Hill, went up the Main street of the Boks of the Bokselers in the Clurch to the Didd Rail road, until the matter is now beyond a staple for the British Market.

It is a day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. The Calendar, together with a great variety of other useful information is prefixed.

For Sale at the Bookselers in the Clurch to the Cluth with the matter is now beyond a thing passing down St. Lawrence Hill, went up the Main street, where the procession turned, and passing down St. Lawrence Hill, went up the Main street of the crisis upon our neighbour's more than this point is fully settled, we think the matter is now beyond a staple for the British Market.

It is a well known fact to the qualities at the dead of each space. The Calendar, together with a great variety of other useful information is prefixed.

For Sale at the Booksellers in the Clurch to the Canada, East and West.

HENRY ROWSELL.

It is the defect of the public, that well known fact to the epid ender experience, and as the main a stap of each space. The Calendar, together with a great variety of other useful information is prefixed.

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It is the defect of the public, that well known fact to the epid ender experience of illness, many of these poor creatures where this branch of industry produces at the Booksellers in the clurch of the risk of each space.

For Sale at the Booksellers in the Clurch to the Canada, East and Weist.

HENRY ROWSELL.

Wistom has been gained by experience, and as the mania for the test, well known fact to the epid each space.

For Sale at the Booksellers in the clurch when the

THE CENSUS ACT .- An Act 'to provide for taking a periodical census of this Province, for obtaining certain statistical information connected with the same, and for other purposes,' was passed at the last session of our Provincial Parliament.

It is an important act, and provides for the registration of births and deaths as well as of marriages.

It enacts that the Civil Sceretary, the Provincial Secretary,

and the Inspector General, shall be a Board of Registration and stistics for the Province.

The Board to have the supervision of statistics, and to lay a eport annually before Parliament, concerning trade, manufac-

ture, agriculture, and population.

The Governor may appoint a Secretary to the Board, or assign the duties to any clerk in the three offices constituting the Board. The census to be taken every fifth year.

The District Councils to appoint enumeration divisions, and Various duties are laid down for the enumerators. Their returns are to be laid with the Clerk of the Districts, who is to end an abstract to the Board. It requires every Clergyman, or other person authorized by law to marry, to keep a registry of all he shall have baptized,

married and buried. The registry to be forwarded to the Clerk If no Clergyman reside within a reasonable distance of a setof the District. nent, then the head of a family in which there is a birth marriage, or death, must notify the same to the nearest Clerk

The Coroners are to return lists of their inquests, with the ndings of the juries, to the Board. Clerks of the Peace must furnish all convictions which may

e had before Courts of Quarter Sessions or individual magis-

ates, to the Board.

Lastly, the duties of the Act must be performed, or the eglect exposes the party to the punishment of misdemeanor. The Act comprises twenty-one clauses; but the slight sketch we now give takes in the principle features of the measure, and enough to show that its physiognomy is more perfect than any other which has gone before it.—P. E. Gazette.

SINGULAR AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF A GANG OF BRIGANDS .- Our readers will remember that several robberies of sacred plate have lately taken place in churches, in the Discrete of Montreal. We have now to render an account of the singular train of circumstances which have become known to the police, and have led to the discovery and arrest, it is believed lieved, of the culprits. On Sunday morning, some persons having trespassed on the gardens of Mr. Dwyer, a milkman, in the Papineau Road, one of them was arrested by him, upon which a party of men came from the "The Blindman's," oted den near the English Burying Ground,) assaulted Dwyer and rescued his prisoner. Dwyer then threatened to appeal to the police, and the parties ran off to the neighbouring woods. On the police attempting to discover them at a subsequent period, they found in the "Blindman's" two horses, a cart, period, they found in the Billianian saddle and bridle, and various other property, of which they could obtain no satisfactory account. A watch was, herefore, set on the place; and on Monday morning, a boy about fifteen, named Geo. Hick, was arrested on suspicion; and in the even-ing his brother Samuel was also taken. In consequence of their information, a farther arrest was made by Serjeant M'Cornack on the day following, of a man named O'Donnell, who was lately tried and acquitted for the murder at the Race Course. On Wednesday, Heinrich Goring, another party implicated by the information of the boys, and who was convicted of sacrilege last February, but released by Government, for revealing the plot to shoot Sheriff Coffin and Judge Day, was taken by Captain Wily, in St. Therese-street, as he was coming out of a cab. It is worth remarking, that both these desperate men, when taken, is worth remarking, that both these desperate men, when taken, were armed with pistols, ready loaded, and capped. The principal charge against Goring is that of stealing a horse at Carillon, on Thursday, 4th instant, on his way to Montreal from Chatham, where the gang had a haunt, at the house of the mother of the Hicks'—another customer of her Majesty's Criminal Courts, recently sentenced to a months' imprisonment for stealing grain from a neighbour's barn. O'Donnell is believed to be the party who robbed the churches of St. Andrew's, Point aux Trembles, and St. Martin's. His object in coming down on this occasion, is now well ascertained from the testidown on this occasion, is now well ascertained from the testi-mony of the two boys, Hicks', to be the robbery of the church

