TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

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## poetry.

THE BROTHERS' ADVENTURE. BY ROBERT SNOW, ESQ. 'Twas in a tropic ocean-bay
Two English boys went forth to swim; Brothers they were; trained with the sea To gambol; lithe of limb And dauntless; now they float as still As sea-birds : now with long-breathed skill Headlong they dive below, and rise With pied shells in their grasp, and many an oozy prize.

But I must not fail to tell How a fairy islet lay About three cables' length from shore,
The jewel of the bay. And thither with swift strokes they race, Holding pleasure still in chase, Through cleft waves that, as on they dash. Close round their shoulders with a rainbow flash.

And landing in a tiny cove,

They rove the islet o'er and o'er, Naked, in boyish liberty; And high and low explore Its rocks, and inmost coral caves, Whose bases mighty ocean laves, Dashing to their vaulted height Gleams of mystic azure light And now 'tis time to think of home ;

'Tis time again to take the flood ;-But oh, what spectacle of fear Congeals their youthful blood ! Blade-like, peaked, black, and thin, Above the water peers the fig Of a hungry, roaming shark, That seems the brothers for his prey to mark; Nor is there within hail one friendly bark.

Ah, well may they grow pale with dread!

The younger clings about his brother,
And cries—" We never shall return— My mother, O my mother !" The elder boy, with desperate cheer, Makes faltering answer—" Do not fear"— Vain words; for see! the monster rears His jaws in sight, then dips, then slowly reappears. A deadly film comes o'er their eyes;

They have neither pulse nor breath: But there to stand is to endure Companionship with death.

Half conscious what they do, they creep Into a cave that faces not the deep: And, sooth, 'tis better patiently Unseeing and unseen to lie, Than dally with their watchful enemy.

And they look forth from hour to hour; But still the shark is prowling near; And they are cold; and sunset comes With sundry kinds of fear. Into their cave; all hope is past, If they by swimming cannot reach The footing of the friendly beach.

And still they shudder, crouch, and cower; Oh, how unlike their former glee! As from a strange and gory grave, They shrink from the bright sea. Heavy is their choice of woe; For they must drown or brave the cruel foe: Once more they look;—hope beams! far off, or near, They see him not—" Heaven send our way be clear— Now is the time; we will not perish here!"

For the dear life to shore they strain, Convulsed, worse than in fever dreams; The sky seems blood, the waters blood; And once the younger screams
Aloud for help!—yet both come safe to land; But in a swoon lie spent upon the sand, Till a warm glance recalls them, and they hear Wild words of love, breaking the trance of fear; For she hangs o'er her boys-their mother dear

Paper read before the Ecclesiol

which in itself would demand some careful thought. of his immediate successors. These edifices we all actually executed in wood. say that the very first and primary elements of conbecause most natural building, is of wood. Trees Roman Britain was by no means a barbarous country: which are nearly peculiar to the last two counties, rewere felled before stones were quarried. I am not and though the Saxon invasion destroyed most British present another essential of a church in wood. asking your assent to that pretty and sentimental churches of the Basilican plan, yet it would be contheory which derived Pointed architecture, directly trary to all likelihood and experience that the old of vitality, without any intermediate stages, from a obliterated that at or before the period of the Heptarliving forest; or to Sir James Hall's application of it, chy an indigenous style, without reference to a classiwho sees in crockets and foliaged pinnacles, but the cal origin, grew up spontaneously in Saxon England, on, or round, long poles, and who tells us that all churches, and that gradually this style developed into Gothic art is only a kind of fossilized basket work: stone. but it is well to bear in mind this plain series of chro- The truth seems to be that all along wooden nological facts; that Pointed architecture can be churches have been built pretty much as they are now. traced step by step, and almost year by year, from I suspect that generally speaking they were the excepclassical forms, and that classical temples, even in tion rather than the rule. The rude and small Cyclotheir most elaborate guise, are nothing but the translation into stone of that simplest and most elementary and of the most remote antiquity, prove that stone was construction of wood. A colonnade and pediment, used not only for very small churches but even for nowever gorgeous, is nothing elementary, as has been oratories, among a people who were certainly not in often shown, but a row of wooden posts thrust into the the arts of life superior to the British, so long assoearth, with a roof of timber logs triangularly imposed ciated with the presence of Roman civilization .upon them, forming a pediment of three pieces of Probably very many of the first British churches were wood, and a horizontal entablature of ewooden beams Basilican in plan, stone in construction. Besides for the flank; and if the wooden shed developed into this, while such churches as Brixworth certainly rethe stone collonaded temple,\* and if the temple deve- present the occidental type of the Basilica, I would loped into the basilica, and the into the Pointed suggest that the Irish churches, of a Cyclopean conchurch, by regular and known steps, then in every struction, and which certainly are not Basilican in church, however gorgeous, we may still recognize the plan, and perhaps such a church as Daglingworth, original wooden idea, which was the primary one.

It seems to me that it was almost with difficulty still more peculiarly indigenous to the faith, and which, that the Church could forego the wooden element .- of oriental derivation, represent the ante-Basilican In Saxon Churches the long and short masonry has churches which perished in the Dioclesian persecution. been already termed "stone carpentry:" the triangular | We have therefore in these islands actual specimens of Windows and doorways of this early period of art, two vast classes of churches all in existence before the mere straight slopes without curves, are instances of Saxon invasion, which were not of wood. After the the same wooden construction. The ends of the Saxon invasion of England had destroyed most of the of the latter are scarcely so true to fact, and are quarries, and roads, wooden churches, just as they are good wooden church. scarcely so real,—the first essential of constructive art, required in Canadian forests, or at Newfoundland

been developed from a classic origin, I think that we Kong. are bound to attempt to raise it from the sordid character which it has hitherto borne. We have looked Saxon or even Norman times: probably it was con-

shed type is beautifully brought out in Hope's Essay on Ar- England, are of dates so widely separated. There of England, whose construction for the walls was also

chitecture, pp. 29; 21,—27.

† The ends of the transverse beams forming the poop of the Chinese Junk now exhibiting in London, which project from the decks, are carved into monsters' heads, and present a perfect wooden corbel table, highly enriched with decorative colour.

\*Vide Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i. p. 449. There is an engraving in this church in the Cambridge Camden Society's wooden corbel table, highly enriched with decorative colour.

which a block of stone or beam of wood were insufficient. I am not going to say that a stone church as such is not better than a wooden church. But what I should suggest is, that if a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest i

they had of stone consisted only of upright walls, constructive element, all that is true in stone and not ternal additions nailed on the wall, actually conwithout pillars or arches." Sir James Ware, on the mere ornament growing out of an accidental material, structed in its thickness with an inner and outer would be more dignified: but the question is unim-

have shown that this was rather an extraordinary case; this wooden church was rou up extemporaneously expressly for the baptism—"quam de lingo cum cate-chizaretura aque adprecipiendum baptisma instrucereur crizario orbere construxit." And then the historian goes on to say that St. Edwin immediately prepared to build a noble basilica of stone. On the other hand, in well-known passages, the same Bede speaks of a Bitish church built at Verulam, A. D. 300 fitting to the dignity of St. Albans martyrdom, and of the dignity of St. Albans martyrdom, and of the same as of the contemporaceous toge. Way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, a. D. 412. But it seems we are not left t we must either admit that most of our wooden screen- sist of strange stories added to and fantastically piled be metal. taper read before the Ecclesiological Society, on the evening of the 7th June, 1848. By the Rev. William Scott, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxten.)

We are in possession of what is more decisive than a identical with those of the chancel-arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion of the chancel arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion of the chancel arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. A Middle-Pointed chapel in William would of course be finished and ornamented, where would be those required in English churches.

Scott, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxten.) mony is, whichever way tending, only incidental, and church, Cambridgeshire, exhibits the original highwho certainly never had the question itself placed be-In more respects than one the subject which has sen laid and arches were not too ambitious either in span or fore them. Mr. Petrie, in his well-known work (from land arches were not too ambitious either in span or fore them. Mr. Petrie, in his well-known work (from land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing of the lambs of Christ's Flock, we are not only bringing and arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing of the lambs of Christ's Flock, we are not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either been laid upon me is not only invested with a practical interest stand one the subject which the above citations are taken,) has indisputably and Warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken,) has indisputably and Warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken,) has indisputably

In decomposing architecture the ultimate term is know, are of stone; and in England we have a comalways wood: and it is, I suppose, not too much to plete series of actual stone buildings, extending from as in Hampshire, dwarf spires in Essex, small square the Roman foundations of Dover and Brixworth, in an turrets as in Surrey and Sussex, and the class of wooden struction will be found to be wooden. The simplest, unbroken series, through both British and Saxon times. campaniles which have been called frame-towers, and

With all these actually existing portions of a church among us of a wooden construction, which taken toand immediately, as though by some sudden impulse rules and types of ecclesiastical buildings were so gether do certainly seem nearly if not quite to exhaust all the constituent members of a whole church, -belfries, walls, windows, piers, arches, roofs; the difficulty in composing out of such an abundance of materials, \*prouting buds of wicker-work, inserted for ornament which first covered the land with some 50,000 wooden a wooden church of given and definite character and of an barmonious style will surely not be great. And if it be objected, as I conjecture that it may be, that I have gone too far in admitting the mutual controvertibility of wood and stone, I would ask the objector to point out definitely in the features which I have mentioned what is peculiar to stone and what to wood?

pean ecclesiastical buildings actually existing in Ireland,

If I am asked the question myself I would suggest that the peculiarity and incontrovertibility, if I may so say, of the two materials of construction, consist not so much in details as in the mind and general character, the moral bearing so to say, of the stone church and wooden church respectively. As to the details, what is proper and peculiar to each style, I am not at all competent to go into the question; but when I see a large compartment of a wooden screen filled with Middle-Pointed tracery, monials, and so on, I do not see myself why this should not be glazed, in other words, why a wooden window, even of flowing tracery is utterly inadmissible. I must put the dilemma might possibly represent a class of churches which are strongly and forcibly, without committing myself to either horn of the difficulty. Either you must allow wood to advance one step further than it has done hitherto, and admit it to window tracery, and to a vast deal of external work now restricted to stone; or you must consistently confine wood to a very narrow range indeed; you must deprive screen-work of that generous and large flow which it has enjoyed; you must retreneh roof-rafters exposed in the flank of a classical building, existing churches, their immediate successors followed its buttresses and pediments; you must deprive it of which are often ornamented with a lion's head, a patera, the prevailing occidental development of the Basilica, its niches which can be no practical defence from any or a wreath and are termed modillions, survive in the and were probably as close imitations of the ante-Saxon weather. To be consistent you must pronounce much grotesque heads of the corbel-tables which always English Basilica as the unpractised architects of those more strongly on the utter unreality of the very finest occur in Norman architecture below the eaves. times could command, standing perhaps in as near a ecclesiastical wooden work in existence than I have yet And throughout all periods of ecclesiastical art wooden relation to the Basilican structures of Roman and found realists to do. But quitting this question for roof have reluctantly yielded to stone groining: and Romano-British art, as our first attempts at revived abler and more competent judges to enter uponwhile the great Suffolk open timber roof yet competes Gothic did to a genuine Pointed church. Contempo- though I have thrown out a claim for the extended apand some think not unsuccessfully, with vaulting itself raneously both with British and Saxon and Norman plication of wood-I will just mention what seem to in pictorial effect, it must be owned that the stone ribs churches, arose in poor places, deficient in materials, me in some instances to be the chief requisites for a

First, however, let me premise that, such as they as the wooden braces from which they are plainly fishing-stations. Or if a sudden call upon the are, there are abundance of wooden churches both in Church's energies, like the baptism of King Edwin, the United States and in the North American provinces If wood then is the primitive element of all practi- demanded the immediate erection of a church, a tem- belonging to our own empire. Their chief value to cal construction, and from which all architecture, as porary wooden building arose at York, just as it does us will be in the way of warning, since they practically far as that of the Christian Church is concerned, has now in the Finchley fields, or on the shores of Hong exemplify almost every error which is possible in such a building. They may be divided into two classes:

at it as a defective and inferior material, which in a stantly being erected. Occasions for this opus tumul- lines in both the frame church and log church is fatal sense it is: development, if true, involves the notion tuarium would habitually recur in all ages of the to the great principle of Christian architecture, its verof improvement. The discovery of the principle of Church. The perishable material of which wooden ticality. I see no reason why, not perhaps the same the arch, for example, enables us to span spaces for churches were constructed is a sufficient reason that extent, but still a considerable amount of verticality, This derivation of classical architecture from a wooden so few have survived; yet it is remarkable that the should not be obtained in wooden, as in stone This derivation of classical architecture from a wooden two, which are most familiarly known as remaining in Churches. The ordinary timber and plaster houses

