# TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

Poetrn.

A REMINISCENCE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON ST. PETER'S DAY, 1847.

Unto HIM be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages.—Eph. iii. 21.

THE CHURCH'S FALSE FRIENDS. Said they, "Her womb is sealed, her vigour spent, Her beauty ashes, and her life a name?" Mother of saints I they erred. Might they have bent.
One glance upon this day of thine—quick shame
Had checked the froward tongue, and bade them rouse
One strain of thanks and joy unto thy Spouse.

HER OPEN ENEMIES. Church of the Lord! the spell is melted now Which held thee chained and slumbering in thy bower; Which held thee chained and simmoring in the His signet shines once more upon thy brow,
His Spirit arms thy weakness with strange power;
And the cold world, dismayed, looks out afar,
And sees thee harnessed for thy ghostly war.

MORNING AT THE ABBEY.

HER PRESENT ASPECT. Not with misguided aim, and faltering eye,
As when of old thou wast enslaved by Rome;
Nor faithless now, as if no Help were nigh,
Baffled and curbed by traitors in thy home;
Thy shafts are aimed aright: thy Master knows
His banner, spread by thee against His foes.

On Westminster the early sun gleamed bright : What went they out to see, you eager crowd?
Some summer dream? or fairy pageant light?
Music's soft spell? or mirth and laughter lond?
Quick glance, and open brow of youth and meid,— Why there, beneath you abbey's awful shade? THE CONGREGATION.

They come: for grace is shed abroad to-day, And England's heart to work for Christ is stirred.

Nor tottering Age, nor feebler Nature stay, Palace and cottage have the summors heard. Labour's hard son, statesman, and sage severe, And prophet pale, and merchant prince are here.

THE SERVICE. Re-echoing from you high-arched roof is heard The peal preluding:—knees all humbly bow:—And prayer, and praise, and many a holy word
Are said:—when lo! with deep and earnest vow, The church's foremost sons by sacred hands Are sealed to watch the Sheep in far-off lands.

THE VENI CREATOR. Then thrilled each heart, as that high antique lay
Wafted aloft its trembling, awful prayer.
We thought of brethren dear—far, far away, Whose spirit sure with ours was joining there. Was in the midst, and listened to our call.

Cobourg

Eleven

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OMPAN

Y, Eso,

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Evil

Then Faith came forth, with golden offerings fraught;
And gazing Angels saw the Heavenly Food, The Cup of Blessing to frail mortals brough The deep heart-worship of the multitude. The deep heart-worship of the multitude.

Till one, in years and meckness chief, bids cease,—
And all depart with blessing and in peace.

A PARTING VOLUNTARY. Bright day of holiest memory! tarry long Shrined in our souls, a refuge from harsh strife: With reverent joy we raise our gladdest song, To him who animates us with new life; And, as earth's shadows darker round us close, We'll pray for days like thee, and sons like those. - Colonial Church Chronicle.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN STUART. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

The Rev. John Stuart was born in the year 1736, in the State of Virginia. Though naturally of a lively disposition, he early discovered a strong inclination to serious studies, which he pursued with the ultimate view of qualifying himself for the ministry of the Church. This determination of his mind exposed to much difficulty and embarrassment; for his father, who was a rigid Presbyterian, although sufficiently indulgent to his children in other matters, required of them implicit obedience in respect of religious opinions. For some time, therefore, young Stuart lay under his father's displeasure in this important matter; and he has confessed that at an early period of his life he used to be alarmed by the severe. dogmatical spirit of the "Shorter Catechism," which e was obliged to repeat every Sunday evening. But still more was he startled when he attempted to follow the Calvinistic doctrines of that manual to their legitimate consequences. The result of all this study and inquiry was, that he became convinced of the true, scriptural foundation of the Church of England, and accordingly joined her Communion. But though of age for ordination, Mr. Stuart took no steps for the attainment of his object lest he should wound the feelings of a beloved and aged parent. This most exemplary forbearance, which he continued to exercise for several years, at last overcame the prejudices of his father, who, struck with his son's noble selfsacrifice, besought him to follow his own inclination, at the same time giving him his blessing, and earnestediately prepared for his voyage to England, from which he was not deterred by the arguments of friends who represented truly enough the dangers of the passage, and the loss of many young men who had was in his work. Like all his countrymen, who aspired to the sacred ministry, he was content to go three thousand miles across a dangerous sea in search of a Bishop; but God blessed his enterprise, and he returned to Philadelphia in the full orders of Priest,

The first seven years of his ministerial life were spent among the Mohawks at Fort Hunter, and reference to a lately published volume on Missions\* will show how zealously and successfully he devoted himself to better the condition of that interesting people. The intervals of more active occupation he employed on a Mohawk version of the New Testament; the credit of which has commonly been given to the famous Chief Brant, then a very young man, who was engaged by Mr. Stuart to assist him in the translation. Both employments, however, were soon interrupted by the commencing struggles of the revolutionary war; and Mr. Stuart, who never for a moment shrunk from avowing his allegiance to the King, after a long course of injury and ill-usage, as well from the new athorities as from the populace, was glad at last to escape into Canada, where he arrived in 1783, and was soon afterwards appointed to the Chaplaincy of a provincial regiment. He still, however, maintained his interest in the five nations, and in 1788 sent home an account to their settlement on the Grand River above Niagara. Both going and returning he was escorted by Captain Brant and a party of Mohawks; and during his stay among them he preached, administered the Holy munion, and baptized 72 persons, principally The total number of Indians at Oswego was 399. Mr. Stuart was now settled at Kingston, (formerly called Cataraqui,) where he continued to labour during the rest of his life. His Mission, of course, comprised the several dependent townships, (some at a considerable distance,) which he visited

The next year, feeling that he was the only Misonary who could give the newly-appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia (Dr. Inglis) any information about the condition of things in Canada, he set forth in compaby with the Rev. John Langhorne, on a journey of four hundred miles, to attend his Lordship's Vistitation at Halifax. The toil and cost of this journey may be conjectured from the fact that it took them five weeks to accomplish it.

Hawkins's Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in North America, p. 320. Fellowes.

did not exist in the whole parish any party or faction pockets and handkerchiefs.

against the Church." of visiting such settlements within reach of Kingston stood there some time to soak his shoes and stockings, as were destitute of the ordinary ministrations of reli- and then walked at a striding pace till they became gion, but he occasionally extended his circuit so as to quite dry. This he found an immediate, complete, include the more remote settlements. Thus, in Feb., and safe cure. He had a strong, hardy, active frame 1799, he wisited the eastern part of the province, of body, travelled much on foot and on horseback, and 140 miles distant, as far as Cornwall, preaching and could bear severe exercise. I recollect five sons and baptizing in every township where people were dis- two daughters, most of whom, I believe, are now dead. posed to assemble for the purpose;" while, in the op- This, you see, is indeed a meagre account of a man of posite direction, he had, within little more than a year, his dignity and acquirements, and exemplary characbeen twice at York, (now Toronto,) 150 miles, and ter, in whose house I sojourned when a mere boy, and preached there during five weeks, on week days as when his sons and daughters were to me more attracwell as Sundays. All this was over and above his tive companions than their venerable father." stated visits to the two Mohawk settlements at Oswego and on the Bay of Quinte. In every letter he whole Province of Upper Canada; there are now, makes mention of one or other division of his dear thanks be to God, one hundred and twenty. native flock. But partiality does not lead him to disguise the truth—that the were deteriorating in character, and rapidly declining in number: indolence, quarrelsomeness, and a passion for ardent spirits, were their besetting sins; and while they had not the advantage of a resident teacher, they were constantly exposed to the corrupting influence of the more abandoned white settlers. He had established a school in their village, but found them little disposed to avail themselves of it; this, however, he remarks, is their own fault. All that can be done is, "to furnish them with the means of instruction and leave the event to ter a very complaisant manner. 'Tis said he purposes Providence." He goes on to say, "There seems to be one Christian lesson which they can never learnforgiveness of injuries. A melancholy proof of this occurred in the summer: two of their chiefs had a disagreement; the village divided into two parties, met in an hostile manner, two men were killed, and four badly wounded." A reconciliation was at last effected by the interposition of Government. Although Mr. Stuart never shrunk from the labour and expense of these Missionary visits; and though he admitted

the church whenever he came, he did not consider

such rare ministrations calculated to produce any last-

ing impression. His constant recommendation, there-

fore, was, that a well qualified teacher should be sent

to reside amongst them; and he gave it as his opinion,

"that if a young man could be found, possessed of

to undertake the instruction of these people, merely

from religious motives, much fruit might be expected

from his labours." Such a one might be able to

mould their character, and heal their differences as

they arose. "But," says Mr. Stuart, "if so much

duce men of competent abilities to come to this coun-

cannot expect that any will be found willing to undertake the charge of poor savage Indians." ordained by them. One, however, was added to the it to the congregation number about this time-his own son, George O'Kill Stuart, the present Archdeacon of Kingston, who was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec in August, 1800, and immediately placed by Governor Hunter at York. Mr. Stuart's account of his own congregation is almost uniformly pleasing and satisfactory. They lived together in great harmony, undisturbed by religious or political differences. The congregation continued to ncrease; and there was every sign of Mr. Stuart's ministry being blessed and prospered. "He lived among them," says one who knew him, "as a father among his children, and he was loved the more the better he was known; for his life was a living example

of what he preached.' Towards the latter part of his life he had said, "If I can be instrumental in sowing the seed, and preparing an uncultivated soil for more skilful labourers in the vineyard, I shall think my time and labours well bestowed." Such was the expression of his own modest hope; but there seems no reason to doubt that he was privileged to see the first-fruits of the harvest in his own life time. His sermons, composed in plain nervous language, were recommended by the affectionate manner of his delivery, and not unfrequently found ly praying for his future usefulness. Mr. Stuart im-a way to the consciences of those who had long been insensible to any religious convictions. The honourable title of "Father of the Church" in Upper Canada has been fitly bestowed on Dr. Stuart; and he deserved the name not more by his age, and the length of Sone to sea on a like errand. But Mr. Stuart's heart his service, than by the kind and paternal advice and encouragement which he was ever ready to give the younger Clergy on their first entrance into the mi-