point is curious. The boy Hicks, mentioned that on the night in which O'Donnell robbed the church at Point aux Trembles, ne had lost a handkerchief, which he (Hicks) could identify and was remarkable for the figures upon it. On enquiry being made at Point aux Trembles, a handkerchief found below the window, the morning after the sacrilege, was handed to the authorities, and at once recognized by Hicks. It has a figure of Pene Picture of Pene Pictu of Pone Pius in the centre.

The acuteness and perseverance with which our Police, under their active and intelligent Chief, have ferreted out this mystery of iniquity, is described of the highest praise. Should it turn out that the evidence is sufficient to convict the parties, the service rendered to society in breaking up such an association, will be incalculable. We understand that property of a most miscellaneous description has been found at the "Blindman's" since this affair-among the rest, some silver spoons .-

THE WHEAT TRADE. - We took occasion lately to notice the great falling off in our wheat trade, as exhibited by a comparison of the spring and fall traffic through the canals, having parison of the spring and fall traffic through the canals, having special reference to its direction towards Montreal. A paragraph was also copied, stating that American buyers were in the wheat markets of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, showing that, notwithstanding the high duty imposed by the American tariff, our trade was assuming that direction. It may now be added, that some of the mills in this place are shipping their flour also to that market. The L. Schickeluna left SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning last, at the Asylum for the Emigrant Widows and Orphans, while a woman named Quigley was sitting at work, she was observed to droop destination. Cargoes from other mills we may chronicle

Now, it is well enough known that the difference in the price of wheat, on each side of the line, since harvest, has been 25 to 30 cts. per bushel, and that a move has been made towards the abolition of the duty which causes this difference of price; yet, affecting as this question does the pockets of the bulk of our population, no general effort is made to second this attempt at the remedy—newspapers are silent on the subject. It would not be of much moment if, after the present season expires, our trade would resume its wonted channel; but it will permanently. The entire abrogation of the British Corn Laws will make breadstuffs higher in the States than here generally, because all their supplies along their seaboard may be shipped abolition of the duty which causes this difference of price; yet, make breadstulls higher in the States than here generally, because all their supplies along their scaboard may be shipped off, immediately on a foreign rise of prices, while our harbours may be closed by ice; and, when opened by spring, it may be found that prices have receded, from the circumstance of our neighbours having supplied the demand. Shall the ensuing Congress be allowed to rise without having the subject fully the before them 2.—St. Continuings. Lower of the subject fully

ought before them?—St. Catharine's Journal.

We regret to hear that Mr. John Anderson of Rice Lake, We regret to hear that Mr. John Anderson of Rice Lake, son of the late Major Anderson, shot himself accidentally on Monday last. He was in the act of drawing his gun by the muzzle out of the boat, when it exploded and lodged the contents (duck-shot) in his left breast and shoulder. His recovery is doubtful.—Cobourg Star.

NOVA SCOTIA.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—A great Commercial panic in the Mother Country, affects more or less the whole civilized world. Though a part of the British Empire, this little spot is perhaps Though a part of the British Empire, this little spot is perhaps as much removed from being in reality affected by the recent commercial crisis in Great Britain, as the remotest district of Siberia or Patagonia, yet even here the sough of mercantile distress, like the wind of a ball from a twenty-four pounder, has been heard, creating no slight consternation, and forebodings of coming evils are rife. To add to the apprehensions, three failures have recently taken place, if one of them can be called a failure where the party in a day or two thereafter is on his feet failure, where the party in a day or two thereafter is on his feet escape of the steamer London, on Lake Erie, during the as lively as a cricket, and again publicly asking for the countenance and support of the community.

But the most ominous sign of the times, is the Banks cur-

again. It was a perilous moment for the noble vessel, as every wave seemed of sufficient magnitude and power to swallow her wave seemed of sufficient magnitude and power to swallow her possess in this respect is, we think, unquestionable—it lies possess in this respect is, we think, unquestionable—it lies therefore with them in a great degree to watch over and protect its commercial interests—and whether the pressure proceed from exterior causes, or originate within ourselves, to act wisely and judiciously, irrespective of public clamour or private grumbling. They know the business circumstances of the community better than any, and while it does not become them to be frightened by what has taken place elsewhere, they do well to note its bearing upon Provincial interests and their own, and to act upon it in accordance with a well considered judgment.

it in accordance with a well considered judgment.