I should suggest is, that if a stone church is developed from a wooden church, therefore the stone church, implies and assumes the wooden churchs properly, we must proceed by analysing our existing stone churchs, the long array of elaborate beauties and ever-varying combinations which are peculiar to a stone construction at a rarive at last to the archetypal plan, which seems rooden. But here I would guard myself against being supposed to have adopted what I cannot but think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any Saxon to Middle-Pointed art in these two structures; oak trees, disposed, not horizontally, but vertically. think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any Saxon to Middle-Pointed art in these two attacks, disposed, dot not located and in the sax point in the porch, upon the actuality of the bell-cote. This construction might most reasonably be suggested of the porch, upon the actuality of the bell-cote. Hon neighbouring islands in which all, or even the great I conclude that had time spared them, we should have hink a very extravagant opinion, that there was any time in the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the believe that the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the construction might most reasonably be suggested out in the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the new whole have neighbouring islands in which all, or even the great majority of, churches were built of wood. Perhaps in its broadest form Mr. Paley has adopted this sentiment, when he tells us "That there can be no doubt that the great majority of Saxon Churches were of wood," which is going far beyond the cautious, yet still in my judgment somewhat exaggerated position of one of the authorities whom he cites, the author of one of the authorities whom he cites, the author of the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the construction, I would, after construction, I would, aft to believe that there were no stone churches in England

To say then, which would be my first canon with resawdust or moss, tightly rammed, I think a good count of the accumulations of snow. Where the exuntil the eleventh or twelfth century. Grose, in the spect to a new wooden church, that it must show its real weather-proof wall would be constructed. One espreface to his Antiquities, says that "the Saxon construction, is only to put in another form what I have Churches were mostly built with timber: and the few already suggested. If wood is the natural and primary window frames, which hitherto have been merely ex-

without pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or S. James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, without pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, when the without pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, which will be found in wood. We must remember what we can or the most pillar of the sound diseard rigorously and unsermoniously all that is essential to stone. Though the solution of the twelfth control of the twelfth co

pro munimine erat adposita" he goes on to say that the nave." this same destina, whatever it was, on two occasions afterwards transferred to the interior of a church. I present wooded pillars, of which the capitals are most do not lay much stress upon this, although the English | elaborately carved with Runic knots, and that pecueditor Smith distinctly states that destina was "quod liar interlaced kind of ornament of which the Celtie hodie Anglice Buttress vocatur," and although Du- and Scandinavian tribes were so fond. A barbaric ange supports the same sense; because it may possibly only mean some beam of the frame-work.

There remains the difficult question of windows; nd though I own that, as at present taught, I see no fatal objection to tracied windows, especially if they were not too large actually to be cut, as stone is cut in its separate members, out of the solid block-yet I must admit a distinction. Wood, as I have said, is wood; but all wood is not susceptible of the same treatment. Pine-wood admits much less variety, nuch less of a flowing character, much less of mass and carving than does oak. I am not certain, therefore, that curved lines of any sort are very suitable to deal. Deal is a very rigid and inflexible materialn growth it only takes straight lines; and suitable as its character is to uprights, shafts, and vertical lines, or to the horizontal lines of wall-plates or cornice, it eems reluctant to admit the arch. The knees of oak form natural arches of the most exquisite beauty, as many must have observed in the commonest cartcheds of our country parishes. But such is not the case with pine. And as few of the forests where wooden churches are most required consist of anything but pine trees, I conceive that square-headed windows and doors are more suitable to the only material, deal, with which we are concerned. The same may be said of mouldings: when working in deal simple splays are more suitable than a system of rolls and hollows.

Another observation I will venture on with regard to windows. I cannot but feel that the exquisite beauty of window tracery led in the best period of ecclesiastical art to an exaggeration entirely fatal to the fundamental notion of a window. Even the fine tracery windows of Middle-Pointed, still more the huge four-thousand quare feet of glass, which we find in Third-Pointed of Gloucester, were separate facts rather than subordinate members of the composition; they were studies of wonderful complexity—they were vast pictures-they were frames for stained glass; they were not holes for the admission of light. We study each window of developed Pointed for its own sake as much as a subordinate member in the church. Now, in this respect, Romanesque was more truthful. There is something very real in what the late Mr. Hope, speaking of S. Zeno, in Verona, describes as an arrangement of small lights close together, forming round the top of the wall under the cornice a sort of fascia or band of balustraded openings. I think that in our wooden churches we might learn a lesson from Italian Pointed work, in which the windows are Hope), as in the Duomo of Ferrara; and in Canada, curiously enough, for the same reason that the windows are so small both in Italy and the East, which is churches are too light; the sun in summer and the snow in winter produce an intolerable glare.")

One feature alone remains with reference to the height. The arches, if arches there are to be, might Church in the Colonies of this Empire, but it is one which in itself, and with the immediate wants of the wall:—should there be any buttresses? There is a be somewhat depressed. And here the construction be somewhat depressed. And here the construction ing in fact what looks like a regular vaulted roof, but tian edifices, with the times of St. Patrick himself, and of Nether Peover would assist us. "It (I quote passage in Bede which certainly implies the existence of Nether Peover would assist us." of wooden buttresses in a wooden church. Speaking from Ormerod) is divided from the side aisles by four pl of the death of S. Aidan, A. D. 651, that it took place wooded arches on each side, formed by rude beams of while he was leaning against a certain buttress of the wood sprung from wooden pillars, from which are church, "adclinis destinæ quæ extrinsecus ecclesiæ again sprung other spars, forming an obtuse arch over

> These wooden pillars would be the most massive escaped conflagration, "ab ignibus circum cuncta vorantibus absumi non potuit." The destina was richness is thereby attained. And I see no reason why, if the wood is hard enough and there is sufficient skill in the settlers, the utmost amount of carving should not be expended on the interior of a wooden wooden churches are required, I can quite understand that both the hardness of the wood and the superior size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate of our children and their childrens' after them: style for wooden churches than can be thought of in Canada and New Brunswick. What I have been thinking of is a wooden church, to be built under the most untoward auspices and of the most intractable become their home, and their childrens' after them:
>
> The son of an officer in the army, I was born during the exciting period of our Indian wars, and, shortly after my birth, was one among a number of staff officers' families who were exposed to the perils of the Mahratta Cambrail the staff of the most intractable and their childrens' after them: materials, the stunted pine trees of a very cold country. To these my observations mainly apply.

## Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—In your columns, a correspondence has lately appeared in which I feel somewhat interested, as I occasionally preach the Gospel to my people without having a written sermon before me, the expediency of which, if not my right to do so, is, I find by some called in question.— You will, therefore, I trust allow me space in your paper to endeavour to justify my practice, if I am not able clearly to shew that it is the better way where it can be

When I was admitted Priest, the Bishop delivered the When I was admitted Friest, the Biship derived the Bible into my hand, saying, "Take thou authority to preach the Word of God," and to this end in the previous exhortation I was enjoined "to read and learn the Scriptures," in order that I might "teach the people committed to my care and charge with all diligence." And in doing so, I do not find that I am at all restricted either in private or public to written discourses, but rather "to instruct them out of the said Scriptures," which I think plainly intimates my doing so with the Scriptures in my hand or intimates my doing so with the Scriptures in my hand or memory, so applying and opening them as may suit the cases of my different hearers, "using both public and private monitions and exhortations as need shall require, and occasion shall be given." "The will and ability" to do which, we are informed in the exhortation already quoted, is "given of God alone," for which therefore we wought, and have need to pray compactly for this Holy. ought, and have need to pray earnestly for His Holy

All men have not the same gifts, and it may be, as it often is, that some through diffidence or some other disqualification are not able to address a congregation publicly without the aid of a written sermon, but where they are able to do so, I cannot but think it preferable: the attention is thereby much more excited and sustained, very much subdued and very high up, (Ex. pl 28- and the auditors always appear more interested. This is also the case when a preacher delivers a written sermon without exactly reading it, in order to do which it has been well suggested, that by a frequent previous perusal, a sermon might be delivered with much of the ease and to keep out the weather, whether heat or cold. (See force of an extemporaneous discourse. I do not think Beaven, p. 187, who remarks that "our Canadian that any person, more especially one young in the minischurches are too light; the sun in summer and the now in winter produce an intolerable glare.")

As to the roof, it will be of a high pitch, and will

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Will you suffer me also to make another remark upon

To the Editor of The Church. THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REV'D. AND DEAR STR,-I have greatly regretted to

sin upon our own souls, but endangering the souls of those little ones, by not training them in everything at the footstool of Christ, and doubtless are thereby, as did His Apostles in a similar case, making Him "much dis-

Hoping you will excuse these plain remarks, made under a firm conviction that if the sons of the Church are faithful, fearless, humble and holy themselves, neither the Gates of Hell nor the follies of men shall ever prevail against Her,

Believe me, faithfully yours, A CATHOLIC.

( For The Church.)

TO WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES, OR TO WHOM, MUST I ATTRIBUTE THE RELIGIOUS FEELINGS I POSSESS?

church. Certainly in a country like New Zealand, where hard wood is so common, and where great powers of wood carving seem natural to the people, if

lies who were exposed to the perils of the Mahratta Campaign. In 18—my mother and father returned to England with their only son. I will pass over my infancy to the period of entering school: at the age of six I was established one among 120 boys at —, in — Shire, a very notable and praiseworthy academy, conducted by one of the old school,—a strict, kind and pious man. The usual routine of working up into my classes was attended with the usual quantity of persuasion and force; and here I remained till my father became a widower, when I was 9 years old, and at the age of 10 was left an orphan by the death of him whom I adored. I can well remember the feelings of deep sorrow and solitude which nearly broke my heart; when at an age to understand my future condition, I was informed that my only remaining relative, condition, I was informed that my only remaining relative, my mother's uncle, had been solicited to act as my guar-dian, and my kind and affectionate master had taken that interest in me, which an upright mind will always extend towards the distressed and unfortunate; with this infor-

towards the distressed and infortunate; with this information I returned to school, the only one I had ever attended in my life.

My holidays were generally spent at my guardian's residence. I can only say, with great respect for his kindness, that very little religious feeling existed under his roof. A man of the world, possessing a beautiful estate, a lover of field-sports, with a fashionable wife, whose London career had established her fame in the world, as being every thing that a banker's daughter ought to be, very fond of money, very fond of gaity, and very fond of self; went to church to hear a good sermon and returned home to lounge out the rest of the day. From this it may easily be conceived I returned to school at the expiration of the vacation, without having attained a single idea towards the vacation, without having attained a single idea towards framing my mind on religious subjects, so that it could not have been to this branch of my family to whom I was indebted for any pious thoughts as to the future,— My father leading a soldier's life, and my mother always accompanying him, could not see much of their son at school, whilst duty called them across the ocean,—so that I must fall back to my best and most constant friend: it was a standing order, which was carried out, without a single exception, for the nine years I was at school, to read, morning and evening, the Church Prayers, and a portion of the Scriptures; on Sundays, the collect for the day had to be learned before morning service, and in the evening, bible reading in public school: always attended church twice, and on rainy days bible reading. is very true, that all this made but little impression on me at the time, for I can well remember joining with others in their inattention to what was going on; but there cer-tainly was something in the regular every-day impressive style of prayer, and every day the same beautiful praises and thanks to our Maker, which were thus inculcated leaves an indellible impression on the mind. The whole prayers were known by heart, and every boy had an op-

I am sorry to say, although it is now many years ago, that I have lived to learn that all, save one, of my companions turned out badly,—I mean they never succeeded in their profession, and ended their career shamefully.—
This style of life continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years: I was transfrom my native continued for some years and the Lord's Priest,—our substance withheld from the minister of his Gospel. Various and singular have been the expedients used to induce the members of the lukewarm and disgraceful the selfish replies to every demand! from my native country nearly ten years, during which time, I am ashamed to say, my life will not bear any strict scruiny, although I had much to be thankful for, and, on reflection, can distinctly see, on a few important occasions, a kind and Almighty Power guiding and protecting the sensu replicable to the gleaners are fat and the garners full! We muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn, and gather the ears that fall in the reaping. Let us take heed: "God is not mosked, for whatsoever a man or phan how and leading the presented with the that shall be reap. While we have time, let us orphan boy, and leading the prayerful child to the successful man. At 23 I got my command: it was then, that much time and leisure allowed me to think, seriously, what I had been! how I had acted! of what benefit have shewed for his name's sake, who have ministered unto the my schooling had been to me! and to whom was I in-debted for my prosperity! The feelings which responded We all know that Chol to these reflections induced me, on my return to England, to seek out my retired and respected master, and then, for by land and by sea - no barrier against it and us but the band the first time, to thank him for all his kindness and the of that God, which is stretched out still to all who obey his benefit of his pious instructions. The aged man, with tears and a hearty welcome, addressed me with — Richard, I knew you always to be a spoiled boy, but you are not the only one who has thus returned to gladden my last days with a sight of the fruits of my labours." He into the laps of the fruits of my labours. The Church offers us the blessed privilege of pouring a drop of comfort into the laps of the widows and orphans of our Clergy. While they are about their Master's business, be it our care to obey God's commands, and give of our substance it our care to obey God's commands, and give of our substance. our Clergy. While they are about their Master's business, be it our care to obey God's commands, and give of our substance formed me of the successful career of many of my school-fellows, and, with a pleasing effect, sketched those who had been, like myself, situated more particularly under his influence for a long time. Some had cutered the Church, others members of the public service, from whom he produced most beautiful and pious letters. Here is deep subject for reflection, thought I, and after a few days of mutual satisfaction, I took a kindly farewell for ever of my best and truest friend in the world. I have ever remembered and deeply felt the truth of my then impressions: "This is the way to train youth for their advantage Here and Happiness hereafter: a few, but very few, will fail, if left long enough under such influence."