This venerable servant of God died on the 15th of August, 1811, in his seventy-fifth year; "but," says one of his contemporaries, "he still lives in the hearts of his friends, and he shall be had in everlasting remembrance." He was buried at Kingston, his friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Langhorne, performing the solemn funeral service. The official Reports, on which we depend for the principal facts recorded in these annals, convey of necessity but a vague and imperfect outline of the character of the several Misonaries. Confined, for the most part to a dry detail of ministerial duties, the Journals afford no opportut nity for the display of individual character; and thus it becomes nearly impossible to give a distinct impression of the persons mentioned, entirely differenas they may have been in reality. Living and labouring in comparative obscurity, little is commonly known of the Colonial Missionary; although measured by a lies Lucia Berkley, daughter of Dean Berkley, Obit. just standard, his functions are of the highest importance, and his work may prove lastingly useful. Dr. Stuart, however, occupied a somewhat prominent position, and as he was in more respects than one a remarkable man, the following personal reminiscences will doubtless be read with interest :-

"I have nothing more than mere boyish reminiscences of the Canadian Clergy. Their peculiarities of manner and dress, &c., amused my idle mind, which, at that age, took little note of essential qualities .-Dr. Stuart was a man of higher stamp than the rest, but even of him my recollections are equally childish. PLEA OF "UNWORTHINESS" IN REGARD I cannot recal his preaching, nor his serious conversations at all. I remember him as a very fine elderly man of lofty stature, and powerful frame; very kind to me, and to every body, though rather caustic and dry in manner; of a somewhat stately bearing, as con- Martyrs and Apostles, of which they partook in deep ceiving himself the lineal descendant of the legitimate Monarch, but merging that pride in the humility of his ministerial function. He enjoyed a competent thiness. Even though God should have given us to estate, and lived in a beautiful place, sheltered by He was diligent and charitable, and sought health and righteousness, or, rather, with Christ Himself,—our recreation in cultivating his farm and garden; and in righteousness. fine summer evenings he loved to sit on the shore and The Centurion, it is said, did not think himself play upon his flute, till some of his parishioners, worthy that Christ should enter under his roof, not brought up in the puritan school, objected to a Min- that he should come unto Christ; but he sent the ister's whistling tube as a worldly vanity, and he laid Jewish elders to entreat for him, and he received a

The next time he was summoned to attend a Visi- it aside for ever, -not without indulging in a smile at blessing for his faith and humility. But we are not earth. But that bright and blessed hope of a resur- is punished; nay, that one is punished only out of episcopal visit was, that several Scottish Presbyterians 'You're Stuart, I guess?'- 'Yes, I am so.' 'Then, I must abide at thy house," (Luke xix. 5). avowed their conformity to the Church of England, I reckon, you'll let me and my companion go into and received Confirmation by the Bishop: indeed, your garden, and eat fruit?' He consented, with his

"He was subject to occasional attacks of the gout; It has been said that Mr. Stuart was in the habit and when a fit came on, he walked into the lake, and

At his death there were but six Clergymen in the

DEAN BERKLEY IN RHODE ISLAND. (From Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.)

A letter written in Newport, and published in the New England Journal, Boston, Sept. 3d, 1729, says, Yesterday, arrived here Dean Berkley, of Londonderry, in a pretty large ship. He is a gentleman of middle stature, of an agreable, pleasent, and erect aspect. He was ushered into the town with a great number of gentlemen, to whom he behaved himself af-

to tarry here with his family about three months. The connection of Dean Berkley with Trinity Church calls for a passing notice of his sojourn in Newport, where he arrived by a circumstance purely accidental. He with other gentlemen, his associates, were bound to the island of Bermuda, with the intention of establishing there a college for the education of the Indian youth of this country-a plan, however which wholly failed. The captain of the ship in which he sailed could not find the island of Bermuda, and that the Mohawks were docile, and ready to crowd having given up the search after it, steered northward until they discovered land unknown to them, and which they supposed to be inhabited only by savages. On making a signal, however, two men came on board from Block Island, in the character of pilots, who, on inquiry, informed them the harbour and town of Newport were near. That in the town there was an Episcopal such a portion of primitive zeal as would induce him Church, the minister of which was Mr. James Honyman; on which they proceeded for Newport, but an adverse wind caused them to run into the west passage, where the ship came to anchor. The Dean wrote a letter to Mr. Honyman, which the pilots took on shore at Conanicut Island, and called on a Mr. Garzeal is not left among the English Clergy as will indner and Mr. Martin, two members of Mr. Honyman's church, informing them that a great dignitary of the try in order to promote the cause of religion, and to Church of England, called Dean was on board the ship, extend the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom, I together with other gentlemen passengers. They handed them the letter from the Dean, which Gardner and Martin brought to Newport, in a small boat, The state of religion in the Colony at that time with all possible dispatch. On their arrival, they was very deplorable, owing principally to the want of found Mr. Honyman was at Church, it being a holy-Clergy; and Mr. Stuart expresses his regret that they day on which divine service was held there. They were precluded by the act under which the American then sent the letter by a servant, who delivered it to Bishops were consecrated from obtaining Missionaries Mr Honyman in his pulpit. He opened it, and read port every moment. The Church was dismissed with the blessing, and Mr. Honyman, with the wardens, vestry, church and congregation, male and female, repaired immediately to the ferry wharf, where they arrived a little before the Dean, his family and friends. The foregoing tradition we have given as we receiv-

ed it, but other traditions vary a little from that; some of which say that the ship made no land until she arrived in the East or Sachuset river, from which she came round the north end of Rhode Island to Newport. Others say the first land she made was Narragansett, after she had got into the west passage. But we have ound no other so much in detail, or so well connected or probable, as the one given.—The Dean purchased a farm of about one hundred acres, in the town of Newport, adjoining one of about the same extent beonging to the Rev. James Honyman, on which Mr. Honyman resided. The Dean built him an house on his farm for his residence, which he called White Hall which name it still retains. The house is still standing. It is situated in what is now the town of Middletown, about three miles from the State House in Newport, and little back from the road which runs eastward from the town, near a beautiful little water ourse which runs southward toward Sachuest Beach. This White Hall estate he gave to Yale College, in Connecticut, which stiill owns the fee. He built his house in a valley, not far from a hill commanding an extensive view of the ocean and country. He preferred the valley to the hill, as he said, for the following reasons—"that to enjoy the prospect from the hill, he nust visit it only occasionally; that it his constant residence should be on the hill, the view would be common as to lose all its charms." During his residence at White Hall, he wrote his "Minute Philosopher," and his celebrated poem so oracular as to the future destinies of America. These were principally written at a place about half a mile southwardly from his house. There he had his chair and writting apparatus placed in a natural alcove which he found in the most elevated parts of the Hanging Rocks, (so called) roofed and only open to the south, commanding at once a view of set Beach the ocean and the circumjacent islands. This hermitage was to him a favourite and solitary retreat. He continued here about two years, perhaps a little longer. He certainly was here as late as September, 1731, as appears by a supplementary inscription on the tomb-stone of Nathaniel Kay, Esq., which is as follows, viz.—" Joining to the south of this tomb,

the 5th of September, 1731." His preaching was eloquent and forcible, and attracted large congregations to Trinity Church. When he was called to a sphere of greater usefulness in his native country, of a residence which was endeared to him by many pleasing recollections; and which moreover, possessed for him a melancholy interest, from the circumstance of containing the ashes of his infaut daughters, that had died during his sojourn in New-

TO THE HOLY COMMUNION. (By the Rev. Sir George Prevost, M.A.)

When we are to ask at God's hand for the food of humility and awe, as the very Body and Blood of the Son of God, we must need tremble at our own unworhave a hunger and thirst after righteousness, yet what noble trees, on the rocky shore of Lake Ontario. are we that we should ask to be filled with Christ's

Mr. Stuart was able to report "that, a few Papists usual good-nature, and the two men stripped his gar- to Jesus. Zacchæus, again, "made haste, and came gradation now, shall be the brightness and the joy of let not the master have the spleen, and the scholars excepted, who were very quiet and peaceable, there den of all the fruit, which they carried off in their down," and received him joyfully. He knew his unworthiness: but what if his Saviour chose to come to him, and abide with him, might He not count him engaged in these mines, I found that the blind old the children; for that is a prerogative which God has worthy, if He did? So it is with us. Our Saviour man had a fair reputation for piety, and that it was reserved to himself. forsaking our sins, and giving up ourselves to His ser- tribulation here, may prepare his soul for a distinction concern.

ago, expressed all this in a kind of dialogue between maelf and his Saviour, in this manner :-

Sweetest Saviour, if my soul Were but worth the having.
Quekly then would I control
Any thoughts of waving;
But when all my care and pains
Cannot give the name of gains
To Thy wretch so full of stains,
What delight or hope remains?

Then the answer is :-What, child, is the balance thine? Thine the poise and measure? If I say, thou shalt be Mine, Finger not My treasure.
What the gains in having thee Do amount to, only He, Who for man was sold, can see.

Wenderful indeed are the secrets of God's pity and ove to us sinful men, that the Son of God should lay down His life for us: that He should knit us unto that He should vouchsafe to dwell in us as an indwel- darkness shall pass away; and the thought has a magic ling Fountain of Righteousness and Holiness, and the power to sustain him. If we are Christians, shall not performing some of the externals of religion. And Seed of everlasting life. Can we think of these that same hope chase away our despondency and for this reason the sacred writers are so very careful things and not rejoice with trembling?

venly Food? Where can he find another Saviour, or if indeed we enter there. another Spiritual Food to nourish him to everlasting "This scene, also, cannot but remind us of the ourselves Christians.

union with his Saviour?

THE BLIND SLAVE IN THE MINES. From the Hampshire Express .- Littel's Living Age.

The following incident was related by President Hitchcock, in a sermon preached in the college chapel, (Amherst, Mass.,) last Sabbath, on "the Moral Dignity of the Christian Character," and was a beautiful lustration of the subject.