The crisis we hope, will shortly pass, here and elsewhere, with little harm. Our neighbours of New Brunswick and Canada have much more cause from the nature of their business connections with the Mother Country, to be alarmed than we have.—

The timber trade and ship building will be likely to feel the depression, though we hope but for a moment. Our relations with Great Britain do not depend so much upon any export that we have, for though ship-building, taking the whole Province, is somewhat extensively prosecuted, any circumstance by which it may be affected does not materially interfere with Provincial prosperity. Individuals tempted to engage in the trade may prosperity. Individuals tempted to engage in the trade may suffer by its precarious nature, and have suffered largely; but

THE OPENING OF THE MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD. Justice Gale and Mr. Justice Day, besides two others with ions of the Inhabitants generally and to take steps to secure to have upon the business concerns of this with which they are largely engaged in trade, is probably of much greater importance than any direct effect of the crisis at home upon Nova Scotia. We do not believe ourselves but that in any case this Province will come safely through. A few instances or so may occur of parties having to succumb; but while there is evidently good ground for precaution, there is none for much alarm. The credit of the country is good and will continue so, though we do not expect to see for the next months any great increase to our prosperity .- Halifax Times.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THR POTATOE DISEASE .- It is with deep and sincere regret that we are called upon to notice the awful ravages which the "taint" is making amongst the potatoes in this Island. A more promising produce, some two or three weeks ago, could more promising produce, some two or three weeks ago, could not be; and, as to quantity, even now the crop is abundant. Our correspondent in Conception Bay, our advices from various other parts of the country, and our own observation in the neighbourhood of St. John's, (particularly at River-head) all neighbourhood of St. John's, (particularly at tiver-lead) at testify to the melancholy fact that we cannot depend upon the potatoe as an article of food during the ensuing winter. It is not a difficult matter to understand how hardly this calamity will press upon the poor; and we scarcely know where or how to meet it. That the Executive will do all in its power, we ive no reason whatever to doubt; but the resources of the lony are so crippled already, that the means of relief may not where there is an anxious desire to dispense it. In the latter part of last week a "deputation" nam

In the latter part of last week a "deputation handed at a public meeting in Carbonear, waited on the Governor, and gave a melancholy account of the prospects of the people in that locality; and not only sought assistance from His Excellency, but, as we understand, besought him to transmit a petition to the Queen. Now if there be this distress in Conception Bay, and from the respectability of the gentlemen who formed the eputation we cannot doubt it) we can hardly picture to ourves the amount of distress which will prevail elsewhere. Carbonear, as is well known by our mercantile readers, depends on a great degree upon the Labrador fishery, which, during the desent year, has been unusually successful; whilst there are very many settlements on the coast of Newfoundland, where there is not only a failure in the potatoe crop, but a very short catch of the staple of the country. It requires, consequently, a vast deal of prudence rightly to apportion the means of relief in the bands or in the power of the Executive; and it seems desirable at this season of the year that the more distant places hould first be cared for: help may be afforded to our more im-

nediate neighbours at any time, as necessity may require. We may here observe that it is a matter of astonishment to us, and it is undoubtedly very inconsistent, that, whilst we are eploring the want of food, so many of those who will be applieants for charity in the course of the winter, are squand the little they possess with a most unwarrantable thought-

We give in another column the particulars of a public meeting lately held at Carbonear, respecting the failure of the potato erop in that district.—St. John (N. F.) Times.

It is pretty generally believed, that a Mr. Brady, of the Irish offered to him, and that, previously to the departure of the last mail from England, be had been in Liverpool, making sundry enquiries of respectable houses there accounts. enquiries of respectable houses there connected with our trade, as to the climate, comforts, and conveniences of Newfoundland.

We think it more than probable, therefore, that Mr. Brady will be the successor of the talented Judge (Norton) who lately quitted our shores for what he deems a more congenial atmos

It has been suggested to us, that these continual home-It has been suggested to us, that these continual homeappointments are an insult to the understanding and competency of men long resident in this country; and in very many instances we have come to the same conclusion with those who
lave communicated with us on the subject. In selecting, however, the head of our judicial department, we are disposed to
could the propriety of any other course than that which the
Hight Hon, the Secretary for the Colonies seems to have pursied, It is not always that the nomination of the senior Assistant Judge to the Chief-justice-ship would either give been duly emant Effects. raintenance of the law; and the selection of a stranger, ther re, appears to be the readiest way to avoid those heart-burnigs and jealousies which any other appointment would ve

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November 12th, 1847.