But since my residence in this Province, I have been grieved to find such calculating neglectful views as are here held on Education: Religion is left to be taught by their parents to boys who, like myself, perhaps may have lost them at an early age. And this portion of the community, then, are to be sent into the world, to pollute, it may be, the whole Province by irreligious and impions doctrines: clever in intellect, bold in temper, and well calculated to lead to destruction the descendants of those who have, in the early days of their coantry, framed the laws for educating a rising generation in error and ruin. How many, at this present moment, ought to ask them selves this question—"To what circumstaness or to whom must I attribute the religious feelings I possess," and I trust those who have been more fortunate may, in this humble instance, see the saving influence in a truly religious and pions form of education, for without such. I is and placed to head to destruction the descendants of those who have been more fortunate may, in this humble instance, see the saving influence in a truly religious and pions form of education, for without such. I have been given the community

For The Church. INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

"It is an existing fact, that the same sacrifice of the mass, which is offered upon our Catholic altars in England, is, at the present time, offered up as a pure oblation, wherever there are priests of that church which is in the communion of the See of Rome." From "Christianity," by Dr. Poynter, Pope's Vicar in London.

[By "Catholic altars" Popish altars are evidently meant. The Catholic altars of England are the Communion-Tables, or Holy Tables, or Lord's Tables, in the Temples of the Catholic Church of England,—from which the Romanists of England schismatically separated themselves

manists of England schismatically separated themselves in the year 1569. In the Catholic Church of England, as also in the Catholic Church of Ireland, the Holy Communion is not called the Mass, but the "Lord's Supper, as St. Paul calls it (1 Cor. xi. 20). Nor is it called a "Sacrifice,"—because, in Christianity, there is but one Sacrifice—the sacrifice of Christ, who "was once  $(\dot{\alpha}\pi\alpha\xi)$ once for all) offered to bear the sins of many." 28.) The expression "that Church which is in the communion of the See of Rome" is very vague, because there are many Churches which are in the communion of the See of Rome, -for example, the Church of France, the Church of Spain, and various other national Churches.— Dr. Poynter ought to have expressed himself thus:]

CORRECTION V.

"It is an existing fact, that the same so-called Sacrifice of the Mass, which is offered upon the popish altars of England, is, at the present time, offered up as a pure oblation, wherever there are priests of those Churches which are in the communion of the See of Rome, as also wherever there are schismatical societies that (on the plea and pretext of holding communion with the See of Rome,) separate off from the Catholic Church which nationally and rightfully has jurisdiction over them. A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC.

November 13th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

and friends fall victims to the scourge of the death-dealing Cholera,—and the question again comes directly home to each of us
—WHO WILL BE THE FIRST? Who amongst us spared? the mother, perhaps, with increased tenderness, kisses her eleeping infant, with the awful inquiry, How much longer, how much longer e'er we part? And the prudent father begins to make provision for those whom God may please to call him

and adulterous generation, we well know that these national punishments, "like the rain from heaven, fall on the just and the unjust." We are not permitted to know, in this world. who is the particular sheep of the flock; and as all were not equally sinners who perished by the fall of the tower of Siloam, so all are not equally wieked who fall by the pestilence. The righteous are not alone spared from the blasting of his breath; support from a source which he feels and knows to be superior to the world. We know that, in the midt. mities, the Almighty God has not, even in this earthly sphere heft his people un-exted for: conscious of our infirmities, of our hardness of heart, and our tardy impenitence for past sins, he ordained means, through faith, in which they of succent times might be saved, and by which, through faith, we are also saved.

An English—contemporary furnishes us with the Appointing by word of his mouth, and setting apart from among the congregation of men, servants to do his work, pastors to feed, keep together, and bring up "the sheep of his hand:" his Church bas, through all ages, been the fold into which we are commanded to enter for safety from all dangers;—as the people were afore-time ordered to enter within the camp, that they may look on the brazen serpent and be saved through faith, so are we to enter within the Church, that we may worship "in the unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace, and with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," by whose stripes we are healed. The Church of God, handed down through Aaron to us, still exists as the visible and ostensible means of communication through which man may visit his Saviour. Did not the Priest of old stand the pardon of his people? Whose supplications stayed the plague of the Egyptians? And who, in his wrath, did send a plague upon his own children in the wilderness, for their obstinate rebellion against Moses and Auron? the time of King David, did slay with the plague of pestilence threescore and ten thousand? Were not the Priests of old, as spiritual guardians of the people, commanded, by the express tion of St. Paul. (Gal. iv. 10, 11.) word of God, to minister unto the diseased children of the camp
of Israel, while all others were forbid to touch, or even to look
alluded to, for any Sunday or Holiday throughout the on the nuclean. The Priests alone, the approved and ordained of the Lord, were to encounter that leprosy which shut out the offlicted from the society of his fellows and kindred. And that none may die in his sins, unreproved and without knowledge of salvation, the Priest of the Church is yet commanded to carry the Cospel to every sinner. The promise of Jesus to be with his lay his hand upon the elements are omitted.

We all know that Cholera is now making its way into the

humble instance, see the saving influence in a truly religious and pious form of education, for without such, I hands of the Board of Works, as when under the care of the have often thought, and many, wany others no doubt the same, "What might I have been at this moment!"

Simcoe, Nov. 10th., 1848.

Commissioners, who, I am quite sure, would not have suffered this piece of road to continue in its present disgraceful and dangerous state.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.							
Day.	Date.			1st Lesson		2d Lesson.	
A	Nov.	19.	22nd Sund. AFT. TRINITY.	M, E,	Prov.	2 3	John 11. 2 Tim. 2.
M	- 66	20.		M, E,	Baruch	2.	John 12. 2 Tim. 3.
T	"	21,	Prince of Wales born, 1840. {	M, E,	"	4.	John 13. 2 Tim. 4.
w	- 11	22.		M, E,	" Hist. S	6.	John 14. Titus 1.
T	**	23.		M, E,	Bel&Drag Isaiah 1.		
ř	"	24	and the second second	M,	"	2.	John 16. Philemon
S		25	Rebels defeated at St. Charles, 1837.	M, E,	"	4.	
A	n	26	23RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY. SUND. NEXT BEF. ADVENT.*	M, E,	Prov.	11.	John 18. Heb. 2.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

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First Page.

Poetry—The Brothers' Adventure
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The Idle Corner.

ALTERATIONS OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

For some time past paragraphs have been going the round of the British journals to the effect, that certain changes in our time-honoured Liturgy were contemplated, and that Lord John Russell had expressed his intention of sanctioning the measure. SIR,-The well timed Pastoral of our Bishop has, no doubt, heartily do we trust that this rumour is without founawakened in the minds of many, earnest supplications to the Throne of Grace and Mercy for their own personal safety; and the anxious heart of the supplicant pulsated the more quickly as he called to mind "the pale and haggard countenances" which were worn by those, on a former occasion, who saw companions and foliaging to the secure of the death dealing Cho.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that some We now look on all our household ties with apprehension, and particular expressions in the Liturgy might be altered with advantage, the greatest difficulty would be found in prescribing a limit to "emendations and improvements." As the old adage hath it, " so many men, so many minds;" and the principle being once conceded Terrible and just as are the judgments of God, on a wicked that changes may be made, a stream would be set in motion which ultimately might sweep away every ves-

tige of vital and orthodox truth. An apt illustration of these remarks is just presented by the publication in Dublin, of a volume entitled, "The Church of England Liturgy divested of in such a season does not man, as it were, instinctively look for redundancy, and better adapted for the exercise of public The Rev. Robert King, A. M., one of the Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is the bold man who has adventured upon this task, and most

following vidimus of this maimed and expurgated anity, and enjoying the use of their reason, could fall means of salvation. That some other than the name

"1 There are no Rubrics as to time, place or posture for saying the Prayers, &c.

2. There is no absolution whatever.

3. With the exception of the 95th and 100th Psalms, in the Morning, and the 111th Psalm in the Evening Service, the whole of the "Psalter, or the Psalms of David" are omitted!

4. Only one portion of the Holy Scripture is to be read during the Morning and Evening Services, and the selection (whether any at all, apparently,) is left to the discretion of the Minister. tion of the Minister. 5. There are no special collects for any other days than

pon his own children in the wilderness, for their obsti-ellion against Moses and Aaron? And who, also, in sion, and Whit Sunday;" thus, at "one fell swoop," des-

7. There is no offertory at the Communion. 8. In the Prayer of Consecration of the Eucharist, be

Christian. Who that contemplates the naked skele- rate the evils common to our race, no one denies. no prophet to tell us. within a million degrees of its surpassing sterility.

LYING-IN CHARITY, ADELAIDE STREET.

The uses of this highly important charity are every day becoming more strikingly manifest, and we feel and mean what we write, when we declare that there is not a more useful and essentially charitable institution in Toronto than the lying-in charity. Established for the support and relief of poor friendless and destitute lying-in women, it has been already the means of taking from the streets three poor creatures in the pains of labour. In a late instance occurring only a few days ago, the unhappy sufferer, a widow only a an anxious illness. Is there to be found in Toronto a with any propriety could have found fault with him. father or a mother who can any longer refuse assistance Unfortunately, however, our contemporary has emto such an asylum? Out-door relief to the sick poor braced the opportunity thus afforded him of indulgat any time or in any case is good, how much rather ing in certain ULTRA-LIBERAL views, on matters of to provide a home to the forlorn, forsaken, destitute such profound and stern importance, that we feel conwoman overtaken in the peril and anguish of child- strained to enter our protest against them, as having

BISHOP DOANE.

With deep regret we learn that the amiable and eloquent Bishop of New Jersey is seriously ill, but as vet we are not in possession of particulars regarding the nature or extent of his disorder. It is fondly to be hoped that a life so valuable will be spared for a longer season to the militant Church of Christ.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Association having attained their Fiftieth year of its existence, it was resolved to celebrate the interesting

Donations and Contributions from the Subscribers and Collectors of the Society, beyond their usual Subscriptions and Collections, as well as Donations from other parties to be called, 'The Church Missionary Jubilee Fund.'

"That the Jubilee Fund shall be applied to such specific objects as may both conduce to the extension of the Society's operations abroad, and may also serve as per-manent memorials of the occasion; that the following objects, fulfilling both these conditions, appear most suitable for the proposed Fund-

"(1) The augmentation of the Fund for Disabled Missionaries, &c., so as to release the General Mission Fund from all charge for the rehef of Sick and Disabled Missionaries, and of the Widows and Orphans of deceased

"(2) The providing of a Boarding-school, as a home for the maintenance and education of the children of those Missionaries who are devoting their time and strength to Mission work abroad.

"By these arrangements the comfort and benefit of the Missionaries will be more effectually secured, and an Missionaries will be more effectually secured, and an annual sum of several thousand pounds, now expended for these purposes, may be set free, for the extension of the Society's Missionary operations.

"(3) The establishment of a moderate Fund to be employed in assisting Native Christian Churches, to support their own Native Ministers and Institutions; so that the funds of the Society may be released as soon as such Churches shall become matured in Christian habits and attainments, and may be devoted to the evangelization of the Heathen 'beyond them.'

"(4) The erection, in the Missions abroad, of buildings of a permanent character for Missionary purposes, where needed, especially Seminaries and Normal Schools for training Native Ministers and Teachers.

"That, while the Committee reserves to itself the ultimate distribution of the Jubilee Fund, according to the amount which may be raised, and to the circumstances of the Society at the time, donations be also received for any one of the objects specified."