"Allow me," says President Hitchcock, "to refer o a case that lately fell under my observation, which illustrates more forcibly than I had ever conceived. he priceless value of the Christian hope to the most infortunate and degraded. I had descended a thousand feet beneath the earth's surface, in coal pits of the Mid Lothian mines in Virginia, and was wandering through their dark subterranean passages, when he voice of music, at a little distance, broke upon my ear. It ceased upon our approach, and I caught only the concluding sentiment of the hymn,

'I shall be in heaven in the morning.' "On advancing with our lamps, we found the passage closed by a door, in order to give a different lirection to the currents of air for the purpose of ventilation, yet this door must be opened occasionally, to let the rail cars pass, loaded with coal. And to acomplish this, we found sitting by that door, an aged blind slave, whose eyes had been entirely destroyed by a blast of gunpowder many years before in that mine. There he sat on a seat cut in the coal, from sunrise to sun-set, day after day: his sole business being to open and shut the door, when he heard the rail cars approaching. We requested him to sing again the hymn whose last line we had heard. It was indeed lame in expression, and in the poetic neasure very defective, being in fact, one of those productions which we found the pious slaves were in the habit of singing, in part, at least, impromptu.-But each stanza closed with the sentiment, 'I shall be in heaven in the morning.'

"It was sung with a clear and pleasant voice, and could see the shrivelled, sightless eyeballs of the old man rolling in their sockets, as if his soul felt the inpiring sentiments; and really, the exhibition was one of the most affecting that I have ever witnessed .-There he stood, an old man, whose earthly hopes, even at the best, must be very faint; and he was a slave-what could he hope for on earth?-He was buried too, a thousand feet beneath the solid rocks. In the expressive language of Jonah, 'He has gone down to the bottom of the mountains; the earth with her bars was about him for ever.' There, from month to month, he sat in total darkness. O, how utterly cheerless his condition! And yet that one blessed hope of a resurrection morning, was enough to infuse peace and joy into his soul. I had often listened to touching music, I had heard gigantic intellects pour forth enchanting eloquence; but never did music or eloquence exert such an overpowering influence upon my feelings, as did this scene. Never before did I feel the mighty power of Christian hope. Never before did I witness so grand an exhibition of sublimity. O how comparatively insignificant did earth's mightiest warriors and statesmen, her princes and emperors, and even her philosophers, without piety, appear. How powerless would all their pomp, and pageantry, and wisdom be to sustain them, if caled to change places with this poor slave! He had a principle within him superior to them all: and when the morning which he longs for shall come, how infinitely better than theirs will his lot appear to an admiring universe. And that morning shall ere long break in upon thy darkness, benighted old man! The light of the natural sun, and the face of this fair world will never indeed revisit you; and the remnant of your days must be spent in your monotonous task, by the side of the wicket gate deep in the caverns of the

\* George Herbert's Poems.

tation, it was happily within his own Mission. Bi- their absurdity,—but influenced by 1 Cor. viii. 13. in the same circumstances as that Centurion; we are rection morning shall not deceive you. The Saviour love to the other. And (believe it) there is hardly shop Mountain, who had been consecrated to the See He was once sitting on his favourite rock, by the wa- rather like the blind man whom Christ commanded to in whom you trust shall manifest himself to you, even any one so much a child, but has sagacity enough to of Quebec in 1793, held a Confirmation at Kingston ter side, in front of his house, when two Yankees, be called unto Him, that He might heal him, (Mark in your deep darkness; and at the appointed hour, perceive this. Let no melancholy furnes, and spites, in the following year; and one of the effects of this strangers to him, came up, and accosted him: - x. 49.); or like Zacchæus, to whom He said, "To-day the chains of slavery shall drop off, and the double and secret animosities pass for discipline. Let the night which envelopes you shall vanish into the light, master be as angry for the boy's fault, as reason will The blind man, it is said, casting away his gar- and the liberty and the glory of heaven. And just allow him; but let not the boy be in fault, only bements that he might come the quicker, rose and came in proportion to the depths of your darkness and de- cause the master has a mind to be angry. In a word,

vice, He will accept us—He will supply what is better to endure even his dark degradation and priva-A holy man of our own country, two hundred years tions, sustained by his hopes, than to partake of their fortune, who live in luxury or pleasure, or riot in wealth; or lord it over prostrate millions, or have fame's trumpet sounding before them wherever they go; if with their good things here we must have their por- as we ought to act fairly, justly, and honestly towards tion in eternity! How very probable that as they intuit up their eyes hereafter in hell being in torments they wards those whom we might injure with impunity, that their parched tongues.

"The scene which I have now described affords a most animating lesson of encouragement to the tried | This is cursing the deaf, and laying stumbling-blocks before the blind, and adding baseness to wickedness. and afflicted, and of reproof to the complaining and discontented.

"Suppose health does fail, and poverty oppress us, and our friends forsake us, and our best laid plans were either no God, or, which is the same thing, as if prove abortive, so that a dark cloud settles upon our there were neither knowledge, nor goodness, nor justworldly prospects. Who of us is reduced so low as ice in the Most High. to be willing to change places with this poor slave? And yet he is able to keep his spirits buoyant by the speculative atheism is uncommon; and there are nerve us to bear cheerfully those trials which are far in so many places to lay the main stress upon moral Shall we turn away from Him? Shall we refuse inferior to his? And, as to murmuring at the allotthat Food which, according to His Word, is to make ments of Providence, and regarding our lot as a hard real piety, and to declare that nothing can compensate Him dwell in us, to knit us in close union with our one, how ashamed ought we to be of such feelings, the want of virtue. only Saviour? Shall we refuse the means He has when we think of the uncomplaining submission of appointed whereby to receive to ourselves the fulfil- this ignorant slave, sitting alone days and months by integrity. In traffic and commerce, upright dealing ent of His promise, "Whose eateth my Flesh and his wicket gate, deep in the earth's bosom, and desdrinketh my Blood, hath eternal life, and I will raise tined never again to see the light of day. Let us see frauding is a vice, as the pagan moralists will inform him up at the last day"? (St. John vi. 54.) Shall to it, rather, that his example does not condemn us in us, some of whom have laid down excellent rules upon any man say, he is unworthy of being made so near the day of judgment, and that we be not compelled to this subject. So that, to apply our Saviour's words,

the Romanist, who would rather entreat the Saints to the rule of slavery; although in the present case I had of us, and place an entire confidence in us. This pray for him than himself draw nigh, and entreat the reason to think that rule of the gentlest kind.— ungenerous and ungrateful behaviour is what is called favour of Him who has shewn His love by dying for But still more glorious will be an introduction into Misleading the blind.

#### PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS. (From a Sermon by Dr. South.)

But how to administer this discreetly, and to the pretend to be masters of. I mean those plagosi Orbilii, persons fitter to lay about them in a coach or cart, or to discipline boys before a Spartan altar, or rather upon it, than to have anything to do in a Christian little influenced by religion. As in our dealings with school. I would give those pedagogical Jehus, those furious school-drivers, the same advice which the poet says Phæbus gave his son Phaëton (just such another driver as themselves), that he should parcere stimulis (the stimulus in driving being of the same use formerly that the lash is now). Stripes and blows are the last and basest remedy, and scarce ever fit to be used, but upon such as carry their brains in their backs; and nave souls so dull and stupid, as to serve for little else but to keep their bodies from putrefaction.

Nevertheless, since (as I have shown) there are ome cases and tempers which make these boisterous applications necessary; give me leave, for once, to step out of my profession so far (though still keeping strictly within my subject), as to lay before the educaors of youth these few following considerations; for I shall not, in modesty, call them instructions.

(1.) As first, let them remember that excellent and never to be forgotten advice, that 'boys will be men;' and that the memory of all base usage will sink so deep into, and grow up so inseparably with them, that it will not be so much as in their own power to forget it. For though indeed schoolmasters are a sort of kings, yet they cannot always pass such acts of oblivion as shall operate upon their scholars, or perhaps, in all things, indemnify themselves. (2.) Where they find a youth of spirit, let them

ndeavour to govern that spirit without extinguishing it; for when it comes once to be extinguished, and broken, and lost, it is not in the power or art of man to recover it: and then (believe it) no knowledge of nouns and pronouns, syntaxis and prosodia, can ever compensate or make amends for such a loss. The French, they say, are extremely happy at this, who will instruct a youth of spirit to a decent boldness tempered with a due modesty; which two qualities in conjunction, do, above all others, fit a man both for business and address. But for want of this art, some schools have ruined more good wits than they have with some tolerable improvement, like men escaped from a shipwreck, carry off only the remainder of those natural advantages, which in much greater plenty they jesting.—The Earl of Leicester, knowing that Queen

first brought with them. (3.) Let not the chastisement of the body be dance well, brought the master of a dancing-school to managed so as to make a wound which shall rankle dance before her: "It is," said the Queen, "his proand fester in the very soul. That is, let not children, fession, I will not see him." She liked not where it whom nature itself would bear up by an innate, generous principle of emulation, be exposed, cowed and perfections. The same we say of jesting. depressed with scoffs and contumelies (founded perhaps on the master's own guilt) to the scorn and contempt of their equals and emulators. For this is, instead of and profane jests will come without calling. If withrods, to chastise them with scorpions; and is the out thy intention and against thy will, by chaucemedly most direct way to stupify and besot, and make them thou hittest scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to utterly regardless of themselves, and of all that is the city of refuge, and pray God to forgive thee. praiseworthy: besides that it will be sure to leave in Wanton jests make fools laugh, and wise men frown. to jest or play with his scholars; but not only unde- worst in withered age. cent, but very dangerous too, in such a way to play

animadversion, that the person is loved while his fault | winding sheets.

be troubled with it. But above all, let not the sins,

calls us unto His near presence, calls us that He may not till the loss of his eyes that he was led to accept These things I thought fit to remark about the feed us with the Flesh and Blood which He gave for of a Saviour. It may be that destruction of his natural education and educators of youth in general, not that the life of the world, that He may enter in, and dwell vision was the necessary means of opening the eye of I have any thoughts or desires of invading their proin us; in our souls and bodies—that He may knit us faith within his soul. And though we should shud- vince; but possibly a stander by may sometimes look into one with Himself. Of all this we are most un-worthy; yet He calls, and if we go to Him, as truly on earth, yet who can say, but his peculiar and deep with no less judgment, because with much less con-

## MISLEADING THE BLIND. (From a Sermon by Archdeacon Jortin.)

In all our worldly affairs and intercourse with others, may see this poor slave in Abraham's bosom, and en- is, without danger of being called to account for it in treat that he may be sent with a drop of water to cool this life. To wrong the weak, the ignorant, the friendless, the poor, the orphan, the widow, the stranger, this is represented in Scripture as the height of villanv.