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JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

TORONTO HOSPITAL TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ORDERED, that Students of Medicine be permitted to attend the Practice in the Hospital, for the period of Bar, and son of Judge Brady, has received his appointment as Chief Justice of this Island. We cannot exactly pronounce

Six Months, on payment of the sum of £2 10s.; or for Twelve Six Months, on payment of the sum of £2 10s.; or for Twelve



A LL PERSONS having in their custody or possession any MONEYS, GOODS, CHATTELS OR EFFECTS heretofore belonging to DECEASED EMIGRANTS, or now belonging to SICK EMIGRANTS, are hereby required, without loss of time, TO DELIVER THE SAME to the undersigned, who has, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, dated the 25th day of October instant, been duly empowered to receive such Moneys, Goods, Chattels

> JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

Montreal, 26th October, 1847. FARMERS AND MECHANICS'

BUILDING SOCIETY

FIFHTH MONTHLY MEETING.

FOURTH LOAN MEETING. will be held in the HALL of the MECHANICS' to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 1st December, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will Lorn or Advance £500, (five shares), or such further THE FOURTH LOAN MEETING of the above Society, Shares as they may deem advisable.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the HALL, at SIX

o'clock, P.M., to enable Members in arrears to pay up, and to receive the SIXTH INSTALMENT, which becomes due on that day, and to enrol new Members. By Order of the Directors,

A. B. TOWNLEY,

Toronto, 25th November, 1847. PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, INCUMBERT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desirous of receiving into his family a few PUPILS, preparing for Matriculation at the University of King's College, and others attending, or purposing to attend, Upper Canada College.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

536 6

CARD. MR. G. W. STRATHY,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

NOTICE. A Ta Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered— That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share A. B. TOWNLEY,

Secretary & Treasurer. Toronto, Nov. 10, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

TORONTO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, KING STREET EAST, CORNER OF POST OFFICE LANE, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers to the public, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A general assortment of Hardware, Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns. All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by assiduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of

the public patronage. Toronto, 26th August, 1847. OILS.

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HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847. EMIGRANT CONVALESCENT HOUSE,

1st November, 1847.

THE undersigned begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles of Clothing, from S. Workman, Esq., for the use of the Couvalescents, viz:—6 pair of Trowsers, 2 Vests, 1 Coat, 3 Flannel Shrits, 2 Flannel Drawers, and a quantity of Shoes, Stockings, &c.; and he will continue IT is the size of letter paper, and substantially half bound, and contains a blank space for memorauda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each contains a blank space for memorauda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each contains a blank space for memorauda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each contains a blank space for memorauda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each contains a blank space for memorauda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the

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Toronto, 39th October, 1847. A CARD.

R BEEKMAN having relicquished the business of AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, takes this method of informing his friends, that he has done so in favour of Mr. J. W. BRENT, who intends for the future to carry on the same description of business, at the Old Office, NELSON STREET.

R. B. has great pleasure in recommending his Successor to the favourable notice of any one having such business to attend to.

THE UNDERSTONED is now prepared to transact every de scription of business pertaining to Agency and Accounts, Conveyancing, Purchase and Sale of House and Landed Property Bank Stock, &c. &c. His long residence in Toronto, and his general acquaintance throughout the Province, enables him with confidence to offer his services to the public. J. W. BRENT.

Toronto, Nov. 3, 1847. AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE, West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION,

Bithin Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton, MONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

T. BILTON BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. DR. PAGET. SY, BAY STREET. Toronto, Nov., 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Puril. attending College, that she can accommedate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS. situated near to the College. Reference permitted

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, residing convenient to A RESPECTABLE FAMILI. residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Collegians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address (post paid) THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office.

Toronto, 17th Nov., 1847. WANTED, SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady. A in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual

branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing in the country. References given. Direct, post paid, A. B., Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York.

November 5, 1847. MARKHAM

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. THE In-titution above-named has been established by R. HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Medical men, at the Village of Markham, a place chosen for the salubrity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages. The reason for establishing this Institution was, because the Hydro-HAS taken up his residence in Toronto, and will be happy to give INSTRUCTION IN THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

The Theoretical Course is the same as that followed by the celebrated Dr. F. Schneider, Kapellmeister in Anhalt Dessau, Germany, under whom Mr. G. W. S. atudied.

Residence at Mrs. Streets, 59, York Street, Corner of Boulton Street.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

TARMERS AND MECHANICS'

BUILDING SOCIETY.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

TORONTORS

BUILDING SOCIETY.