SCOBIE & BALFOUR'S SHEET ALMANACK.

We ought ere now to have noticed this publication which is a perfect little gem in its way. The letterpress is surrounded by an ornamental frame-work printed in gold and colours in imitation of illuminations, and it contains, moreover, several well-drawn the blessings which ark-like it enshrines. But as a vignettes emblematical of Agriculture and Commerce. rock the Church itself remained, unchanged in its Altogether, it is one of the most perfect specimens or lithography which our Province has produced.

PHARISAIC ESTIMATE OF THE SABBATH.

The following extract from that highly respectable journal-the London Guardian-exhibits a most ex- Covenant." This, to say the least of it, is a very traordinary case of fanaticism and persecution. To careless and unguarded mode of expression. It would call it by any name implying mistaken zeal is perhaps seem to imply that by some conceivable possibility more than it deserves; for it is hard to conceive how the old Covenant remained, as an agreement between An English-contemporary furnishes us with the persons educated in any form or profession of Christi- God and man, and could be clung to us an effectual into error in so clear a case. To us the transaction of Jesus might be found under Heaven, by which sinlooks very much like studied cruelty; not at all alle- ners could be saved from the curse of a broken and viated by using as a pretext for such gross inhumanity insulted law. Now, if the Herald be (as we question the religion delivered to us by the gentle and merciful not that he is) a believer in the revealed doctrines of Redeemer.

"The Scotch Reformers' Gazette relates the following

instance of puritanical tyranny:-"Indignation has been evinced towards the officials at the Scottish Central Railway, in consequence of the un-feeling conduct they displayed in declining to convey the Duchess of Sutherland along their line on Sunday last, on the occasion of her being summoned to the bedside of her dying parent, the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, in Yorkshire. On the Friday evening previous, the Duchess, who was sojourning at Dunrobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, received intelligence of the alarming and dangerous illness of her parent, and summoning her with all speed to Castle Howard. She instantly posted off to Montrose, where she arrived on Saturday evening, and, taking the last train, reached Perth on Sunday morning. The mail train for the South was then preparing for departure, but, to the astonishment of her Grace and attendants, on applying for seats in the train, they were told they cou the Cospet to every sinner. The promise of Jesus to be with his Church to the end of the world, assures us that she is indeed his bride, and that, as such, he expects her adorning to be no lines imagined some mistake had occurred at Perth, and the Se-

remarked the infinite tendency of much of the popular dults.

11. There is no "Communion of the Sick;" and the Visitation of the Sick" is reduced to two or three Collects, and the Lord's Prayer. The Thanksgiving after Gospel, as a Revelation from God to man, are by any have the worst possible tendency in these days of expects, and the Lord's Prayer. The Ameliasburgh Christianity is of the Sick and the Lord's Prayer. The Thanksgiving after the day. We do not assert that will affirm that such a flippant mode of speaking of the three ternal verities of our most holy faith, must not the eternal verities of our most holy faith, must not th tune at the present moment. It is a starting beacon to warn us against the danger of tampering with a book which, next to the inspired records, has the highest claims upon the love and reverence of the highest claims upon the love and reverence of the Christian. Who that contemplates the naked skeleton of Mr King cold and marrowless as it is, but Even the Turk and infidel will concede this much. shrinks from the bare idea of our goodly and nutritions But hold, says the Liberat of the nurseath century, our Book of Common Prayer ever approaching to the claims of Christianity must not be pushed beyond the claims of Christianity must not be pushed beyond a given point. They must ever give way; or, at least, the august duration of the law and the prophets." be kept in obeyance when their unqualified assertion is again proceeding on the spurious and untenable aswould provoke controversy, or excite the umbrage of sumption that Christianity is a new system, uncon-"decent, well-intentioned" men, whose peculiar views and principles they haply may condemn. The tendency of this coward and spurious charity is self-

cate its own Church, and thus introduce a perfect Now, if Abraham could arise from the grave and visit millennium of human selfishness at last." We have been led to make these remarks by the week, walked from Hamilton to this city, and houseless perusal of an editorial article which lately appeared in and friendless roamed about the streets till midnight, our contemporary the Montreal Herald, in reference when, being taken in labour, she was forced to seek to a Jewish Rabbi now, or lately, in that city. This inshelter in some public houses, assistance in every in- teresting stranger it appears is engaged in directing stance being refused in consequence of her situation un- attention to the oppressions at present practised on til at length she knocked at the door of a poor coloured Jews, and Christians in the dominions of the Shah. woman, who directly applied to the Rector of St. And had the Herald contented himself with recom-James' for a ticket of admission to the lying-in charity mending the claims of the missionary, and exciting where the creature has been nursed and cured through sympathy for those whose cause he advocates, no one

a most hurtful,—nay a downright infidel tendency.

"At the period of that great event which separated the table, and in the rich typical nourishment which it afancient Church of God, and divided the atherents of the forded recognize food for eternity more precious and old from those who accepted the new Covenant, the Per- nutritious by far than the blood of bulls and of goats, sians, alone of the nations west of the Oxus, were still "which could never take away sins." Would Moses in a condition to make head against the victorious sigh over the ruined condition of " the ancient Church" Romans." Now, we would ask any sound and seri- at such a moment? Would he not rather bless and ous professor of Christianity, whether that portion magnify the gracious Jehovah, who had vouchsafed of the above extract which we have distinguished by additional light, and more ample privileges to that very italics, be not calculated to convey error of the gravest | Church which, at the base of Sinai, received the law description. One would be led to conclude that the admidst thunders, and lightnings and darkness, and Christian Church was an institution independent of, the unearthly music of the terrible cloud-shrouded circumstance by a Jubilee commemoration, on the 1st of this month. A committee was likewise appointed to our blessed Redeemer. Any well-taught Sundayorganize a fund, to be called "The Church Miscinnery Jubilee Fund," who have issued the following document:

Nuclear Students Students Fund, Towards our contemporary the Discoss Students Fund in this Discoss Students Fund in the Discoss Students Fund in this Discoss Students Fund in the Students "That a Special Fund be immediately opened, at home and abroad, as a Thank-offering, for receiving additional filled, nothing was destroyed. The daily sacrifice in the Temple ceased it is true; not, however, because sacrifice for sin was unnecessary, but because Christ having once suffered for sin, the type merged and was abscrbed in the anti-type. Ceremonial washings ceased to be obligatory, not because the transgressor ceased to stand in need of purification, before he could be admitted into the unwrathful presence of that uncompromising God who cannot look upon sin, but because the blood shed upon the Cross of Calvary was amply sufficient to make the foul crimson of iniquity white as the unsullied snow. The "ANCIENT CHURCH OF GOD" never was-never could be separated, in our heedless brother's sense of the expression. We now are members of that identical hody which numbered among its children Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and the stately and glorious train of worthies of which the Old Testament discourses in strains of such unparalleled grandeur. To Jesus Emanuel, "give all the prophets witness, that through His name whosoever believeth in Him, shall receive remission of sins." Oh, there was no spurious liberalism in the Penticostal days! How different the tone used by Saint Stephen, the proto-martyr of Christ-HIMSELF A JEW-to that which our contemporary chooses to adopt. "Ye stiff-necked, and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost; as your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the just one, of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers.' What would have been the reply of that inspired and devoted soldier of the cross, had any one babbled to him about the "separation of the ancient Church of under the rebuking flash of that eye, which was so soon to banquet upon the glories of an open and unshrouded Heaven! Saint Stephen's poor fellow countrymen, blinded by the veil which was the penalty of their multiplied and unmatched transgressions separated themselves from that Godfounded Society-and cut themselves of from a participation in

Again the Herald speaks of the "adherents of the Christianity, he must confess that there exists no such equally illogical and unmeaning. No consistant Jew can admit the existence of any second Covenant. and justly slain blasphemer; and, therefore, he never either of those eminent individuals." could speak of the system which such a one promulgagted, as a covenant between Jehovah and his creatures. He might characterise it as a fraud, or a dream, but nothing else. The language used by our contemporary could only be defended on the assumpot be allowed to travel by it or by any other train on the tion, that all creeds and systems of religion meet with Sabbath, it being against the regulation of the directors. equal favour and acceptation at his hauds; an alter-

identity, and only made more complete in its ma-

and free.

convinced, from past experience, that to this, and this pious duty alone, I am indebted for many hours of composed the promises long beld out by the profess long and the professes of the profes lasting, one Baptism for the Remission of Sins.

10. In the Office for Baptism every reference to the baptised child having been regenerated is studiously omitted. There is no allusion whatever to sponsors or to the Faith in which the child is to be brought up. The only promise or pledge exacted is from those "who bring the Infant to be baptized"—viz., that he shall be "brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." But in the case of a last of the company could a proposed the company could be departed from. The mail train started with the empty mail carriages, leaving the Duchess upon the platform crying. Nothing was left but to post onwards. She hired a steamer, and was left but to post onwards. She hired a them, who, when in the basy world, at times recollect the training of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of the continued in the little straining of the continued in the little straining of the little straining of their inflarog? But, follow me a little further straining of the continued in the little straining of prophesies, by the re-establishment of the dispersed Israelites." Here it will be noticed that Christisification for a believer in the divinity of our Lord Previously announced in No. 100 amount, ... £252 16 13 Jesus Christ to make. And no one who realizes how St. John's Church, Darlington ... £1 8 0 Once more, our contemporary speaks of the creed of

> and principles they buy and spurious charity is self-dency of this coward and spurious charity is self-dency of this coward and spurious charity is self-person, His work, the establishment of His Kingdom, period in our last Monthly Review, and his final triumph over all antagonistic influences and his final triumph over all antagonistic influences. Age," which we quoted in our last Monthly Review, and his final triumph over all antagonistic influences it is "to expel the TRUTH from the world, and leave and acts; the obstinate unbelief of the Jew, as well every individual mind to discover its own truth, as the degraded idolatry of the Pagan. We are told imagine its own Christ, construct its own creed, fabri- that Abraham saw his day, and seeing it was glad. our earth, where would he find the Church, the ancient Church-his own Church? Would it be in the Synagogue of the Jew, where the Emanuel of his love was scorned, spit upon, and repudiated? Would he not recognise it in that Sanctuary where the simply eloquent Cross silently discoursed of the mighty decease which had been accomplished at Jerusalem; and of which, long centuries ago, he had gained a knowledge in the offering of his well-beloved Isaacthat dark event-dark to unaided human vision, on which the Cross shed a flood of expository glory? Where would Moses worship, could he re-assume his garmenture of clay? The Tabernacle and Temple he would find existing only in sad tearful tradition. He would light upon no lamb offered up for the sins of a guilty and perishing people-no fire to consume the votive remains-no scape-goat to bear the burden of guilt into the wild and trackless desert. Where then would he turn? Would he not, sighing over the Speaking of the state of the world at the commence- gross darkness of a portion of his brethren, "accordment of the Christian era, our contemporary observes, ing to the flesh," kneel before the simple communion

. The importance of the subject will plead, we trust, objectionable expressions upon which we have felt constrained to animadvert do not embody his own deliberate opinions, but that he was induced to use them by giving way (unconsciously in a great measure) to that bastard charity, which is the curse and ulcer-spot of the hapless Nineteenth Century-"THE QUACK'S MILLENNIUM, AND THE SCEPTIC'S JOY."

We regret to state that a fire broke out yesterday orning, about five o'clock, in the Upper Canada College Boarding House, which destroyed the floor of the Study in the western end of the building .-Although the fire was happily suppressed before it could reach the part of the house occupied by Mrs. Cosens and her family, the apprehension entertained at first was sufficient to warrant the removal of their furniture. In effecting this the most praiseworthy spirit was exhibited by the boys. Their strenuous exertions showed how sincerely they appreciate the affectionate attention and assiduous care which Mrs. Cosens has always manifested towards the boys in Upper Canada College Boarding House, since she entered upon the charge of that establishment. But their zeal and energy, though conspicuous, were even surpassed by their discipline and consideration. So careful and orderly were they in conveying the furniture to a place of security; and so free from the recklessness and confusion with which that office is usually performed at a fire, that nothing received the slightest injury .-We are delighted to record this little incident. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the esteemed

MR. KANE'S EXHIBITION.

A pressure of business has prevented us, we are sorry to say, from visiting Mr. Paul Kane's Gallery ployment of the present available funds towards the erecof Paintings and Drawings; and consequently we cannot personally speak on the subject. We have been assured, however, by a friend upon whose judgment chinery (so to speak) for the salvation of every believing child of fallen Adam, Jew and Gentile, bond in matters connected with the fine arts we completely rely, that the exhibition is interesting in a high degree, and that Mr. Kane evinces the possession of undoubtold," as distinguiseed from "those who accepted the new ed artistic skill. In another portion of our paper will be found a detailed notice of the collection from our contemporary the Patriot

We copy the following from the Church & State

"REVISAL OF THE LITURGY.