> This is practical atheism; it is acting as if we had nothing to fear, except the power of men, as if there

Some of this practical atheism is as common as Himself as very members of His Body in Baptism; single hope of future glory. He thinks of a morning many persons guilty of these faults, more or less, who that I e should feed us with His own Flesh and Blood; that is to come, when even his deep and dreadful yet call themselves Christians, and fancy themselves Christians, and hope to escape the wrath to come by

As nations subsist by trade, so trade subsists by Christ, and so put away from himself that most heathe Greeks and Romans, in vain do we pretend to call

life, or other appointed means to preserve him in change which the morning hoped for by this old man But if it be a fault to take unreasonable advantages will produce in his condition. I was something, I in our dealings even with those who are upon their Does he think that he can follow the Centurion's thought, to be lifted out of the dungeon where he sits, guard, and are supposed to be as skilful as ourselves, example, and let others draw nigh to Christ in his to the light of the day; it would be far more to and who trust in their own judgment and abilities, it behalf, while he counts himself unworthy to approach be restored to sight when thus brought to the surface. is far worse to impose upon the ignorant and the neinto our Lord's special presence? This surely is like Another priceless boon would be to be relieved from cessitous, and to wrong those who have a good opinion

us, and who gazes at the Blessed Sacrament of the city of which the Lord God Almighty, and the Christ's Body and Blood from a distance (for that is Lamb are the light. Oh, as I looked at the old man hurtful advice, knowingly and wilfully, to those who often done amongst them), instead of partaking thereof in his dungeon, and thought of all these changes, and have an opinion of our superior skill, and apply to us of becoming a pure spotless spirit in the New Jerusa- for direction. As likewise all dishonesty in offices of Christ calls us to Him—calls us to Him, that He lem, how insignificant did the greatest earthly distinct trust and confidence. He who hath the education, tion appear, and how did the title of Christian swallow them all up, and that only seem of any conseand a double obligation upon him to an upright behaviour. The one is an obligation of natural and revealed religion: the other may be called an obligation of honour, of honour abstracted from all religious considerations. There should be no occasion for any religious motives to persuade a man that he should not injure his benefactor, ruin his bosom friend, and his penefit of him who is so unhappy as to need it, requires, friend's children, and starve those innocents to whom in my poor opinion, a greater skill, judgment, and he is a kind of deity, and whose eyes wait upon him, experience, than the world generally imagines, and that he may give them their food in due season. He than, I am sure, most masters of schools can truly was accounted honest, faithful, friendly, and diligent by those who intrusted him; they loved, honoured, those executioners, rather than instructors of youth; and respected him. To use them basely is a double fault, and a fault which several persons would abhor, even from a mere principle of honour, who yet are

> can sink. To take bad courses, to keep bad company, to be vicious amongst the vicious, dissolute amongst the dissolute, this is confessedly a great fault. But vet there is a greater, which is to seek out the weak, the young, the ignorant, the unwary, the unsteadfast, to instil bad principles into them, to entice them to sin, to draw them into temptation, to spoil an honest disposition, to seduce an innocent mind, to rob an unspotted person of virtue, of honour, and reputation, of peace of mind, of a quiet conscience, and perhaps of all happiness present and future. This is not an ordinary ofence; it is to be agents and assisters to the devil, and to do his work, and imitate his example. It is a crime attended with this terrible circumstance, that even repentance itself can be attended with no suitable reparation to the injured person. He who robs another of his money may repay it; and he who slanders and falsely accuses another, may do him public justice by owning the offence: but he who corrupts the mind and the manners of another, can make him no com-

men, to return good for evil is the sublimest degree of

virtue to which human nature can ascend; so to re-

turn evil for good is the vilest depravity into which it

Of the same sort of crime they are guilty, who employ their time and their abilities, given them for far other ends, in writing loose and profane books, in contriving and studying to do all the mischief that they can, in all times and in all places, to poison present and future generations, and to work iniquity even when they are in the grave.

> OF JESTING. Abridged from Fuller.

HARMLESS mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not improved; and even those which they have sent away unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or

> It is good to make a jest, but not to make a trade of Elizabeth was much delighted to see a gentleman was a master quality, but where it attended on other

> Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's word -Know the whole art is learnt at the first admission,

their minds such inward regrets, as are never to be Seeing we are civilized Englishmen, let us not be qualified or worn off. It is very undecent for a master naked savages in our talk; such rotten speeches are Let not thy jests like mummy be made of dead men's

flesh .- Abuse not any that are departed; for to (4.) And lastly, let it appear in all acts of penal wrong their memories is to rob their ghosts of their

He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain .- Yet some think their conceits, like mustard, not good except they bite. We read that all those who were born in England, in the year after the beginning of the great mortality, 1349, that they may not grind the credit of thy friend, and of one visible and undivided "sheepfold." And may make not jests so long till thou becomest one.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry—A Reminiscence of Westminster Abbev.

Memoir of the Rev John Stuart.
Dean Berkley in Rhode Island.
Plea of Unworthiness in regard to the Holy Communion.

The Blind Slave in the Mines.
Punishment in Schools.
Misleading the Blind.
Of Jesting.
Fourth Page.
The Rail-road Boy.
The Heathen Oracles.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th

opening of the DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with the Divine permission, resume his official appointments in the Home and Simcoe Districts, as follows:-

Oshawa, Whitby ..... Monday, Sept'r 27, 3 P.M. Port Whitby ....... " 6 P.M. Pickering ...... Tuesday, "28, 10 A.M. Pine Grove, Vaughan... Wednesday, Sept. 29, 11½ A.M. Lloydtown ...... "
Tecumseth......... Thursday, P.M. " 30, 10 A.M. Barrie ......Friday, Penetanguishene ... Saturday, " 2, 3 4, 4 P.M. Orillia ..... Monday, 5, 2 P.M. Georgina .....Tuesday, Newmarket .......Wednesday, " 6,11 A.M.

LONGINGS AFTER UNITY.

Nothing used to be more common some years ago than for Dissenters to speak of the diversities existing among professing Christians, as a state of things rather to be desired than otherwise. They were in the habit of arguing that one denomination tended to quicken reading room is also furnished with newspapers, magatines, and other periodicals." the zeal and animate the energies of another; and that the laws which govern trade were applicable to religion, inasmuch that without sectarian competition advantageously followed in Toronto and the other the risk was great that lukewarmness and indifference large towns of Canada? We have already a large would be almost the necessary result.

"That ye be like minded, having the same love, being which occupies the attention of that tribunal has its of one accord, of one mind." "That ye stand fast origin in these noisome and ill-regulated caravansaries. same rule, let us mind the same thing." The trumpet the poorer classes of our community.

to manifest itself in the Dissenting world so far as this asylum so obviously holds forth. The expense rematter is concerned, a proof of which was lately fur- quired would not be formidable, because under proper nished by the establishment of what is called the management the institution would support itself, be "Evangelical Union." True, the experiment has sides paying a reasonable interest on the first outlay. proved to be almost a total failure, a result which we This we believe has been almost the invariable result attempt having been made evidenced that men's minds description have for some years been in operation. were becoming roused to a sense of the false position which Sectarianism had assumed, and that their longings after peace were sincere, though greatly indefinite.

Our attention has been forcibly called to the subject under consideration by the report, in a Scottish newspaper, of a meeting of "The Lay Association for promoting the Colony of Otago, New Zealand," which was held last month in the City of Glasgow. The scheme has originated with that energetic body, the Free Kirk, and its leading features are thus described by the Right Hou. Fox Maule, who presided at the meeting to which we have referred :-

"In a state distinguished for its civilisation, like that of Great Britain, it is not only natural and necessary that a surplus population should in some manner be disposed of, but it is absolutely necessary in a Christian state that of, but it is absolutely recessing a Christian population. The surplus population is not to be cast off merely to be got rid of; it is to be disposed of in a way which shall contribute to the happiness of those who leave their fatherland, and in a way to confer strengt benefits on the country from which they emigrated. to confer strength and purpose at this time is to direct your attention to a colony about to be formed more immediately in connexion with our own country. The terms upon which that colony is to be formed have been circulated amongst you, and I now hold them in my hand. They involve a general principle, which, if you please, I will allude to for a few minutes, before I proceed to touch upon the individual case now before us. You are all aware that a large tract of country before us. You are all aware that a large tract of country exists in New Zealand, which it is proposed to bring under the operation of general colonisation; the plan which it is proposed to follow in these operations is one different from any which has been adopted for at least two centuries. Colonisation of late has been thought to be sufficient. ciently attended to when ships were provided, expenses met, and people set down upon a foreign strand. But that is not, as I said before, enough; we must attend to the people when we get them upon that foreign strand. In every new colony which has been formed, no sooner has it got to a certain pitch of prosperity, than from want of previous good arrangement, various opinions spring up within it, and the time for education or religious instruction is, as contained in an address signed by my friend Captain Cargill, too apt to be generally frittered away.— Different sects have been often found to embitter a colony but we are about to try, on the great surface of New Zealand, a different system, and that is by colonising a portion of Australasia by means of what may be called lenominational settlements, i. e., that one portion may be colonised, consisting of those who adhere to the doctrines of the Established Church, another who adhere to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and so that by having one body adhering to one form of faith, the whole colony will be the more likely, both in its infancy, in its youth, and manhood, to dwell together in the manner which the Bible enjoins, namely, as brethren living together in amity. (Loud applause.) This about to be followed out in the erection of the Otag settlement. The settlement has been undertaken by the Free Church of Scotland, with the sanction of the General Assembly of that Church, and upon Free Church princidigious instruction and pastoral superintendence will be carried on in that colony, and schools will be erected in which the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, as in our schools in Scotland, will be in constant use."

Believing, as we honestly do, that the Ecclesiastical constitution of the Presbyterian body is radically defective and unsound, we cannot indulge the hope that any substantial or lasting results will issue from the cerity and truth "pray for the peace of Jerusalem." It demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that earnest and reflecting sectarians are becoming con-

He that relates another man's wicked jest with delight, vinced of the present unnatural and unscriptural posiunity for which Christ prayed, and which his Apostles enjoined, is something more than a mere agreement in certain fundamental points of religious belief.