Teason for establishing this Institution was, because the Hydropathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many inveterate cases of Acute Disease, has been found generally restorative, where the ordinary treatment has failed; and the practice is extensively adopted, both in Europe and America,—Canada, having no such Institution, and as many were obliged to go out of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. HUNTER, who has himself had extensive practice in this mode of treatment as swell as the ordinary mode, was induced to undertake the establishment of the Institution. The success of the Institution, during the few months it has been in operation, has surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are a sufficient recommendation, where the cases are known. As be has now taken the responsibility of it entirely upon himself, being assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no expense to

assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no expense to make it as perfect in every respect as possible, he feels satisfied that it will, if fairly tested, prove a great advantage to the community.

For particulars, as to subjects, terms, &c., address Dr. R. HUNTER, Church Street, Toronto; or Dr. REED, at the Insti

In connection with the above, the EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY will be continued as heretofore.

The Institution will be attended by Dr. Reed daily, and visited by Dr. HUNTER weekly, or oftener if found necessary.

538 Toronto, Nov. 5, 1847.

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTRMA,

CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir—Having for a long while been troubled with Asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect. I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved me very much. Thave continued to use the same, as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all hing compilaints.

New Hampton, April 5, 1846. New Hampton, April 5, 1846.

None genuine; anless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &
Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS. At the Parsonage, Cornwall, on the 16th instant, the wife of the Rev. H. Patton, of a son.
On the morning of the 16th inst., the lady of Leonce Routh,
Esq., Deputy Commissary General, of a daughter.
At St. Remi, C. E., on the 27th ult., the wife of the Rev. E.

G. Sutton, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 13th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev W. H. Ripley, Mr. A. B. Townley, Printer, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Chas. Smyth, Esq., of Killala, Connty of Mayo,

Ireland.

At Christ Church, Hamilton, on the 18th inst., by the Rev.

J. G. Geddes, J. S. Hogan, Esq. to Madaleine Wharton,
youngest daughter of the late Robert Metcalf, Esq., of Hull,
Yorkshire, England.

At Whitby, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. Pentland, Mr.

We Wellington Scott, of the Township of Darlington, se-

Wm. Wellington Scott, of the Township of Darlington, se-cond son of J. Scott, Coroner, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest

daughter of Mr. H. Holdon, of the same place.
In Montreal, on the 10th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Mr. James Grant, to Miss Mary Campbell, both of that city.

In this city, on Monday morning, 22nd icst. in St. James' Carbedral, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Jacob Dudden, Merchant, of Hornby, to Miss Kate Mortimer, daughter of the

late Mr. Richard Whale, of Richmond Hill. DIED. In Cobourg, on Sunday, 23rd Oct., at Brook Bank Cottage, Charlotte Manners, wife of George Manners, Esq., late British Consul in Massachussets.

LETTERS received to Thursday, November 25, dent. Finlayson; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. Jonathan Shoric, rem.; G. P. Kerby, Esq., rem.

A LESSON IN HISTORY. (From " Church Clavering.")

Next to Scripture-history, our worthy schoolmaster was careful to teach his boys the history of their Church and country. Of course he availed himself of all useful help, especially of what have been called the two eyes of history, -geography and chronology. There was a great "stream of time" hanging up in the school-room, on which were depicted, in various colours, the divisions and sub-divisions, the ramificadynasties. A good collection of maps also adorned sary; and you see these buildings are more spacious tures. I had almost become a proselyte; but that the walls, which were not only employed for the boys to point to when the names of places occurred in the course of reading, but were also taken down, and carefully copied by those who could be trusted with them. Sometimes Mr. Primer would desire them to trace out on the map any subject connected with the part of history which they were reading. This he found to give greater interest to geography than the mere pointmore vividly on the memory of the boys. Then there this little room to the left was?" were two or three good books of the costumes of different ages and countries, which helped to give the boys a more exact impression of what they heard described. In addition to all these, Mr. Primer had himself, with great pains, constructed a chronological chart of Church-history, shewing the general course of events, and the points where sects sprang up and separated themselves from the Church, and where various errors, as those of transubstantiation or purgatory, arose within the Church. This chart Mr. Primer thought of publishing. It would certainly be very useful, especially in middle schools.

History, taught with all this precision and accuracy, was sometimes rather dry work; and though Mr. Primer too well knew the value of dry work to endeaglad to find means of relieving it by something more entertaining.

One day he called the historical class together, and said: "Well, boys, we are getting towards the end of the history of England, which, I dare say, you are not sorry for; I hope you will remember it all your lives, "when Lord Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth cold and clear, but the sun shone bright, and not a and that it will be useful to you. I am now going to and all her court. This rising ground was the tilt- cloud flitted across the heavens. The little river give you a new lesson on history.

The boys all began to listen very attentively. "What say you to a trip to Kenilworth, to see the old castle?'