"A paragraph has gone the round of the London and provincial papers, in which it was stated that the Primate and the Premier had agreed upon issuing a way of salvation. Of course, we speak only of God's Commission, to the members of which would be concovenanted mercies, and leave untouched the question fided the task of examining the Liturgy, of erasing of his unrevealed mercy towards those who may be certain passages, and bracketting others, upon which "out of the way." But even supposing that our the opinions of easy men were supposed to be uncontemporary were a Jew, his language would be settled. We disbelieved the paragraph in question from the moment it appeared in print; and we are now enabled to say confidently that no such intention Of necessity, he must regard the crucified one of as that ascribed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Nazareth either as a crazed enthusiast, or as a wicked the Prime Minister ever entered the imagination of

AGENTS IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London, or to Mr.

Build a Chaplains in the various Out-harbours not attached to any particular mission,—and Mr. Brown one of the Students of the Theological Institution.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY EUND.

St. George's, Clarke ...... 0 13 7½ Newton ...... 0 4 6  $0 13 10\frac{1}{2}$ pediency and godless liberalism. Christianity is, of necessity, most exclusive. It admits neither of compromise nor of modification. The honest believer Port Colborne, Humberstone ..... £0 15 0 Stonebridge ...... Point Albino, Bertie.... Junction, Crowland ..... Marshville, Wainfleet 0 10 7½

Low Banks, Moulton 0 4 0

— per Rev. C. L. Ingles, B.A., St. Paul's Woodstock—per the Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D.,
Church at Simcoe £3 0 0½
Church at Vittoria 111 2
Congregation at Port Dover 0 12 0
Far Rev. F. Evans,
Church at Clark's Mills £0 10 5½ Church at Portland ...... 0 7 Log Church, Montague ..... 129 Collections, amounting to £278 12 3

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Nov. 8th, 1848.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett, thankfully acknowledges a donation of £2 10s. from J Bettridge, Esq., in aid of the funds for erecting St. James's Parochial School.

Treasurer.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE,

The subject of the PRIZE ESSAY for the year 1849, is fixed as follows:-"The Scriptural Authority, and practical benefits of

Forms of Prayer.' The KENT TESTIMONIAL PRIZE (value £10 10s., or as

the annual Dividends may furnish,) will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay on this subject.

The BISHOP'S PRIZE (value £5) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on this subject.

The PROFESSOR'S PRIZE (value Three Guineas) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on this subject. given to the writer of the third best Essay on the same

The Essay must not exceed in length forty pages of letter-paper, ordinary hand-writing, and will be required to be transmitted to the Theological Professor at Cobourg, on or before the 15th May, 1849.

The names of the writers (who must be resident members of the Diocesan Theological College,) are to be sent in a sealed note accompanying the Essays, superscribed with a motto answering to the one affixed to the Essays, respectively.

The Prizes will be adjudged at the conclusion of the Annual Examination in August next.

The following Scholarships will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of a General Examination, to be holden at Cobourg, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th August, 1849:— Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

the Bishop's Students' Fund, in this Diocese.
To of £30 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the same Fund.

All of the above bear date to the successful Candidates

rom the 1st October following.

The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four ears, and the age of Candidates must not be under 19. Candidates for the Scholarships above announced, will be required to communicate their intention of offering themselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining themselves, to the Kev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the 1st July, 1849,—their application to be accompanied with testimonials as to their moral and religious deportment for the three years preceeding, and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed clergymen in the Dicease in which they reside.

in the Diocese in which they reside.

The subjects for the Examination above announced, are

fixed as follows:-Gospel of St. Mark, in Greek. Homer, Iliad, Book VII. Xenophon, Cyropæd, Book V. Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum. Horace, Odes, Book II. Euclid, Books I, II, and III.

At a Meeting, holden on Monday the 13th Nov. 1845 n St. Paul's Church Woodstock, pursuant to public

The Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D. Rector, in the Chair. The subject of the unsatisfactory state of the Clergy Reserve fund, was brought under the consideration of the Proposed by Henry Finkle, Esq.; Seconded by Henry

Vansittart, Esq.
1. That this meeting cannot but deeply regret, the absence of all official information with respect to the disposal of the proceeds of the sales of Clergy Reserves' Lands. 2. That this meeting would hail with unfeigned pleasure the authoritative announcement that the surplus d

ble funds of the Clergy Reserves, should be forthwith employed towards the graduated increase of the incomes of those Clergymen, whose lengthened labours in this Dio cese justly entitle.

Proposed by Edmund Deedes, Esquire, seconded by William Light, Esquire.

3. That this Meeting proposes, either in its capacity as a Vestry, or as a Branch of the Church Society, to transfer.

mit at an early period, through the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to the Trustees of the Clergy Reserves Fund, (the Venerable the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel tion, or maintenance of any Educational Institution; of for the Endowment of another Bishopric, or other Archdeaconries in this Diocese.

WILLIAM S. BETTRIDGE, Chairman. JOHN BELL WORRELL, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular, to inform the Clergy holding pastoral charge in the parish of Quebec, that it is his Lordship's intention, with the Divine permission, to hold a confirmation at Quebec, on Sunday the seventh day of January next.—Berean. BURYING GROUND FOR SEAMEN AND IMMIGRANTS.—On

Thursday last, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by several of the Clergy resident in this city, consecrated so much of the parcel of ground on the Charlesbourg road, as is reserved for interments according to the ritual of the Church of England.

This ground was purchased by the Government last year, as a burial place for seamen and immigrants, dying at the Marine Hospital.—Ibid.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NEW-FOUNDLAND.

We have been favoured with the following abstract of the Lord Bishop's progress and proceedings in his late protracted voyage of visitation.

The Church Ship was towed out of the harbour, by the Mail Steamer, on Thursday afternoon, the 6th of July. She had on board, besides the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham and family, destined to occupy the Mev. Mr. Cunningham and family, destined to occupy the mission of the Burgeos, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Blackmore,—the Rev. Mr. Aldington, appointed Curate to Mr. Mountain at Harbour Briton—the Rev. Messrs. Harvey and Hoyles, who were chosen to accompany his Lordship, partly for the benefit of their health, and partly to act as his Lordship's

The progress of the first two days was very encourage ing. The Church Ship arrived safely at Harbour Briton on Saturday,—a distance of 250 miles. The Sunday (July

9th) was spent very happily at Harbour Briton. The Bishop preached and administered the Holy Sacrament to his whole party, together with Mr. Mountain and some few members of his flock. The Church has lately been fitted up with much regard to ecclesiastical propriety and general convenience. The Church Ship sailed on Wednesday, taking Mr. Mountain to visit Burgeo and La Poele both in his Deanery, the former at the distance of Seventy and the latter of one hundred, miles from Harbour Briton. Unfortunately the dense fog, so common on the coast at this season, completely hid the shore for several days, and on the following morning it was found that the Church at the Chu Lay at Burgeo. That Sunday (July 16th) was spent at the Burgeo. That Sunday (July 16th) was spent at the Burgeo. That Sunday (July 16th) was found that the Church Ship was off La Poele Bay, instead of Burgeo.—By firing two guns a pilot was obtained, and the Church Ship remained in harbour the rest of the day, which was Ship remained in harbour the rest of the day, which was Carbon Thesday the Ship made her way Cathedral at Armagh, on Thursday the 12th of October. Cathedral at Armagh, is Grace thus alluded to Saip remained in harbour the rest of the day, which was considered in harbour the rest of the day, which was the same of the day, which was the same of the day, which was the same of the course of his charge, his Grace thus alluded to a most glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a most glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of a smost glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of the course of his charge, his Grace thus alluded to recent events in Ireland:—

Through the Divine goodness the wild efforts of poli
Through the Divine goodness the wild efforts of poli
Through the Divine goodness the wild efforts of polia most glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of God's covenanted mercy. Mr. Cunningham was regularly inducted into the Church of Lower Burgeo ou Wednesday, the 19th of July, and into the Church of Upper Burgeo on the following day, by Mr. Mountain as Rural Dean. On each occasion the Bishop preached. Adverse winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the winds detained the Ship at Burgeo, it may well be family in the parsonage. The change from a residence in London, among relatives and friends, to such entire seclusion and separation as that of Burgeo, it may well be subjoined to the subjoined the subjoined that the great body of the Holy Communion. The Bishop preached in the morning at Lower Burgeo, where the Sacrament was administered to thirty-three communicants, besides the party in the Church, the afterwant has administered to thirty-three communicants, besides the party in the Church, the communicants, besides the party in the Church, the communicants, besides the party in the Church at the subjects, of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, of the Holy Communion. The Bishop preached in the morning at Lower Burgeo, where the Sacrament was administered to thirty-three communicants, besides the party in the Church at the constitution, and of conscientious subjects, of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, of attement to the constitution, and of conscientious subjects, of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, of attement to the constitution, and of conscientious subjects, of loyalty to be constitution, and of consci The Lord Primate further observed, that it was highly sheen educated. We doubt not, however, that within the time morning at Lower Burgeo, where the Sacrament was administered the Schmann the Bishop proceeded in a hort foreturn to Harbor British of the Schmann that the great toddy of the members of the Stablished Church had shown themselves loyal ministered the Schmann the Bishop should be the seed to the settlement in the morning and performed full service with the Bishy communion. In each place there is a promising Sunday School. At Lower Burgeo the Church had shown themselves to the seduce them. In the concluding part of his charge his Grace thus expressed himself that the Bishy communion. In each place there is a promising Sunday School. At Lower Burgeo the Church has been very considerably enlarged by the addition of a north side rouning the whole length of the Church had shown themselves to the legal profession. The service with the Bishy communion. In each place there is a promising Sunday School. At Lower Burgeo the Church had shown themselves to the legal profession. The service with the Bishy communion to the sufficiency of the Almighty—which once because that service the sands the evening of that day—On monday morning the whole keeped would be restored to them in its disquietd, we be visited also by that (and the property of the poor. Burge, and which seems now again to be making it and the property of the poor. Burge, and which seems now again to be making it was discovered that the Rev. All, Masked I had the provisions in the vessel which was received to the stable of the vessel which was received to the stable of the poor. Burge, and the safe of the poor the sufficiency of going direct to St. John's having sufficiency to the sufficiency of going direct to St. John's having sufficiency to the sufficiency of the poor the sufficiency of going direct to St. John's having sufficiency to the sufficiency of going direct to St. John's having sufficiency to the sufficiency to the sufficiency of the suffici On Thursday the Church Ship sailed for the Labrador

coast, to commence a voyage, not so much of ecclesiastical visitation and superintendance as of discovery. The fine Bay of Fortean was made and safely entered about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Ellis met the ship in his oat with a very friendly greeting. In this Bay are four large fishing establishments,—three connected with Jersey and one with St. John's besides five resident families. A Store was quickly offered and prepared for Sunday service and in the morning (July 30th) there was 150 persons, chiefly men, and nearly as many in the afternoon. None

sort of half Indian. He has a large family of children, two of whom, he said had been baptized by Archdeacon Wix, (as he expressed it "by the head man of St. John's,") in the year 1831. He could not remember the head man's name; but the Archdeacon had kindly left behind a Testament and Prayer Book, in which he had written his own name and title, and the names of the children he baptized. It may be a grafification to that indefatigable pioneer of the Church to learn that the Bishop read a chapter to the poor man and his family from the Testament thus presented seventeen years ago. The whole family, it is feared, are in a deplorable state of ignorance. It did not appear that the Archdeacon had visited any other settlement on the Labrador.

The good Church Ship made here.

y morning, having with some difficulty escaped from Francis Harbour on the preceding evening, after the ev. Mr. Harvey had twice celebrated public service in

The next day she sailed to the Seal Islands; where the only settled inhabitants are Esquimaux Indians, or rather Anglo-Esquimaux, the head of the family being in many cases an Englishman. But here, as in every other harbour on the shore, were numerous vessels from Brigus, Harbour-Grace, &c. A crew of Englishmen also remain in this harbour as in mount others, through the winter, to in this harbour, as in many others, through the winter, to kill seals in the month of December, after which they go into the woods to get furs or cut timber for boats, &c. Several couple of Indians and half-Indians were married by the clergy, and their children baptized. Other parties were visited in the neighbouring coves and harbours.