Unwavering is our conviction that the present dreary condition of Christendom is not destined to last for Society is directly under the control of the Bishops and ever. Confidently do we anticipate the time when Authorities of the Church. It is so by charter, and it is so our earth shall exhibit the holy and happy spectacle, practically in its working."

" Coming events cast their shadows before," when the mouthpiece of an influential body of Dissenters has the moral courage to affirm, that, "BY HAVING ONE BODY ADHERING TO ONE FORM OF FAITH, THE WHOLE COLONY WILL BE MORE LIKELY, BOTH IN ITS INFANCY, IN ITS YOUTH, AND MANHOOD, TO DWELL TOGETHER IN THE MANNER WHICH THE BIBLE EN-JOINS, NAMELY, AS BRETHREN LIVING TOGETHER IN

## JUDICIOUS PHILANTHROPY.

For a lengthened period, the district of London called St. Giles' has been associated with every thing that was squalid, vicious and miserable, -and with too good reason. The inhabitants of that neglected locality were suffered to drag on a species of "death October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the in life," cooped up in cellars and vaults, the very WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese. atmosphere of which was the parent of pestilence; and as the moral state of man is greatly affected by long sustained a bad pre-enduence of St. Giles' have

A noble effort, however, has just been made to bring about a reformation of this hapless state of things. The "Society for the improvement of the condition of the Labouring Classes" have just opened, in the quarter to which I have referred, a " Model Lodging House," intended exclusively to accommodate men of the working class. The description of 6 P.M. this establishment, as given by the John Bull, is so interesting that we must lay them before our readers.

"The building covers an area of about 2,000 square feet, and is six stories from the basement; the ground-floor is partly occupied by the manager, and the remainder fitted as a living room for the use of the lodgers, having tables and settees similar to a coffee-house, with crockery and cooking utensils. The upper floors are divided into eight dormitories, each separated by wainscot seven feet high into 13 separate berths, each berth furnished with decent furniture. The entire building is thoroughly ventilated, and lighted throughout with gas, the common pants, a valuable library, consisting of 400 volumes of books, comprising history, travels, biography, and other well-selected works, amongst the contributors to which were the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the Bishop of Norwich. Lectures will also be given

Might not the example thus nobly afforded be and rapidly increasing population depending upon It is not our intention at present to demonstrate daily labour for their subsistence, whose domestic the rationalistic and infidel tendency of such a train condition is as far removed from comfort as can well of argument, opposed as it is to the decided and un- be imagined. We could point out, in the humbler ambiguous teaching of the Bible. Abundant are the lodging houses of our own city, scenes of squalid filth declarations of God's Oracles against views so subver- and untidiness which might almost vie with what we sive of the peace and prosperity of Christ's Church on have witnessed in the meaner quarters of the manuearth. What, for instance, could be more earnestly facturing towns of Great Britain. And the records explicit than the following injunctions of St. Paul :- of our Police Court testify that much of the crime

in one spirit with one mind, striving together for the Acting on the maxim that it is better to prevent faith of the Gospel." "That ye may with one mind, than to remedy or punish, an effort should be made nouth glorify God." "Let us walk by the to provide decent and comfortable accommodation for here gives no uncertain sound. Surely the man who ment at least ought to be tried, and no time is fitter in cold blood could advocate the lawfulness or benefithan the present for doing so. Comparatively speakcial tendency of disagreement among the worshippers ing, our labouring population are as yet more uncorof the God of unity, would require for his warrant rupted than the corresponding masses at home, and some other Gospel than that which we have received. would therefore the more readily appreciate and avail A change for the better, however, is now beginning themselves of the advantages which such a domestic anticipated from the first; but the very fact of the in France, where lodging houses of a somewhat similar

> We earnestly call the attention of our liberal corporation to the suggestions which we have made, and would rejoice to see them take the initiative in a scheme, which we are convinced would greatly tend to performance of this duty, must be very serviceable to the welfare and moral health of the community.

> THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL The following forcible testimony to the services of this venerable Society is well worthy of perusal. The able Speech from which this extract has been made was delivered about a year ago by the Rev. Dr. Hinds, at a meeting in Dublin of the "Trinity College Board." A gentleman who has lately become a resident of this City, and whose friendly services we shall be glad to enlist in behalf of our Journal, was kind enough to place the paper containing it in our hands. It is a newspaper published in the Island of Barbados; and his people. We commend the example which we to shew the difference between the expensiveness of the Press in the West Indies and in this Province, it gations. is worth while to observe, that the Burbadian contains about one-fourth of the reading matter furnished in the Church, and is charged at the rate of Eight Dollars

"The vast results which are flowing from the operaion of this Society force themselves on the notice of all persons; but these results appear so disproportionate to the powers and resources of a quiet voluntary association, that few persons think of looking to such a quarter for the origin of them. Every body hears or reads of complete Church establishments, including Bishops, Archdeacons, a staff of Clergy, Churches, Schools, in Calcutta, Jamaica, Barbados, Canada, New Zealand, throughout the wide range of our Colonial possessions but if the question occurs, how came all thes into existence? the reply which suggests itself is, 'I suppose the British Government formed them.—I suppose the people in these settlements did it.' Results so vast and momentous lead away public attention from a volun-tary association as the origin and prime mover. It is im-possible that any one can be ignorant of the immense stream of emigration that is annually pouring from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland to distant lands.— And I suppose no member of our Church who thinks at all upon the subject, thinks that these emigrants go out to a life of heathenism that they abandon the religion, as well as the home of their fathers. But what is to hinder this being the case? Emigrants in a new settlement have generally no more than enough means to provide for their odily wants and sustenance. Who then cares for the bodily wants and sustenance. Who then cares for the spiritual welfare of these men? What is the channel through which the provision comes to the members of our Church? People not informed of the actual state of the case, attribute it to Government, to some vague resources in these settlements. They do not naturally connect with a private body of men, deriving their resources from voluntary contributions of the confermations contributions of the c from voluntary contributions, a sphere of operations co-extensive with that of the Colonial Office, and the colonial empire of Great Britain. Most persons know, in like er, that we have a vigorous sister church in the d States of America. But ask nine persons out of United States of America. ten, how it came there, under Divine Providence? Who planted it? Who nursed it in its infancy? The reply will probably be, 'I suppose the Americans did it them-selve;' 'I suppose it was the British Government, while the connexion lasted between the two countries.' How few recognize in this Society, the apostleship, not only of the United States of America, but of Canada, New Brunswick, and the Archipelago of the West Indian novel Colony about to be founded in New Zealand.— Islands? How few are aware that the first of that noble Still the very idea of such a scheme is suggestive of array of Bishops, whose efficiency is felt throughout the considerations the most interesting to all, who in sin-Society? But of those to whom this Society is unknown,

prejudices against it, or undervalue and disparage its utility. The report calls our attention to an imputation which has been cast on it, as if it were lending itself to a formidable movement within our Church, which it cannot be necessary for me, more particularly to describe. Now this imputation, as every one acquainted with the constitution and working of the Society know, is not only untrue, but it is impossible it should be true. The Society is only a representation of the United Church of England and Ireland, as that Church is. It has no doctrines or ecclesiastical views of its own, but only those doctrines or ecclesiastical views of its own, but only those which it reflects from the Church at large. If the tation were true, it would be true of the Church.

It is with feelings of deep sympathy and sorrow that we insert the following Obituary. We beg to tender respectfully to the bereaved Parents the expression of our heartfelt condolence :-

"Died at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Tuesday the 14th Sept. instant, EMILY ANNE, youngest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, aged 7 years and 2 months.— Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, aged 7 years and 2 months.—
The death of this most engaging and lovely child was caused by a fall over the bannisters of the stairs while running hurriedly and playfully up,—one of those unusual and mysterious accidents which can only be referred to the wise and merciful, though to us inscrutable, Providence of God. The height from which she fell was but a few feet; yet from falling violently upon her head, the consequences were fatal. She lived about seven hours after the accident, apparently in little pain and sinking gently and without a struggle into the sleep of death.

The melancholy intelligence, communicated by tele-

The melancholy intelligence, communicated by telegraph to Toronto on Wednesday, reached her distressed father at Lloydtown on the following morning, while in the Vestry of the Church preparing for the duties of the day. He returned immediately, and reached his sad home about 5 chelok

y. He returned one about 5 o'clock.

The silent room, And ready for her last abode,
The pale form like a lily shew'd,
By rirgin fingers duly spread,
And prized for love of summer fled.
The light from those soft-smiling eyes
Had fleeted to its parent skies.

Her remains were committed to the grave at 6 o'cbck on the same evening, and three of the neighbouring dergy-men, habited in their surplices, kindly gave their services

Few children at so early an age could be more adnired and loved. Most winning and beautiful in person she was peculiarly gentle and endearing in her manners, and withal so intelligent and quick in apprehension, that, almost self-taught, she was able to read correctly and with great appropriateness of emphasis, and habitually made the responses in Church, before the age of five. Nothing vas more delightful to her than attending Church, and lately she began the regular perusal of a manual of devotion for the young. On the Sunday evening before her death, she employed herself in reading the Bible to the servant who remained at home while the rest of he family were at church.

The loss of a child of so many endearments and so much promise, is in no ordinary degree distressing; but the Saviour's love to little children is the more impres-sively realized in calling thus early to himself the loveliest and the best. It is well, too, that they who are appointed to minister in holy things should thenselves have trials of those chastenings from the hand of a wise and merciful Father under which they are so often called soothe and comfort others; and it is well that, by mefelt experience of the Lord's rebukes and counsels they should be quickened and purified to more carnest-ness and singleness in their high and holy work. And of another,—the fond, devoted mother,—to whom

his deprivation is a pang inexpressible, we may say in he beautiful words of the poet of the Christian Year,— 'She dares not grieve-but she must weep

As her pale placid martyr sinks to sleep, Teaching so well and silently
How, at the Shepherd's call, the lamb should die: How happier far than life the end Of souls that infant-like beneath their burthen bend.""