Freeman uttered a faint "Thank you, sir;" and the ice being broken, they all poured forth a volley of thanks, which at last ended in a general "hurrah!" and clapping of hands,

than me," said Mr. Primer; "for I do not know how was not struck down by hitting it in the centre, it their glittering webs. we should all have got to Kenilworth, if Mr. Wilmot would swing round and give the awkward player a It is very amusing to watch a spider when thus had not promised to lend us his break and a pair of good blow on the head with a sand-bag. There were employed. He first throws out a thread, which beand knowing well the high value of Mr. Primer's cha- least at court, as bear-baiting and morice-dancing. racter, was always glad to be of service to him.) It People are not so cruel and rough as they used to be. may be imagined that the idea of this excursion was Then there were boat-races, and other aquatic diver- thread to some other part, and darts away, doubling most delightful to the boys. They could talk of sions, floating islands, and men dressed up as Tritons and redoubling, so as to form figures the most pleasing nothing else. Some prepared their sketch-books, and Nereids; for all these meadows which you see and fantastic, spinning a thread at every movement. some their surveying instruments; and all were on the round the castle were a beautiful lake. One part of through the holes of his bag, by an operation similar tender-hooks of expectation,*

fine bright morning in summer, when the days were One of them addressed the queen in these words :long. They were all ready at five o'clock; when, after a hasty breakfast, half of them set out on foot, under the care of Mr. Kimberly, the usher. When they had got half way, they rested on a bank, under the shade of some trees, and waited till the rest came up in the break, which was filled with benches, and covered with an awning, so as to be very convenient. The boys who had ridden half the way theu got out, and proceeded on foot, and the others took their places. They arrived, without accident, at Kenilhad been there before; but what they lost in amuse- been glorious days. ment they gained in importance—being able to point

they saw another party, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, some of whom were sketching. "Stop!" the laws, and put down the monarchy; and it has less the laws, and put down the laws, and pu said Mr. Primer, as Harry Scamper, Jack Wilkins, stones have been removed to build the houses in the and one or two others, were running forward; "I must neighbourhood; and the only inhabitants are the owls not have any rudeness. Recollect you must not go and jackdaws, who make their nests in the ivy. I am effect is also produced in the winter-landscape—an and interfere with other people, but mind your own glad to hear that the present owner, Lord Clarendon, business. As you have come here for instruction as has given orders that no more of the materials shall well as amusement, the best plan will be for us to be removed; and so I hope these ruins will long tion and delight. walk round the castle and see the different parts. Mr. remain, to remind us of the doings of the 'olden Kimberly was bred and born in this neighbourhood, time." and will be able to explain to you all about it."

It should be observed that Mr. Primer always treated his ushers with great respect, and brought them forward on every occasion when he was able, so as to raise them in the eyes of his pupils. So Mr. Kimberly took the boys with him, and first shewed them the majestic and massive tower which meets the eye on entering, and, in truth, gives a character to the whole ruin.

"That," said he, "is called Cæsar's Tower; not because it was actually built by Cæsar, or the Romans. called Cæsar's Tower probably because it is the old- portion of it, and then sitting down, proceeded to est part of the castle. It was built by Geoffry de explain it, and to exhort his audience to observe Clinton, a Norman baron, in the time of Henry I. In rigidly the law of Moses and the traditions of the tenure of their estates, to perform military service to There was much to be admired in the supplications, the king whenever he summoned them. This was the and much of that spirit which he desired. There feudal system, established by the Normans. The was a degree of fervour in the manner in which the bastion, at the south-east corner, is one solid mass of then, rising from his seat, amid the deepest silence, masonry in the lower part. I remember a gentleman and stretching forth his arms to heaven, as if to imthere are no doors or windows to get into it. The castle," continued Mr. Kimberly, "was afterwards sudden and terrible conclusion. A sickness came given by Henry III. to Simon de Mountfort, who was over him, and he hid his face in his hands to conceal very ungrateful, and became the ringleader in a great Mountfort, and many others, were killed in the battle of Evesham. Those were sad times, when the rich the vail is rent-the dream is gone-I cannot be a people in the land set the law at defiance, and made Jew." their servants and vassals go with them to war. Let the peaceable.

My readers are not to suppose that Mr. Kimberly made a set speech, exactly in these words; but this was the substance of his observatious.

"It is probable," continued he, "that a great part of these buildings which you see at the west and south, existed in the time of De Mountfort and his immediate successors, but they were repaired and en'arged in the time of John of Gaunt, duke of Lan-

* Expeditions of this sort are a part of the system adopted the celebrated Pestalozzi. The writer has himself met, on

caster ('time-honoured Lancaster,' as Shakspeare calls ings .- George Freeman, who was the son of John of tion?"