Consecrations.—On Friday, the 6th October, by the John's, Pembroke-dock; on Monday the 2nd inst., by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, St. Paul's Church, Manningham, near Bradford; on Thursday the 12th, by the Lord Bishop of London, Christ Church, Highbury. The Church has cost nearly £6,000, and is built in the early English style. It contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are New Churches in Lawrence and the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are New Churches in Lawrence and the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are New Churches in Lawrence and the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are not in the carly English style.

New Churches in Lawrence in them, but their means of subtract them and the contains about of the Lake. The fact to Surgator the Lake. The fact them of the Lake. The fact them of

The Lord Frimate further observed, that it was highly satisfactory to know that the great body of the members of the Established Church had shown themselves loyal subjects, unshaken in their allegiance, not withstanding the insidious attempts made to seduce them. In the concluding part of his charge his Grace thus expressed himself:

was with a comparation of Stunday services with a supervision of the Stunday services of the Stunday s

ACCIDENT AT DUNDAS.—A man named John Carappear that the Archdeacon had visited any other settlement on the Labrador.

The good Church Ship made her appearance on Monday morning, having with some difficulty escaped from St. Francis Harbour on the preceding evening, after the

LOSS OF THE ELLEN.—Our readers will recollect that we published a despatch received by the Messrs. Browne, notifying them of the loss of the Schooner Ellen. The fears entertained as to the safety of her crew, are, we regret to say, confirmed. Her crew consisted of George Law, Captain; John Kirkpatrick, Mate; Daniel Carmichael, Alexander McKay, Joseph Erwin, John Phillips, — Cole (coloured) cook — McDonell and Hughes with one passenger, name unknown McDonell and Hughes were not regular hands, but were engaged in putting fish on board, when the Schooner was compelled to get out into the offing, owing to the impending storm. Daniel Carmichael and Alexander McKay have both left large families in this City. No fitter cases can occupy the attention of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The widow and orphan have not only lost those most dear to them, but their means of subsistence.—Hamilton Gazette.

The Globe Hotel, in this city, on the 18th mst. The reduction of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion, of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion, of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the 1st day of January next, was on the motion, the fare is 9D. 75c. from Albany to be 1st day of January next, was on the motion, the fare is 9D. 75c. from Albany to be 1st day of January next, was on the motion, the fare is 9D. 75c. from Albany to be 1st day of January next, was on the not past in the stand Utica Railroad Company, altered to the 1st day of January next, was on the motion, the fare is 9D. 75c. from Albany to be 1st day of January next, was on the not less than the stand Utica Railroad Company, altered to the 1st day of January next, was on the safety of 12D. as heretofore. The companies adopted a new

by the name of Taylor, from Hamilton, a student at Victoria College, was drowned in our Harbor. He obtained permission from the Principal to go to the boat to meet a cousin whom he expected down by the steamer to attend College, and when on the wharf accidentally fell into the water and sank. His body has not yet been found.— Cobourg Courier.

Although we are glad to perceive the warm interest, Although we are glad to perceive the warm interest, which Mr. Cronyn takes in the reputation of the excellent school, of which he is a Trustee yet we cannot but think that he is mistaken, if he supposes, that there is a desire on the part of any one to conceal or detract from the honours, which that establishment obtained, by the very distinguished success of one of its alumni at the recent Examination in the University. As far as the authorities of King's College are concerned, there is unquestionably no ground even for suspicion; for not only were the merits of the school and its pupil, Fitzgerald, noticed in highly complimentary terms by the learned Presi only were the merits of the school and its pupil, Fitzgerald, noticed in highly complimentary terms by the learned President in his remarks at the public Convocation, but printed documents were on that occasion distributed through the Hall, containing the classification of the Candidates for Scholarships in both classics and Mathematics, and the names of those who had been encouraged, and encourage the places where they had The Lord Primate further observed, that it was highly satisfactory to know that the great body of the members of the Established Church had shown themselves loyal white the members of the Established Church had shown themselves loyal limited by the Regulations, an official advertisement will appropriate analysis of the stablished church had shown themselves loyal limited by the Regulations, an official advertisement will appropriate analysis of the stablished church had shown themselves loyal limited by the Regulations, an official advertisement will appropriate analysis of the stablished church had shown themselves loyal limited by the Regulations, and the names of those who had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been successful.

JURISDICTION OF THE CIVIL COURTS OVER THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Primus, Bishop Skinner, has appealed to the inner house of the Court of Session against the finding of the Lord Ordinary, that the Court has jurisdiction in the action raised by the Rev. Sir William Consecration.—The consecration of St. Philip's Church, Catterline, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, in the Diocese of Brechin, took place on Friday, the 29th ult., Diocese of Brechin, took place on Friday, the above is from an English paper by the

STEAM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CANADA.—The

article which shall be a fitting accompaniment to the fat beef and pork be has been instrumental in introducing into the Niagara District.—Journal & Express.

United States.

of London, Christ Church, Highbury. The Church has Lost nearly £6,000, and is built in the early English style. It contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are free.

New Churches in Lambeth and Southwark.—Several new Churches are about to be erected in Lambeth and Southwark. The new District of St. Thomas, south of the Westminister-bridge-road, will have its Church on a site recently obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Month of the Westminister-bridge-road, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church, dedicated to St, Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth Church of the Westminister-bridge-road, will have its Church on a site recently obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the lamby of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the lamby of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the lamby of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the lamby of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the lamby of the Lion.—On Thursday of the Lambeth is church of the version of the season of the season of the season of the Sunth of the world will be at the two Daily lines of River Indian Summer. Warm marky the service of the Lambeth is the visible of the remaining portion of the

"Lake Superior News".—Our kind correspon- Lion Queen as she is styled, was performing in the den of wild A YOUNG LADY wishes for a situation as GOVERNESS in a family of three or four little girls. She will instruct them uncontrollable, great fears were entertained for the safety this interesting young lady.

If by letter, apply to Mr. Champion, post-paid.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston.

Hon. George S. Boulton! Cobourg.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover,

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of

teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

EDUCATION.

Terms per Quarter.

MR. O. H. TOULMIN.

Professor of Music,

MILLBROOK COTTAGE, NEAR FINCH'S TAVERN, YONGE STREET,

SCHOOL WANTED.

It is particularly be sent in, on or before Saturday, the state of the sent in, on or before Saturday, the state of the sent in, on or before Saturday, the state of the sent in, on or before Saturday, the state of the sent in the sent

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER,

AND HIS RESOLUTION,

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

RE-OPENING

PHENIX FOUNDRY

No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto.

(LATE C. ELLIOT.)

Orders may be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, O. H. T. is in the City every day, will receive prompt a

Toronto, September 15th, 1848.

November Ist, 1848.

Trent.
Belleville.

Colborne.

G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., J. D. Goslee, Esq.,

when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

August 16th, 1848.

Toronto, 8th Nov. 1848.

At this moment a scene of indiscribable terror and confusion resented itself. The roaring of the terrified beasts, the scream f women and children, and the "peltings of the pitiless storm, without rendered the scene truly appalling. The panic, how-ever, was but momentary, as the prompt and energetic measures taken by the managers soon cleared the wreck, no person having received the slightest injury.

But the most intensely interesting incident remains to be told. The uproar among the lions, tigers and leopards in the performing cage, gave rise to a report that they were devouring Miss Adeline. In the next instant the canvass was stripped from the cage when a tableaux presented itself such as would be a such test to portray with accuracy. from the cage when a tableaux presented itself such as would defy either poet, painter, or sculptor to portray with accuracy. In the centre of the den a young and beautiful lion, (the same recently presented to Gen. Cass by the Emperor of Morocco,) in a rampant position, formed the strong feature of the picture; beneath one of his hind feet lay the dead body of a leopard, and struggling within the invincible grasp of the fore paws were the tiger and surviving leopard. In the opposite end of the cage, transfixed as a statue of marble, with dauntless eye and majestic attitude, the same as when she commands the wild beasts to crouch at her feet, stood the Lion Queen, Miss Adelina.

The young lady states that the two leopards and the tiger made a simultaneous spring for her at the moment the canvass was blown down, and were repulsed by the noble gallantry of the lion, who bounded between them and protected her in the manner described. The presence of the keeper, Mr. Pierce, soon reduced the savage group to subjection, and the Lion Queen was happily relieved from a farther participation in this extra performance.—N. Y. True Sun.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Granmar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

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

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success. For Tultion in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education...... ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

T'STIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury: from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street,

> EXCHANGE.

A YOUNG MAN, a native of England, and accustomed to Tuition would be glad of an engagement in a Common School, or otherwise. He is capable of teaching the elements of Latin and Grock, having beer assistant to a Clergyman who took pupils in England; but is at present in a strange country, entirely destitute of any permanent means of support. Address J. C., to the care of the Rev. Dr. Beaven, King's College,

A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Province.

A moderate salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most Emphatic testimony has been borne to the ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides, and by public consent.

Applications may be made (post-paid) to W. L., The Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

Mrs. DACH, (LATE MISS NIXON.) FRENCH STAY MAKER, Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite

MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal parronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

NEW BOOKS,

A LARGE ADDITION to the Books in the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, have just been received from The Society for P. omoting Christian Knowledge, including the following NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Permanent Catalogue.

Supplemental Catalogue. SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, In one volume, with

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY: 

The Stock of BIBLES. TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER-BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings. Buffalo Robes! Buffalo Robes!!

THE Subscriber has now on hand his usual Winter supply of prime BUFFALOES, direct from the Hudson Bay, warranted, all this rear's crop; for Sale by the Bale or single Robe.

N.B.—Usual terms to Wholesale Buyers.

JOHN SALT,

Next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms.

Toronto, 8th November, 1848.

THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, In returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the guished patronage his establishment has so long received, intimate that his usual assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet, gentle-manly styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses. The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours already received.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 19, 1848.—The different Railroad

Ruffelo, held a convention at produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable

NEW HATS.

JOHN SALT, HATTER AND FURRIER, (LATE J. ROGERS) King Street, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his FALL IMPORTATION OF HATS, comprising all the latest English, French,

Manufactured Furs, and Fur Skins to manufacture

to order.

BUFFALO and other ROBES of the first quality; Fur Coats
Fur Caps, and Gauntlets, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

King Street, Toronto, next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms,

October 10, 1848. British American

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, KING STREET, Over Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store.

THE above Establishment has been in successful operation since the first of May, during which time hundreds of MINIATURE PORTRAITS have been taken, and, it is believed, to the entire satisfection of all parties. fretion of all parties.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have received during our sojourn here, and at the same time, would respectfully inform those who have not availed themselves of our services, that we shall positively close our establishment on or before the FITTENTH of NOVEMBER.

CARLETON & CO.

Toronto, 28th Sept., 1848. TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

ight, and Coal Stoves, consisting in part of
Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Buck's Patent Air-tight do. do. Nos. 3 and 5.
Fulton's Improved do. do. Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
Hathaway's Improved do. do.
Bur's do. do.

Burr's With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made of

GÉO. B. SPENCER.

Albany Chambers. 7 Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.
Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

Bank Stock, &c.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
COMMERCIAL,
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FARMERS & MECHANICS' Do.
CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY,
Shares of the above STOCKS for Sale by
W. B. PHIPPS, General Agent.
N. B. Farms. Wild Lands, Town Lots, &c.
Torouto, August 10, 1848.

BETLEY & KAY

family of three or four little girls. She will instruct them Music, French, and all the English branches of education. Has objection to the country. Salary not so much an object as a nfortable home. MOST respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall Imporvations, which are this season much more extensive and varied, in the newest fabrics and designs, than they have heretofore had the pleasure of submitting to the public.

They have also to intimate that the opening of their Millinery and Cloak Room will be on Thursday the 19th instant, where their display of gorgeous novelties, in Velvet, Plaid, &c., Closks and Manties, Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, &c., selected from the first Paris and London Houses, will be unprecedented for splendour and magnitude. HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this City and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where nagnitude.

Owing to the immense preparations required, there will be no ousiness transacted in that Department on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th.

11-15 the will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

Establishment for Young Ladies. COBOURG.

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

They avail themselves of this opportunity, to offer sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage they have received during the short time they have been in Cobourg. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rov'd. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq., August 8th, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. Work Street.

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the Public, that Studies will be Resumed on Monday, Sept. 4th, when she hopes by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her pupils to still ensure the high patronage she has ever so libe ally received.

ever so liberally received.

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified Teachers to preside over each. Peachers to preside over each.

Monshur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Geammar, Composition, Writing and Aritimetic, by a Master.

Terms, Including Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with Music, £40 per annum. Music, Swiging, Drawing, Dancing and the Gultar, by the most

The highest references given.