While we completely agree with our correspondent, Harmonicus, as to the importance of Pastors taking an interest in the musical worship of their congregations, we must protest against the sweeping nature of the censure which he passes upon the Clergy, as a body, in reference to this matter. We know of many Clergymen who are most assiduous in their endeavours precept and practice, do their utmost to render this department of the service of the sanctuary solemn and ecoming. As we remarked, however, our sympathies are altogether with Harmonicus, when he regrets that nore heed is not given to a matter of such essential mportance, and join with him in lamenting that so delightful a handmaid to devotion is not more univer-

sally cherished at the present day.

GIFTS OF THE LAITY TO THEIR CLERGY. The visits of the Clergy to the out-posts attached o their incumbencies, are attended, of course, with an increase of labour, and frequently with additional expense incurred in the purchase of a horse and carriage and in other incidental outlays. It will be readily imagined that any assistance rendered by the congregations who assemble at these stations towards the the Clergyman who ministers, in this way, to their spiritual wants. A very gratifying case of this kind will be found this week under the head of Ecclesiastical Intelligence. We allude to the handsome and well-chosen present made to the Rev. Alexander Sanson. Our remarks have been made in connexion with presents made for a particular purpose; but we cannot refrain from saying that every mark of esteem and every token of regard-however slight-serve to comfort and strengthen greatly the Christian Minister, by assuring him that he has gained what, next to the approval of God and his own conscience, he is most auxious to obtain,-the confidence and good-will of have noticed to the imitation of all Christian congre-

# THE "MONARCH."

It can be only from a very superficial knowledge of the Church, that the Woodstock Monarch charges it with personalities. It would be a sad thing if a journal, professing to represent the interests of a divine institution—the Church of Christ in this Province—could be detected in the use of "personal acerbity." think that our contemporary—upon further consideration-will confess that there has been some haste in making this extremely unfounded imputation. The Church-whatsoever provocation it may experience from adversaries-will never be found to depart from Christian courtesy and kindness. With "those who walk according to this rule"-and with none otherdo we desire, or deserve, to be classed.

THE EMIGRANTS. The state of the Hospital—as it appeared to us during a visit yesterday-seems to be much the same with its usual appearance. Without professional knowledge, it would be presumption on our part to speak more definitely than this from our own personal knowledge. Not many apparently hopeless cases met our eye, whilst large numbers of the patients were able to sit up, and exhibited very promising symptoms of complete recovery. In one of the Wards-whether this proceeded from accident or design we know not-we noticed religious classification: even this solitary instance afforded some relief in the discharge of Ministerial duty. The advantage of making a similar distinction the general rule is perfectly obvious.

The Rev. Mr. Bourn, Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, has been visited, we are sorry to hear, with an attack of fever; but the sickness, we understand, is abating, and his case now is considered favourable.

ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE DIED IN TORONTO-BATHURST STREET BARRACKS, QUEEN STREET.

This Asylum is now open for the reception of Widows and Orphans of Emigrants who have died in

prejudices against it, or undervalue and disparage its Superintendent will attend daily for the purpose of

Hours at which Divine Service on Sundays commences n the several Churches in the City of Toronto: Morn'g. Even'g. St. James Cathedral ... St. Paul's Church ..... Trinity Church, King-street East.. St. George's Church.....

\* Except on the first Sunday in the month, when the Evening Service commences at half-past 3.

Strangers will be provided with seats by applying to the door-keepers.

## Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir—In perusing your paper of the 20th August, my attention was directed to a letter signed Tallis, on the subject of congregational singing, the writer of

which, so far as I can judge, has yet to learn the rudiments of the science on which he treats.

Your correspondent Musicus is evidently familiar with his subject, and had he not omitted a particular point in the argument, I should not have trespassed upon your

space at this time.

Tallis calls upon us to return to the old paths in Church Tallis calls upon us to return to the old paths in Church Music, and assures us that by so doing the walls of our Sanctuaries would again ring with the praises of Jehovah. Now, I call upon Tallis to prove that at the time to which ne traces, the praises of God were better performed, or that a greater proportion of the persons composing the congregations took a part in the same than at the present day. Till this is proved his argument on that head is worth nothing. I should like Tallis to inform us at the same time from what rare ecclesiastical record he has made the discovery "that unisonous singing in the Tenor is the true and proper mode of ecclesiastical singing."—Information on this head would be gratefully received.

I must not neglect to congratulate your correspondent

I must not neglect to congratulate your correspondent upon the new and very original idea of harmony he has given us—viz. "rich harmonies arising from themselves!!"
—from the simultaneous noise of a mixed congregation engaged in singing the air of a common Psalm tune in the Tenor—and that "to satisfy the ear of the most accomplished musician." Many would be so obtuse as to call this nonsense, of which number I fear I must write

I quite agree with Musicus that any improvement in the musical service of the Church, must originate with the Clergy. And I trust I will be pardoned for saying that hitherto they have been open to censure so far as this matter is concerned. When they enjoin us to pray with the spirit and understanding, why do they not tell us to sing with the spirit and understanding? Few, if us to sing with the spirit and understanding? Few, if any, of our clergymen superintend in person the rehearsal of the Sunday's musical service. Dissenting teachers do so generally, and hence the singing of the conventicle is generally superior to that of the Church. Let music, then, neglected as it is by nine-tenths of the community, be introduced as a regular branch of study into our Academies and Colleges;—let the Clergy zealously lend their influence to its cultivation, and I venture to affirm their influence to its cultivation, and I venture to affirm that the musical services of our Sanctuaries will ere long assume a very different aspect from what they now exhibit.

I cannot better conclude than by quoting the words of W. H. Plumstead in a small work published by S. B. Sharpe, of London, on the general importance of sacred music. "People would believe a clergyman to be in earnest when he told them that the Church doors would be open at such a time,-that instruction would be given them by a competent singing master,—that the organist would be there to play the organ,—and that a regular rehearsal of the Sunday service would take place, —and that he and his wife and family would be there and assist by taking their part. Such an address and example would have its due weight; and the Clergyman would be surrounded by his flock, he could feel himself at home amongst his fa-mily, as it were, in close communication, and not, as is too frequently the case, scarcely acquainted with, or even exchanging the common courtesies of society, amongst a ozen of his parishioners."

### I remain, Your's sincerely,

HARMONICUS. to promote a refined taste for sacred music among those committed to their care; and who, both by Does he mean to exclude females from singing audibly, because they have not got tenor voices? It is a great nistake to affirm that the tune in Canada is generally off by a woman: but, supposing this to be the case, where is the impropriety attending it? Is Tallis aware that in the 16th and 17th centuries what we now know as the Air or Treble of a tune was frequently styled the Tenor and is he not perplexing himself by trying to draw a dis-

I am at a loss to comprehend Tallis in speaking of the time after harmonics were embodied. He says "the Tune (Air) was still the Tenor and to be sung by the mass of the people." To back this assertion he quotes from Archbishop Parker's Psalter a sentence directly pposed to it, viz:-"The Tenor of these parts be for the people, when they will sing alone,"—certes a most unlucky citation for your correspondent to make.

Want of time prevents me from demonstrating (what I could easily do) that Tallis's antipathy to Choirs and

Organs is altogether unfounded. This, by your permission, I may possibly do on a future occasion.

The extent of Tallis's information regarding authors and harmonists, so freely quoted by him, may be gathered from the fact of his ascribing to Dowland the authorship of the Old Hundred Psalm Tune,—an error which would subject a calculation. would subject a school-boy to the penalty of the birch.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir .- I would certainly not trouble you with any further

Tallis rides with such apparent self-complacency, but fearing that many, who may think that there is something deep and profound in this having the "tune in the tenor or in the treble," backed as it is by that specious kind of knowledge which consists in an acquaintance with great names, I wish to save them the trouble of getting into a labyrinth of research. Tallis formerly observed, "that not one man in a hundred can sing a tune in the treble; now I wish he had told us if one woman in a hundred can sing a tune in the tenor: and if tenor it must be, what are we to do with the women? What an ungracious feeling does Tallis exhibit towards the sex. He says that the tune led off by a woman "is a great impropriety." And as he will scarcely be able to prove that they are capable as he will scarcely be able to prove that they are of singing "in the tenor," they will necessarily be condemned to silence. This will never do. This tenor scheme is only fitted for a congregation of monks or old bachelors. Then, how inconsistent he is with himself.—He confesses the oldest masters to be the greatest in harmony; and to shew his respect for them, he will have them sung in unison; and to shew his love for harmony, he will sing in unison, that new and rich harmonies might arise, which would "please the ear of the most accom-plished musician," and that, too, under the confession that the oldest are the best. After all this, perhaps Tallis will rather be amused to find that this fanciful theory, or won-derful discovery of his, in reality differs in no one essential point from the present system: e.g., let a psalm tune be sung with four male voices, where is the tune? in the Let a psalm tune be sung by a congregation, where is the tune? It is in this manner, after de the few whose knowledge enables them to sing the alto tenor, and bass, all the others must sing the tune. is this in unison? Yes, in one sense it is, for they appa rently sing the same notes; but is it unison in reality?— No; nature has pitched the voices of the sexes an octave apart, therefore they sing in octaves. But does this singpart therefore they said in the congregation joining in the psalmody? Impossible! All mankind have sung in ctaves since the invention of the vocal art. And does it revent the singing of those who are capable of taking the harmonies? Certainly not. Why, then, both systems are the same? Unquestionably. Tallis must now see that it is not the system which makes the silence. No; the silence of a congregation in the praise of God can only arise from the same cause which produces every other defection—the heart. Let that be touched, and who can be silent? Let that be touched, and how simple the means! Surely in every congregation there are many whose musical taste and education enable them to assist their less qualified brethren, let them meet for mutual aid and improvement, under the auspices of their Clergyman; and who can doubt but that the result will be sai

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

STATIONS ATTACHED TO THE RECTORY OF YORK MILLS. Some of the members of the Church at these Stations have presented their Clergyman with a really useful and Toronto, and left in destitute circumstances. A substantial mark of their regard, in the shape of a light member of the Managing Committe and the Medical carriage, which was accompanied by the following note:

Diocese of Toronto Township of York, 4th Sept., 1847.

With great respect,
Your affectionate parishioners, H. G. Papst, J. Taylor, R. James, W. & J. Lee, A. Taylor, G. Cunningham. The Rev. ALEXANDER SANSON, Rector, York Mills.