" Henry IV." ccession to the throne, the castle and estate reverted the time when fortified castles were no longer necesdon't go too near the edge of the windows. Look cannot be a proselyte.' round now, and see what a beautiful hall this must

Some said the pantry, others the plate-closet; even take the Gentiles into covenant." George Freeman thought it was the buttery, or closet belonging to it, where the bread, beer, and butter, used not, nor what they may be, but I cannot endure to to be given out.

kitchen, and the kitchen, you know, was on the other men. Shall we then, who want mercy ourselves, deny side, where we saw a sheep lying in the oven. What it to others? If the Supreme Being endures these think you of its being Queen Elizabeth's dressing- men, cannot, or ought not, we to do the same? Oh! room? called."

This highly pleased the boys; and they all went geance." into it, one after another-for it would only hold two or three at a time; and they all thought that "good Queen Bess" must have had some difficulty in turning herself about in such a small space, with her fine your to introduce any substitute for it, yet he was ruffs and hoops. When they had amused themselves sufficiently here, they walked out at the other side of the can derive no gratification from a view of nature, even hall, and so passed round, on the outside of Leicester under the disadvantage of her most ordinary dress, buildings, until they came to Mortimer's tower, which will have no eyes to admire her in any." guards the southern entrance.

At first the pupils were struck with amazement, took much delight; and the court-ladies used to look the coarser herbage, ferns, reeds, and mosses, seemed not knowing what to think of it. At last George at the knights from these towers. They had a great as if fledged with icy feathers; while here and there "There is some one else you will have to thank more used to tilt at a figure placed on a pivot, so that if it if proud to display their skill, had spun and interlaced (Mr. Wilmot was the squ're of the parish; other games, which are now gone out of fashion, at comes attached by its adhesive quality, to some near the entertainment consisted in a play, acted by the to the drawing of wire: At last the long-expected day arrived. It was a men of Coventry, who came over for that purpose.

'We men of Coventrie Are right glad to see Your gracious majestie;— Good lack! how fair ye be!'

To which the queen is said to have returned the following answer:-

Her gracious majestie Is right glad to see The men of Coventrie;—
Good lack! what fools ye be!"

The boys were highly delighted with hearing of all worth considerably before noon. One or two of them these games, and agreed that they must indeed have "However," continued Mr. Kimberly, "all human out to their companions the different parts of the grandeur comes to an end. This castle, in common the contents into a form and texture of great external

with a great many others, was knocked down by Oliver use to the life and functions of the insect. Two pur-As they entered the open area before the castle, Cromwell and the rebels, when they got the better of poses are thus accomplished in the economy of nature.

THE WORSHIP OF THE SYNAGOGUE. (From "Abdiel," a Tale of Ammon.)

Meanwhile, the service had commenced: first, there were some prayers recited, in which they confessed their sins, and entreated forgiveness, and called upon God to have mercy on them for the sake of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. They prayed, too, for his blessing and protection, and offered up their thanksgiving for his continued mercy. After this the chief priest We have very few Roman remains in England; and present ascended the pulpit, and taking the roll in what we have are commonly built of bricks. It is which the law was written, read aloud a considerable those days the country was partitioned out amongst a elders. Abdiel listened, first to the prayers, and number of military chiefs, who were bound, for the afterwards to the sermon, with the greatest interest. The duty of these great barons, besides doing service preacher spoke of the goodness of God, and the works to the king, was to protect their tenants and vassals that he had done in former days; and there was a in the neighbourhood; which some of them did, but I certain feeling of awe in Abdiel's mind when he inam sorry to say that others oppressed them very much. sisted upon the doctrine of the one great and Almighty There was sad want of law and order, and the barons God, and warned his hearers against the abominations were always fighting with each other, or rebelling of idolatry, which had brought the anger of God upon against the king; and when they were pursued they their fathers, and caused them to be taken captives to got into their strongholds. See what a thickness these Babylon. He preached for some time; and having walls are of; it is not less than fifteen feet; and that at last finished his subject, he sat still for a moment, masonry in the lower part. I remember a gentleman who lived in this place setting workmen to dig down from the upper story to see what was in the lower, and he found it one mass of stone and mortar. Observe, it could not have astonished Abdiel more than this could not have astonished Abdiel more than this. it could not have astonished Abdiel more than this his emotion. "Alas! alas!" he thought, "is the rebellion. Kenilworth was the stronghold of the rebel name of God to be always mixed with curses and imbarons, and stood several sieges. At last Simon de precations? How have I been saved! I had nearly been a convert to the religion of the Jews; but now

The service was over, and the party, having waited us bless God that we live in times when the laws are for Michal, returned home; but while the others MI strong enough to control the ambitious and protect chatted freely, Aristobulus remarked that Abdiel, was grave and silent.