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THE CHURCHMANS' YEAR, or Liturgical Remarks on the Sundays and Saints' days and the Lives of the Apostles, with an Explanation of every Epistle and Gospel and First Lesson, by the Rev. Geo. Fyler Townsend. M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 2vols. 8vo. £1 12s. Practical Essays on the Morning and Evening Services, and on the Collects in the Liturgy of the Church of England, by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's, Bristol, 3 vols. 8vo. £1 16s. 1. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's, Bristoi, 3 vols. 8vo. £1 16s.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITURGY AND RITUAL of the United Church of England, being Sermons and Discourses selected from the works of eminest Divines who lived during the Seventeenth Century, by James Brogden, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 3 vols. small 8vo. £1 16s.

Head Swo. £ 108.

THE BODK OF COMMON PRAYER Interpreted by its History, by C. M. Butter, Rector of Grace Church, Boston, 1 vol., 6s.

14a

VILLAGE LECTURES ON THE LITANY, preached in the Parish Church of Stifford, Essex, by the Rev. W. Palin, B.A., 1 vol. 12mo, 5s. of Sufford, ESSEX, by the Church, or Familiar Conversations on the \*First Sund vs at Church, or Familiar Conversations on the Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England, by the Roy, J. E. Riddle, M.A., 1 vol. 12mo, 4s. 4d2.

Rev. J. E. Riddle, M. A., 1 vel. 12mo, 4s. 4d].

\*The Churchman's Companion, a Practical and Devotional Commentary upon select portions of the Book of Common Prayer, in a series of choice passages from the writings of Bishops Beveridge, Hall, Hopkins, Leighton, Reynolds, Taylor, Wilson, and Pearson, by a Clergyman, 18mo, 2s 6d.

A Companion to the Services of the Church of England, for every sunday in the year, 18mo, fs. 4d. HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Harp, Finno, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorough Bass; having had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testimonials as to his ability, &c.

Sunday in the year, 18100, 5s. 4d.

A CATECHISM ON THE COMMON PRAYER, bp the Rev. Alex. Watson, Curate of St. John's Cheltenham, 18mo, 3s. 4d.

\*The History of the Prayer Book of the Church of England, by the Venerable E. Berens, M.A., Archdeacon of Berks, 12mo, 2s.1d.

The Ritual of the United Church of England and Interact, by the Rev. Gerald W. Tyyrell, A.M., 1 vol. 12mo, 8s.

These parket has a common the common terminal c Those marked thus \* are on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

moting Christian Knowledge.

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

No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED. THE DOUBLE WITNESS OF THE CHURCH; by the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, M.A., author of the Lenten Fast. "It may be as well, then, old and trite as the subject is, to say a few words on some of those features of the Church, which bear at once a Double Witness against Rome on the one hand or mere Protestant congregations on the other." Second edition revised. Appleton & Co., New York, 5s. 74d.

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

A B A Z A A R

WILL be held (D.V.) in the OLD CITY HALL, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of December next, from 12 o'clock, Noon, to 6, P.M., in aid of the Fund for the erection of a o'real, and those who doubt and those who deny the validity of that practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the Pancelhal School-House, in connexion with the Cathedral Church of St. James.

It is particularly requested that Contributions of Work, &c., will be sent in, on or before Saturday, the 9th December, to any of the undermentioned Ladies:—

Simpson, Boston, 6s.

MERCY TO BABES; Reliation of the Christian Baptism of Infants, addressed to those who doubt and those who deny the validity of that practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the cernal sense of Holy Writ, and of the Domestic, Social, and Religious nature of man; by William Adams, S. T. P., Presbyter in the diocese of Wisconsin—"Mercy is twice blessed, it blessed in that gives and him that takes."

Stamford § Swords, New York. 3s. 14d.

For Sale at the Depositorn of the Christian Baptism of Infants, and the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the view of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the view of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the view of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the view of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the view of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the practice, upon the ground of the doctrine of Baptism, and the validity of the

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS
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Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s.
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Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. Baptisms
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CHURCH REVIEW

THE Subscriber having purchased the above extensive and well-known Establishment, together with all the Patterns, Tools, Machinery. &c. &c. &c. and put the same in full and complete operation, is now prepared to receive and execute all orders, for every description of CASTINGS and Wrought Iron Work for Saw and Grist Mills, lomested Irons; Hoisting Regulating, and Press Screws; Patent Head and Tail Blocks, &c. &c.

Steam Engines and Boilers for Grist and Saw Mills, constructed on an improved plan, at a moderate price.—the Flouring Mill capable of turning out at least, with each run of Stones, Fifty barrels of Flour per Day, consuming only a small quantity of wood.

Bark Mills, Sagar Kettles, Chaldrons, Pipe and Quarter Waggon Boxes, Dog Irons, Coal Grates. Fanning Mill Castings; Improved Norton, Yorkshire, and Lloyd's Ploughs, constantly on hand. In addition to the above, the subscriber would call particular attention to his very superior assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Airlight, and Conl Stoves, consisting in part of Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Buck's Patent Air-tight do. do. Nos. 3 and 6.

Buck's Patent Air-tight do. do. Nos. 3, and 6.

Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for

Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office.

Toronto, May, 1848. CURE YOUR COUGHS.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured an obstinate and distressing cough, attended with pain in the side and breast, which I had contracted while running a boat on the James River and Kanawha Canal, which business I had to quit on account of my becoming too weak and unfit of discharge my duty as a Captain, and during the winter it grew worse. I procured two bottles of Wistar's Balsam, and I believe it has relieved me. I can therefore recommend it to all those afflicted in a similar manner.

JOSEPH R. BEAL.

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

and I believe it has lettered in a similar manner.

(From the Maine Democrat, Saco, June 22, 1847.)

WISTANS BALSAM.—A lew days ago. Mr. Elijah. Witham, of SanWitstans's BALSAM.—In the fall of 1846, Mr. Witham was attacked with a very bad cold, which continued to grow worse till
March, when he was confined to the house, with little hope of recomarch and after taking four bottles, was able to go out
soon found relief—and after taking four bottles, was able to go out
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(EDMUND BRADBURNE,
Age

Kone genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wapper.

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

MARRIED. In St. Peter's church, Thorold, by Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. John Jackson, to Miss Catherine McMahon, both of Thorold.

By the same, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Shiener, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wilkirson, both At Montreal, on the 6th instant, at Christ's Church, by the

Rev. Dr. Bethune, Thomas Gueren, Esquire, of M'Gill College, to Miss Maria M'Guire of that city. On the 26th ultimo, at Thornberry, C. W., by the Rev. Wm. Sandys, Mr. James Beatry, of Chatham, to Jane Louisa Perrier, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Foot.

At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. George Salter, B. A., George Sutherland, son of Thomas Sutherland, Esquire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. McLean, of Moore, C. W.

DIED.

At Durham, on Saturday, Oct. 21, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley. D. D. He had for some time past been in a feeble and gradually sinking state. By his death the Rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and a Canonry in the Cathedral of Durham, become vacant. The deceased, who was in the 78th year of his age, was the fourth son of the late Marquis of Wellington. lesly, and a younger brother of the Duke of Wellington,

The communications of "B. C." "A Friend to the Heathen," "Protestant," "A Churchwarden" and "Inquirer" are unavoidably postponed till our next.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, November 15th: Josias Bray, E.q., add. sub.; Ven. Archdo. Bethune; Rev. J. Torrance; S. J. Scovil, St. Johns, N. B., add. subs. and rem.; Rev. C. L. Ingles.

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IGRANTS.—On , accompanied y, consecrated lesbourg road, o the ritual of overnment last rigrants, dying D.

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P OF NEWing abstract of ngs in his late Rev. Mr. Cune mission of the lackmore,—the

Ar. Mountain at and Hoyles, who , partly for the s his Lordship's attached to any of the Students Harbour Briton he Sunday (July

MY FIRST VISIT TO COURT. DESCRIBED IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND. (From the German of Starke.)

troubled conscience. Again we stand like a healthy tality had very soon evaporated.

and these I am about to describe to you.

he had the honour of speaking to the author of the towards the sky, which was becoming more and more moral tales and the work on education. "The prince clouded, and longed to be again at Kronow's cottage. knows you, and has more than once mentioned you in When we fail to make acquaintance with a man by terms of admiration," said he, in reply to my affirma- attempting to exchange thoughts and feelings, we may tive answer to his question; and then, after many often succeed by means of a pinch of snuff. So seemed friendly assurances, he departed.

man. That the prince would speak of my writings norance on the one side to give was met by equal "Such a young man is out of work can none be found was certain. I therefore thought over a number of ignorance on the other side to take. important subjects, from which I drilled a whole regi- In truth, I did not succeed in taking; for, during is one that I see at the idle corner as I go to ment of ideas, which I proposed to pass in review be- our attempts, the door suddenly opened, and a servant church;—there he stands instead going to church, fore the prince as an entertainment worthy of the kind entered to conduct me to the prince. I felt like a with all the loose fellows of the village—I won't have attention he had showed me. My toilet was finished young man who is just going to deliver his maiden him on my grounds: steady lads who keep out of idle before my ideas were satisfactorily arranged, and I speech. I followed the servant through several rooms company for me." set out more sleek, well brushed, and whitely powdered, and halls, my heart beating violently; but, at the same scarcely keep up with my rapid strides.

at as this interruption was, yet it made me painwas ready to speak with me, which would be before the concert, in about an hour's time. With this he the prince anew. sprang hastily before me, opened the door of the apartment, and closed it with equal haste when I had entered. The magnificence of the walls and the ceiling,

kind not to despise at once those persons in the middle But it was too bad-he did not honour my education ranks of life who may chance to be torn from their book with one word, but merely asked whether I was station, and placed for a few hours in their company, not soon going to bring out something new. I now even though they do conduct themselves tediously and fell into the same error as I had committed with my awkwardly. At home, and among their own affairs, former companions. I was either too discoursive or they are probably active and intelligent, conversational, too abrupt. I gave a minute detail of my negociations and pleasing; while, in a new order of things, they with my publisher, as if the prince had been a bookwould know as little how to conduct themselves as seller. I then bethought myself that such details would the most accomplished courtier if he were sud- were not decorous, and began to talk about my undenly transported from a German eastle into the palace published work in as familiar a manner as if the prince of the Emperor of China. Some such thoughts as himself had fairly copied the manuscript from my hand. these passed confusedly through my head as I stood My unsuitable expressions, my familiar address, my before these two gentlemen; but my thoughts did not incoherent remarks, all that escaped from my lips only help to restore my composure, for I judged, perhaps served to constrain me more and more. I glowed as unjustly, that they were not likely to bear this in mind. if I stood before a furnace, and compressed my toes Their coolness and my warmth, their composure and until they ached. My increasing perplexity and the my agitation, formed so striking a contrast, that I be- distress of my situation were more and more apparent came more and more silent and disheartened. Twice to the good-natured prince-his questions therefore did I attempt to collect my scattered thoughts, but became more simple and considerate, while the throbfailed. All that I said, even that which I uttered bing of my heart and the earnest desire for deliverance with warmth, appeared to me constrained and empty, pointless and flat, because it was accompanied with the feeling of internal restraint; and so I lost all selfsatisfaction, without which a man can seldom contribute to the satisfaction of others.

"Probably you admire beautiful prospects," said one of the two gentlemen, opening a window for me, and then turning away with indifference. With such not know the Idle Corner ?- the place where the a prospect before me, if I had only been left to myself thoughtless or evil are fond of standing in the vacant for a single quarter of an hour, or, still better, and had hour, or the evenings, or on Sunday. I speak not of you, my dear friend, by my side, I should have reco- the place where neighbours, after the day's work is vered my senses, and have been myself again. The over, stay a little while together to chat before they prospect was too beautiful to leave me unmoved .- go home to their firesides: nor yet of the place where Within the graceful curve of the distant horizon were the youth gather for some hearty manly game in a included several towns, and many hamlets, with the leisure hour. But I mean what every body knows by territories peculiar to each. On one side were richly the name of "That idle corner," where young men wooded hills; on the other, wide-spread pasture-lands; stand laughing against a wall or a gate, encouraging and directly beneath me was the eastle garden, taste- each other in loose jests and foolish sinful talk; or, fully and scientifically adorned, near which the broad perhaps, rudely laughing or mocking at the quiet river peacefully glided along, creeping artistically round passer-by; till decent people hardly care to pass more a little wood, and finally, in one magnificent sweep, than they can help. How much mischief is planned encircling the town. Then the numerous houses there, how much wickedness first thought of! It is which so prettily dotted the landscape awakened a usually the first step to the beershop; a sort of reyet stronger sympathy within me, while the incessant cruiting place for drunkards, and thieves, and poachers. changes in the degree of light which illumined it ex- Many a man in his sorrowful old age, looks back with cited a slight degree of pensiveness. Whilst one side bitter remorse to that idle corner, as he says in the of the landscape was glowing in the bright sunshine, anguish of his heart, "I was almost in all evil in the the thick clouds of evening clothed the other side in midst of the congregation and assembly." (Prov. obscurity; so that between the two resulted a most v. 14.) beautiful play of light and shade.