This proof of their appreciation of their own duty, in administering to the comfort of their pastor, is not alone; they have not only supplied the waggon, but both oats and hay have, for the last twelve months, been sent amply sufficient to maintain the horse, as well as some other gifts, which, while they are creditable to the donors, must be very grateful to the worthy Rector.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries:—

Previously announced, in No. 121, amount, 257 4 2½
St. John's Church, Ancaster,
—per Rev. Wm. McMurray - - 3 5 0
St. James's Church, Penetanguishene,
—per Rev. Geo. Hallen - - 1 8 10
St. John's Church, Woodhouse, £1 12 6
Christ's Church, Vittoria, - 1 0 0
—per Rev. F. Evans - - 2 12 6
Colchester, Previously announced, in No. 121, amount, 257 4 21 -per Rev. F. G. Elliott - - - 0 15 0 126 Collections - £265 T. W. BIRCHALL, £265 5 61 Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Lord Bishop of the cese paid a visit to the Parish of Christ Church, Guysborough, on the 7th ult., performing religious services at Manchester, Strait of Canso, and Guysborough itself from Thursday the 8th to Sunday the 11th of the month. On the latter day, the Rev. W. T. Morris, Deacon, was ordained Priest at Christ Church, and on Mon-day the Bishop preached at Intervale, on his return from

Diocese of Frederiction.—We learn from the Observer, that the undermentioned Clergyman have been appointed to the seven Deaneries into which the Bishop

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### Arrival of the Britannia.

Buffalo, Sept. 20, 3, P.M. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4 .- Best Western Canal Flour, 24s. 6d. @ 25s. 6d. Richmond and Alexander, 23s. 6d. @ 24s.— Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d. @ 24s. New Orleans and Ohio, 20s. @ 21s. Sour, 18s. 6d. @ 20s. Indian Mesl, 14s. @ 15s. per bbl. Indian Corn, 26s. @ 31s.

per qr. White and mixed Wheat, 6s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Oats, 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 6d. per 45 lbs. Barley, 2s. @ 3s. 4d. per

A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the Corn Trade. A large business continues to be done in Wheat and Flour at declining rates, mainly influenced by the large supply. Both home and foreign crops generally considered full average. Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, 90s. @ 92s. 6d. Ordinary, 82s. @ 88s. Mess, per bbl., 50s. @ 52s. 6d. Ordinary, 42s. @ 48s. Extra per tierce, 100s. @ 111s. Some Mess Pork, new, per bbl., 65s. @ 70s. Old samples, Mess, 63s. @ 74s. Prime, 48s. @ 65s. Hams, smoked and dried, in canvas, per cwt., 20s. @ 60s. In casks, 25s. @ 40s. Bacon, dried and smoked, old, 25s. @ 40s., and long middles, 40s @ 63s. Shoulders, 30s. @ 37s. 6d.

Cheese, fine per cwt. 52s. @ 55s. Middling, 46s. @ 49s.-Ordinary, 21s. @ 44s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, per cwt, 53s. @ 55s.; do. in bbls.,

Messrs. Overend, Guerneys & Co., met Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co's. drafts for 70,000, after refusing acceptance. Brigadier General Hopping died at Mier on the 1st inst.

### Arrival of the French Steamer Union. AT NEW YORK.

The Union sailed on the 31st ultimo, with 70 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. Mr. Robinson, the Governor of the Bank of England bad failed. There were other failures. The London Corn Market was still further depressed.

The Money Market was getting easy.

It was expected that the Bank will reduce the rate of interest.

The Bank more liberally discounts drafts. Dickson & Co's. liabilities £200,000. Lyons & Pinney, iverpool, H. Castellan, London, and another firm, £150,000.

The Harvest is splendid. The Potatoes in England and Ireland good. The news from Mark Lane is characterized as disastrous.

Paris is excited by the murder of the Duchess of Praslon, by r husband, and his suicide in prison. The cause of the mur-The Government is charged with conniving at his The Duchess was the daughter of Marshal Sabastiani.

The Queen of Spain and husband are still at variance. The Austrians occupied the country of Ferrara.

Trouble is brewing in the Papal States.

Explosion of the steamboat Cricket on the Thames, 6 killed,

More troubles in Switzerland. Portuguese Ministry resigned.

loms of disturbance in Lisbon. Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, has been siting Hambourg.

Her Majesty is in the Highlands of Scotland with Prince

Albert and a numerous Court. A hundred years since it would not have been so safe for the members of the Brunsick family to be there. MOST REMARKABLE RUN .- The packet-ship Hibernia, which left Boston on the 16th in the afternoon, arrived at

Liverpool on the 26th. The Hibernia had a run of only nine

A report of the New York Markets, Sept. 17, shews an upward tendency in bread stuffs, Flour being 12½cts, better than early in the week. No good Flour to be add under 5D. @ 5D. Good Wheat, 1D. 18c. @ 1D. 20c. IRELAND.

All sorts of provisions are rapidly falling in price in Ireland. The Limerick Chronicle states that cargoes of Indian Corn have been offered for the freight; and with no astonishment, when new Wheat is offered at 13d. per stone and no purchasers, and potatoes are selling at 5d. per stone, according to the Kerry Examiner. We are all in better heart, rejoicing in the present and hopeful of the future. - Dublin Journal. PORTUGAL.

The ministry resigned on the 13th ultimo in conformity with Lord Palmerston's demand. Senhor Rodrigo Magalhaens for six days tried to form a ministry, and then gave up the task in

Charles Albert, the king of Sardinia, (says La Siecle of August 30,) has written to Pope Pius IX., to assure him of his readiness in any and every event to offer him his army, his artillery, and his ships of war. This letter was prompted by indignation at the threatening demonstrations of the Austrians, and a determination to resist the occupation of Ferrara.

A rumour prevailed that the Austrians, recoiling before the firm attitude of the pontifical government, (says La Siecle of the 30th,) had shut themselves up in the citadel of Ferrara. A letter from Rome, dated August 17th, states, in substance, that the pontifical government was bent on defending the inde-pendence of the country with energy. The Romans seem to rely, if needed, on the aid of England, but not wholly on that

We annex a list of the failures which have taken place in England and Ireland since the 19th of August :-

Wm. R. Robinson & Co.,		
in me res recommon or Co.	46	500,000 4
Castellain, Sons & Co	s acomession	700,000 6
I. & T. O Neal & Co.,	Liverpool, .	ets <del>offer to the</del>
Lyon & Finney,	S SHOUT WELL	
W. Rowett & Co.,	46	
Alex. Dickson & Co.,	Belfast, .	1,000,000
Kennaghan & Co	Sligo, .	500,000
prida in the house of	Dublin	200,000

We learn from Canton that all trade was at a stand, and it has become more unsafe than ever to quit the factories. The people only increase in fury; they threatened to burn down the ies, unless a claim to the ground on the Honam side is relinquished A fresh supply of ammunition has been forwarded from Hong Kong; in short, affairs are worse than ever; and there is every probability that a real and competent expedition, with the admiral at its head, will be the next step resorted to.

The eyes of the Italian people have been directed lately to this quarter of the peninsula, by the unparalleled outrage against the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the congregations assembled under your pastoral care at the respective houses of Mr. H. G. Papst, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. James, senior, most respectfully beg your acceptance of the light waggon sent herewith, as a mark of our esteem and regard for yourself, and as an acknowledgment that you, having sown to us spiritual things, it is our duty and privilege that you should reap of our carnal things.

We are, Rev. and dear Sir,

With great respect.

The eyes of the Italian people have been directed laterly to the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was not only doubled, but a large body of troops was collected on that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian are the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian troops. The properties of the points and the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was and the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. enna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no disco-coverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was not only doubled, but a large body of troops was collected on the left bank of the Po, in the neighbourhood. Soon after this a frivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian a trivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian agents, was seized as a pretext for the military occupation of the town itself by the Austrian troops. Their commander, Count d'Anesberg, sent an officer, accompanied by some inferiors, to the Cardinal Legate to inform him of his intention to send detachments to occupy the various guard-houses and gates of the city. Against this the Cardinal protested in the name of the Pope, but meanwhile entreated that the outrage should be postponed until the following morning, to avoid the chance of po-pular disturbance; this was peremptorily and insolently refused, and immediately the troops marched into the town; infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted. The Pontifical troops, driven from the guard-houses, collected around the palace of the Legate, and took charge of the prisons, the only posts unoccupied by the Austrians. While this was proceeding the guns of the citadel were pointed on the town, and attended by the gunners with matches lighted. The city of Ferrara has thus continued in a virtual

state of seige to the present time.

The Austrian troops collected on the left bank of the Portion of the porti have been actively employed in constructing bridges of boats, by which at any moment they can pass the river with cavalry and artillery, and seize the papal territory.

### Colonial.

PUBLIC MEETING. - Pursuant to notice a public meeting sideration what proceedings might be most proper to adopt, under the present great influx of emigrants, and the serious distress likely to occur from the pressure of sickness and distress among them, during the ensuing winter. His Worship the Mayor presided

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the resolutions which were to be proposed. In consequence of there being no Secretary appointed, the resolutions remained in the hands of the Chairman, and on application to His Worship, for to copy them, our reporter was told that we could take them from the Herald of yesterday. The Herald however, had a bare notice of the meeting, and nothing whatever as the resolutions. Hence we are debarred from laying them before our readers.

There seemed a great want of arrangement among the par There seemed a great want or arrangement among the who seemed to have promoted the meeting.

The Mayor stated that among other objects, it was desirable that a house of Refuge should be established for pauper Emigrants, as well as a house of correction for improper and disorderly characters, and that application should be made to the

Government for funds, to erect buildings for that purpose, and if this was refused, that the Corporation should endeavour to raise the means by an additional tax of one half penny in the nound. The Chief Justice, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, the Bishop, Mr. Hagarty, the R. C. Bishop, Col. O'Brien and Mr. Gurnett, took the principal part in the meeting. Between amendments and counter amendments it was difficult for some time to tell

what was doing. The speeches of the above gentlemen were all very interesting, but those of the Chief Justice, the Bishop and Col. O'Brien were the most practical Bishop Power's excited great attention and was most cordially listened to.