"And how do you like our prayers and sermon?"

asked Michal, when they had arrived.
"I liked them both," said Abdiel; "but the first better than the last; the prayers were, indeed, beautiful, and the discourse was eloquent enough, though perhaps not equal to the prayers."

"Perhaps," said Pharez, "you may like some other preacher better. You shall come with me to another synagogue. We hope, my dear Abdiel, that ere long

you will join us, and become a proselyte." "No, Pharez," said Abdiel again, "I may not be a he celebrated Pestalozzi. The writer has bimself met, on a Lake of Geneva, with a party of boys from the school at zerdon, travelling with their teachers in search of information and beautiful they are—far, far more beautiful than but their inquiries were principally directed to subjects con- any thing else I have ever read. I had almost resolved matted with science and natural history, for which the mounting and lakes of Swirzerland afforded ample opportunity.

Historical researches, however, are quite as suitable to such the such to join you at one time. I would to God I could be a proselyte!—but no, it may not be—I speak with rein and grief—I cannot be a Jame'. pain and grief-I cannot be a Jew."

"Why so?" said Aristobulus. "What new thing

"That curse," said Abdiel-"that horrid curse! Look you, sir, I have been a pagan—an idolater—a "Right. Well, then, you see, by Henry IV.'s worshipper of wood and stone-but I have been confounded by the cruelty and barbarity of the priests. to the crown, that is, became the king's again. It to the crown, that is, became the king's again. It the true God—the one great, universal, and Almighty repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass was afterward's given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert the true God-the one great, universal, and Almighty Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who built these tall build- God. With what delight did I listen! with what ings to the left, and the great hall. That was about inward joy did I hear your words! You yourselves know the eagerness with which I studied your Scripand not nearly so strong as the rest. Suppose, now, curse-pardon me, Aristobulus and Pharez-that we walk forward, and look at the great hall. There, curse drives me from you; henceforth I shall worship boys, you must go up this steep path; take care and the one Almighty God, whom I feel to exist; but I

"But," said Aristobulus, "you do not know these have been, especially when it was filled with Queen Nazarenes; they teach that the Messiah is already Elizabeth's courtiers, in their rich embroidered dresses. come, and worship one Jesus, the son of a carpenter It is very much like the halls they have in the colleges of Galilee, when the Scripture says that out of Galilee give greater interest to geography than the mere point at Oxford and Cambridge. But what do you think ariseth no prophet. They are an infamous and abominable race, and would set aside the law of Moses, and

> "Aristobulus," answered Abdiel, "I know them hear them cursed. He who made me knows how 'Not a bad guess, George," said Mr. Kimberly; much I myself want mercy, and how depraved is this only the buttery used in general to be nearer the my nature; and philosophers assert the same of all That is the name by which it is generally let us not invade his attributes! If he is all-wise and all-just, he will know who deserve his anger and ven-

THE SPIDER. (From " Annals of my Village.")

"That man" says the accomplished Cowper, "who

This thought arose within me during a late walk in "There were grand doings," continued their guide, the neighbourhood of my village. The morning was vard, where tournaments were held, and armed knights, flowed over its rocky bed, and on either side, the mounted on horseback, used to tilt or ride against spreading branches of the oak, the elm, and birch, had each other with blunt lances. It was a noble but intercepted the flakes of snow, and formed a sparkling dangerous sport, in which the great men of those days arcade. Every twig glittered with hoar-frost; even many sorts of games. The tournaments, which I have the Daphne laurel, and the holly, firmly grasped the spoken of, were the principal, and were very splendid rugged banks. Their dark shining leaves were gemshows, and required great skill and strength. Then med with frozen particles, that reflected the colours of there was the game of quintain, in which the players the rainbow; and across them innumerable spiders, as

bough or leaf, tuft of moss, or stone. He then turns round, recedes to a distance, attaches another floating

And thus he works, as if to mock at art, And in defiance of her rival powers; By these fortuitous and random strokes Performing such inimitable feats,

As she with all her rules can never reach .- Cowper's Tash. Yet the simple machinery, by which such a process is effected, consists merely of two bags, or reservoirs, filled with gum, or glue, and perforated with small holes. The secretion of the threads is an act too subtle for our discernment, except as we perceive it by the produce. It may, however, be observed, that one thing answers to another,—the secretory glands to the quality and consistence required in the secreted substances,—the bags to its reception; that the outlets and orifices are constructed not merely for relieving the reservoirs of their burden, but for manufacturing to call into being, for reasons, though inscrutable to us, yet undoubtedly both wise and good, is put into a condition to provide for its own safety. An exquisite effect of a character so new and beautiful, though annually recurring, that few regard it without admira-

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