It did not occur to me that those who were in the is the man that standeth not in the way of sinners;" was in, and perhaps also a secret wish to show by my fond of standing there "in the way of sinners." served in a translation, yet it is hoped that the specimens we seize the imagination and captivate the senses, man wish young men would do so: they would save them tious events of yesterday, I have enjoyed a night of un- stammered out something by way of limitation of my place of concourse, in the openings of the gates,"-

of the house, well-fed cattle abound in the yard, and the man had been their cousin. I then remembered numerous signs of rural industry are scattered every that I was getting too discoursive, and directly after ner. (Prov. vii. 5—12.) My journey hither the day before yesterday was delightful, and still more so the conversation I had with was in; my mind led me from the company of stran-village as they are on the way to God's house, see my friends on my arrival, accompanied as it was with gers into that of old acquaintance—from the castle to them laughing there,—a disgrace to a Christian land, the prospect of a week's unrestrained enjoyment beneath their hospitable roof. But, as the farmer rightly fore imposible. "These gentlemen were not made for wearing in their looks the mark of Satan, who hates says, "thistles spring up among the finest wheat;" so me!" thought I; but now I see how unjust I was, for the Lord of the Sabbath. Perhaps they stand bold from the rosy week I must subtract five thorny hours it might have occurred to them, "The man was not or daring with a pipe in their mouth, scoffing, or pasmade for us!" and if they did think so, they thought ing a rude jest to annoy the quiet church-goer; or, if Yesterday morning the secretary of the prince called right. Our intercourse now became monosyllable, and not so lost to shame, at least shewing that they have upon my friend, to speak with him, in the name of his it was evidently kept up only to prevent yawning.— no care for the Sabbath, and for him who gave them PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, naster, concerning the measurement of some land.— One of them stood before a picture, the other walked the Sabbath, and laid down his own life to safe them. When that business was concluded, the polite gentle- slowly up and down, with his hands folded behind him, man turned to me, addressed me by name, (for he had or pulled now and then at his neckcloth, or adjusted already heard of me and my village,) and inquired if his shirt-frill; while I, with inward misgiving, looked

to think the walking gentleman, for he suddenly stopped Directly after dinner I received a short note from and held out his snuff-box to me: I declined with a him, stating that he had told the prince of my being here, that his royal highness expressed a wish to make bow. "But it is very unseemly in me," thought I, mark, and take on them the awful goeth about to devour their souls! my acquaintance, and if I would be at the castle by a pinch. He had withdrawn the box, but polisely held three o'clock, the sentinel would conduct me to his it out again. My hand was already lowered, and I on. A master wants a servant; a stout lad is men-(the secretary's) room, and he would introduce me to gave a second declining bow, but, as before, extended tioned: the master answers, "Yes, that's a strong the prince. There was not much more than an hour my hand a second time to take a pinch at the very active lad; but then he is one of those that stand at left for me to dress, and to think over the part I had moment that he withdrew his. He tried it again, and the idle corner, and is sure to have bad companions to perform. I felt very anxious to support my literary so did I, but the attempt failed; and there arose becharacter with dignity, and at the same time to converse tween us a most extraordinary seesawing of hands- house." Many lose good situations because they are with the freedom and familiarity of a private gentle- a suitable image of our whole interview, in which ig- seen to stand at that corner. I say to a farmer,

ings. And, perhaps, all might yet have gone well, him in among them, and he won't be ruled by me. When we arrived at the castle gate, the friendly boy for the noble yet kind expression of the prince's counand I nearly fell down.

"Yes!" said I.

The prince smiled. "I am stupid already at the beginning," thought I the multitude of ornaments, and the splendour of the -I felt that I only meant that I had written some furniture, bewildered me, so that I could observe no. books-not that they were excellent. Awkward, very thing quietly; while the torrent of words which the awkward is it, to hear a remark to which you must two gentlemen poured forth, one after the other, and give both yes and no in the same answer. All my sometimes both together, upon me, exposed me between | self-possession was gone—it was of no avail to attempt two fires of politeness, which I could return only by a mute and somewhat bashful succession of bows. To The regiment of ideas which I had so industriously, add to my perplexity, I had entirely forgotten their but so vainly drilled, was of no use to me. I had long, and, to my ears, most unfamiliar titles; and supposed that the prince would of course say somefearing to offend by addressing a cold Sin to each of thing about my book on education: I was therefore them, I became more and more embarrassed and prepared to add to his remarks a statement of my own experience as to the necessity of making better provi-Oh, that all those who move in high and splendid sion for the education of the poor, by the further disstations had enough of charity and knowledge of man- tribution and general improved management of schools.

from this scene increased every moment.

(To be concluded in our next.) THE IDLE CORNER (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

Who that lives in a village or country town does

The idle corner seems to have been well known of Full of inexpressible emotion, I turned my gaze into old in the towns and villages of Israel. One would the room. The two gentlemen were standing near the think that holy David was warning every one against

door, conversing about the bas-reliefs which adorned it. that corner, when he said in the first Psalm, "Blessed daily habit of seeing this prospect were not likely to and I often wonder how that verse, when read in fall into raptures at its beauty; but the excitement I church now, does not strike such young men as are Ballenstedt, is the author of five small volumes, entitled "Ge- conversation that I really was a man of some feeling, Another of God's servants seems warning young men mäbide aus dem Hänslichen Leben und Erzählungen" (Pictures drew from me a speech, which I felt almost before I against that corner when he says. "Go not in the lilustrative of Domestic Life, and Tales). The simple beauty, but the purity, fidelity, fidelity, fidelity, and quiet lummour of these sketches are very purity, fidelity, and quiet lummour of these sketches are very purity, fidelity, and quiet lummour of these sketches are very purity. purity, fidelity, and quiet humour of these sketches are very claimed I, "when such a glorious landscape does not it, and pass away." (Prov. iv. 14, 15.) I earnestly charming; and although these qualities cannot be entirely preare about to submit to the reader will convey a favourable idea must be destitute of mind or of feeling, and as such selves a world of sorrow and guilt if they would. The of an author who is almost entirely unknown in this country.] worthy of pity!" One of the gentlemen looked up idle corner is the place where the Bible saith that Five wearisome hours have I to describe to you, my at me oddly, with eyes full of curiosity, waiting to Wisdom goes to look for the simple (or foolish) ones, dear friend—five hours full of that sort of anguish hear something more, equally extravagant; the other for there they are sure to be found: "She crieth at which we may suppose a fish out of water to endure. laughed; and I stood rebuffed and terrified, like a the gates, at the entrance of the city (or village) at I feel as much relieved as a man that has just paid off child who has just broken a glass. "That was stupid," the coming in of the doors: she standeth by the way, a heavy debt; for, since the occurrence of the vexa- thought I, and I felt as if I would say as much. I in the places of the paths; she crieth in the chief disturbed repose. O magic sleep, how beautifully sweeping condemnation, which, as far as I can remem- "saying, How long ye simple ones will ye love simdost thou render rough things smooth, dark things ber, did not much mend it; and I now felt so thoroughly plicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning, and bright! how sweetly dost thou restore troubled spirits abashed, that I did not even look again upon the rich fools hate knowledge?"—Prov. i. 20—22; iii. 2, 3.) to their accustomed rest, and obliterate the traces of landscape, whereby, as it afterwards occurred to me, There the bad, the self-willed, and the mischiefall past grievances, except those that arise from a the gentlemen must have thought that my sentimen- makers, used to get together of old, just as they do now :- "The ungodly is so proud that he careth not Nevertheless, they gave themselves some trouble to for God, neither is God in all his thoughts: he sitteth relate them, and laugh at them as at a dream of the make the conversation general; they asked me about lurking in the thievish corners of the streets." (Ps. this one and that one, and, what must have been quite x. 4, 8-Prayer-book.) At the idle corner, of old You have long been aware of my sincere regard for indifferent to them, about my station, my place of time as well as now, the foolish, the giddy, the light, worthy farmer Kronow, of Torneburg, and the delight abode, my acquaintance, &c. My replies were very and the lewd-whether men or women-well knew with which I participate in the simple pleasures of his unready, and but little to the purpose. At one time that they should find one another: the guilty still lie house. His little estate lies opposite to the town. I so far forgot myself as to speak of one of my neigh- in wait at that corner; and the "simple ones void of A smiling prospect is seen from the upper windows bour's affairs with as much zeal and particularity as if understanding," passing through the street, still meet

my talk was, on the other hand, too restrained. In There—at the idle corner—stand the Sabbath

You may always know the idle corner lads or young men: there is a stamp upon them which they carry about at work or anywhere, all day long: a stamp, a sign, a brand, which makes one think of Satan's mark. And yet they have been given to Christ in their baptism; and have been signed with the sign of the cross, in token that they were Christ's soldiers and servants unto their life's end, to fight against sin, the world, and the devil. Oh, why will they forget their Saviour's mark, and take on them the awful mark of him who

Let us look about a village and listen to what goes

Let us ask a parent why we seldom see is eldest than I had been for a long time, while the farmer's time, I was collecting all my resolution to be calm, in son at church? the answer is almost sure to beeldest son, who accompanied me to the castle, could order that my presence of mind might control my feel- "Ah, Sir, the boys at that there corner have drawn

I go to see a poor widow, and she pours out her left me, and I received a somewhat energetic challenge tenance filled me at once with confidence and esteem, sorrows to me: she has scarce bread to eat, or fire to from the sentinel as to who I was and what I wanted. bad it not been that, on entering his highness's apart-I requested to be conducted to the secretary. Unimment, the highly polished floor caused my foot to slip, "Well, but your son is twenty years old and has Take care," caid he kindly, good work, surely he helps his mother now. which, being known to every one, I could come and go resolution not to express what was uppermost in my as good a boy as ever was; after his poor father died without being questioned. On this account I felt less mind gave way. "Please your highness," said I, "it he was my comfort and friend, till he got to stand at at ease with the secretary, and more at a loss for words is indeed slippery at court." "That may be," rethan I was in the forenoon. The man sat buried in turned he, "but it is not my fault: I have not made spends his money at the beer-house, and won't listen than I was in the forenoon. The man sat buried in papers, and hastily told me to follow him into an adities a smooth." This answer made me feel how indetended to me: I never see him now till bed-time, and he papers, and hashly told the to follow him into an adjoining room, where I should find two distinguished corous my remark had been, threw me at once into the hardly gives me money enough to by food for him, let gentlemen, whom he named to me, and with whom I condition of a confused orator, and made me as dull alone any to help the rest of us. He never talks to should pass my time most agreeably until the prince and awkward in this room as I had been in the other. his lone mother now, and I fear he will be drawn in "You have written some excellent books," began to join in some wickedness."

A boy grows up and leaves the Sunday-school steady and promising: for a few months perhaps he is always in his place at church along with his friends: I hope soon to prepare him for confirmation, and trust that there is something more than merely outward good conduct about him. At length he is no longer regular at church, and I enquire, and find that he has

taken to stand at the idle corner. A poor girl, steady and respectable, happens to miss a place, and is at home for a few months before her mother can find a proper situation for her. At first BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, she is always at church: then I see her seat often empty: I learn that she has grown light: I hear that "Ah, Sir, she passed along the street, and at length she was enticed to stop a little, as she passed that corner, and thus she fell into wicked company; and Oh! what shall I do now for shame and sorrow of she is disgraced. "Ah," says her agonized mother,

Alas, that idle corner! Who can tell how much guilt, and shame, and bitter trouble, have their source from it! Is a young man taken before the magistrates for poaching-for rioting-for pilfering? It always happens that he is one of those who are to be und at that corner. O young men-why will you rush into Satan's net? Why not occupy yourselves in your gardens, or with the books which are always within your reach, or with harmless and manly games? I wish my voice could warn all of you against the FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, in your gardens, or with the books which are always idle corner. I have only spoken to you on common sense grounds, which you can all understand: I need not tell you how ruinous to your souls are the ways and habits which belong to that corner. Let me but remind you that at the day of judgment, you may find be had in this market. that you have lost, for ever lost, your souls; and you will then perhaps look back and remember how much the idle corner has had to do with your everlasting misery. It will be too late then; but it is not too late now: give up, at once give up, the ways, the habits, the company which belong to the idle corner; shake off from you the stamp of the idle corner.

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