The influx of news and our long extracts from the American papers relative to the advance of the U. S. army on Mexico pre-clude our giving any more detailed account.

The only resolution of any consequence was that application should be made to government for assistance in this emergency and for aid to erect buildings, and that the Chief Justice, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Hon. J. Elmsley, Mr. Hagarty, and Shariff Lagric charges. Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Hon. J. Elmsley, Mr. Hagarty.

Sheriff Jarvis should be a committee for the purpose. It was also resolved to apply to Government in the mean time for the temporary use of the old garrison, so as to employ idlers as soon aspossible, for as was most justly observed if an individual could earn but sixpence a day it would pay for his subsistence.

The Mayor was requested to forward a communication to Government as early as possible.

Mr. Sheziff Jarvis was then called to the Chair and the

thanks of the meeting were most cordially voted to his Worship

the Mayor .- Patriot. RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Moved by his Lordship the Chief Justice, and seconded by J. H. Hagarty, Esq., and Resolved, lst. That the inhabitants of Toronto view with much concern the daily accumulation of sick and indigent Immigrants, and the consequent danger of an infectious disease spreading extensively within the city and surrounding country.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Gurnett, and Resolved,
2nd. That although much of the disease which this commu-

50s. @ 53s. Ordinary middling, 45s. @ 48s. Inferior and only has witnessed has been under the circumstances inevitable yet we cannot but apprehend that it has been unnecessarily yet we cannot but apprehend that it has been unnecessarily The Great Britain steamer successfully floated on the night of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co, Liverpool, and Gray & Rockstry, greenook, nave tailed. hope that measures may be immediately taken to prevent the continuance of such a course.

Moved by J. H. Hagarty, Esq., seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and Resolved,

3rd. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corpo ration of Toronto and the Board of Health are bound to take all necessary steps to bring before the Government the necessity of a proper Medical Inspection of Emigrants, at the different ports below, so as to be a check on the passing of persons in had health from these contracts. in bad health from those ports upwards.

Moved by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, seconded by the Roman

Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and Resolved,
4th. That, in order to meet the increased expenditure for sustaining the sick and destitute during the coming winter, application be immediately made to Government for funds to be placed at the disposal of the Corporation or of Commissioners for the erection of a building to be used as an Asylum or work-bouse, in which those Impringents and be supposed to the complete these through the supposed to the complete the supposed to the su house, in which those Immigrants who are able to work can be employed, and that a Committee be formed to carry out the objects of this meeting by making the application and assist in providing work to be provided that it is oviding work to be performed at such Asylum, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corporation of this city should at once take steps to erect such a building as they may ascertain to be necessary, in the confident expectation that the benevolent exertions of this community will be aided by the Provincial or Imperial Government.

Moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by the Hon. William, and Recoluted Allan, and Resolved,
5th. That as much time must elapse before such building can be erected, the City Council be requested to make applies tion for the use of the old Barracks, within this city, or such other unoccupied buildings as may be in the hands of Government, for that

ment, for that purpose.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, seconded by H. Scobler
Esq., and Resolved,
6th. That the Chief Justice, the Sheriff, the Hon. John
Elmsley, the Rev. H, J. Grasett, G. P. Ridout, and J.H. Hagarty, Esquires, be a Committee to carry out the forego

Moved by John Cameron, Esq., seconded by Thos. Ewart Esq., and Resolved. 7th. That the Chairman do transmit the Resolutions passe at this meeting, at his earliest convenience, to the Pro

Secretary, that he may lay the same before the Executive Moved by George Duggan, Esq., seconded by Col. Loring,

8th. That the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Mr. Sheriff Jarvis do take the same.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Duggan, seconded by Jas. Trotter, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Worship Esq. and Resolved,

the Mayor, for his able conduct in the Chair. W. H. BOULTON, Chairman. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1847.

New Gas Company.—At a meeting of Gas Light consumers and others, held in this city on the 17th inst., it was resolved that it was highly desirable to establish a new Company, with a view of securing a better supply of Gas, and at slower price than furnished by the present Company. A Company was appointed to enquire into the subject and report fully ittee was appointed to enquire into the subject and report fully at an adjourned meeting.

We select from the "Digested Miscellany" of the British Canadian the following particulars:-

The English post-office authorities are about to suspend restriction which forbids the sending by post parcels over six teen ounces, in order to find how far the amount may be safely raised. It is intended also It is intended also to make pre-payment compu and thereby simplify yet more the English post-office which is already productive of not a tenth part the proportion of trouble and book-keeping which is necessary in the antiqua-

ted state of the department here.

The chief engineer of the Great Western Railway Company has made an elaborate and very favourable report to the pany, having now completed the survey, and apparently for the route answer all expectations. The report is published full in the Hamilton Spectator and Gazette. A meeting been held at Windsor, where the conduct of Colonel Prince of the survey of the surv respecting this railroad, and which, as we noticed a short

The Guelph Herald of the 9th has a leader on the subjection. We repeat that Toronto will be forestalled if she not bestir herself. We want union, such union as we can

pend upon, and let us endeavour to secure it.

The papers by the late arrivals are destitute of intelligence for respecting the dispute between the British and American vernments, on the subject of the postage. If no arrangements is made, it would seem that no English mails will pass through the United States after the month of November. The steaments of the state of of the 19th of that month may be the last by which our lets

an be forwarded as usual.

The members of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Rose, and the Port Credit and the Port Company, we are glad to find, are proceeding to act under Charter, and we wish them success in the formation of the

provement they have in view. Having met for the purpose, the directory of the Company was chosen as follows:—Messrs. George Wright, Robert Cotton, Joseph Gardiner, Aaron Silverthorn, John Holmes, James Browne, and C. E. Romain.— Mr. Wright was afterwards chosen President, and Mr. John Lynch appointed Secretary. The next meeting of the Board takes place at Cooksville on the first Monday in October.

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THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAPER.—The annexed address of congratulation on his elevation to the Bench was read and presented to Mr. Draper by the foreman, Mr. Keating, in the Presence of the Grand Jury:

To the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper. SIR,-The gentlemen forming the Grand Jury for the West-

ern District, at the present Assizes, beg to offer you their sincere congratulations on your assuming the high and important office to which you have been called by the representative of Her Majesty.

They feel assured that no one more worthy, from talent or

tegrity, could have been elected to so dignified a station, and ntly hope that you may for many years continue to exercise the functions of your most honourable position.

and pleasing reply: MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you very sincerely for the kind expression of your
congratulations on my elevation to the Bench, and of your
with-

wishes for my future prosperity.

It has been my effort and desire in the several public employments with which I have been honoured, to the best of my humble ability to advance the interests and welfare of my adopted country, and I trust that I shall be enabled in the important office I now hold, so to act as to prove myself worthy of

the flattering opinions you have expressed.

Be assured that I shall long remember with unmingled satisfaction the cordial welcome you have thus given me on my first visit to the Western District.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES .- A meeting of the Presictors of the Home District Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last, at the Warden's Room, in the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration what amount of money the Society should contribute to the funds of the Province of the purposes of the the Provincial Agricultural Association, for the purposes of the approaching meeting at Hamilton, on the 6th and 7th of October, as well as to make arrangements for the Autumn Show, and other matters connected with the affairs of the Home Distance.

The President of the Society, E. W. Thompson, Esq., occupled the chair; and the Directors present were W. H. Boulton, Esq., and Messrs. R. Denison, A. Shaw, F. Jacques, W. At-kinson, and R. Cooper, of Toronto; Mr. Millar, of Markham, and M. S. Cooper, of Toronto; Mr. Millar, of Markham,

heas for which the meeting was assembled, the first question arising for decision was as to the sums to be appropriated out of the funds for the Township Societies, under the Act of 8 Vietness and the sums of the funds for the Township Societies and follows the sums of the sum of the ictoria, chapter 54. This was arranged as follows, the sums being in proportion to the respective amounts deposited by each Township Society, according to the provisions of the Act:

To the Whitby Society, £11 13s 4d; Uxbridge and Scott, £5

16s 84. Chinguagou-

Provincial Meeting—this point requiring immediate settlement; and we are sorry to find that circumstances had transpired which rendered it impossible for the Home District Society to think of extending such liberal aid in the matter as was intended, and as the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the public of the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the Spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring Meeting may have led the speeches made at the spring may have led the speeches made at the spring may have led the spring made at the as the speeches made at the spring latering of the Provincial Association—which was justly bailed as an event most auspiclous for the country, was held in Toronto; and it will be re-collected that the Home District on that occasion contributed £100 in aid of the funds of the Association, and also dispensed, for the season, with the accustomed Autumn Meeting of the Society. The Gore District Society, to which the public naturally looked for support as one of the wealthiest in the Province, contributed. contributed on the same occasion exactly £100 less than our society, i. e. £000. We do not name this in reproach, but only as a fact; and one bearing upon the case, which, under the circumstances, we are bound to explain. It was reasonably expected that the example of the Home District would be followed. ed, and that each District would, on the occasion of the eiation meeting on its grounds, forego the usual District ting and contribute to the funds of the Association, if not In all cases as much as the Home District did, at least something near it; and in cases of societies as wealthy as that of ore District, it was not too much to expect that the full £100 would be given, for the spirit of emulation and enterprise, which enables some Districts to protest againt yielding one jot the might also lead them to scorn being in the back ground in point

generous assistance in aid of the cause of Canadian Agriculture
a cause so undeniably good, and which ought to be so universally popular. The fact, however, is, that the Gore District Society will, next month, hold the accustomed Autumn Meeting ing within a few days after the business of the Association is District would cheerfully have fulfilled the intentions expressed that apring, and given £50. The above mentioned facts, howng been taken into consideration, and pretty freely some members of the Directory were disposed to agree to, but it was justly remarked by the worthy President, that the question was not one between the Home District Society and that of the Gore, but between us and the Province; otherwise we should be justified in voting nothing whatever. This view of the case had its dae weight, and the vote for £30 was carried in Preference to the case had its dae weight, and the vote for £30 Was carried in Preference to the case had its dae weight, and the vote for £30 Was carried in Preference to the case had its dae weight, and the vote for £30 Was regret that preference to another proposal to give £25. We regret that he matter necessarily took such a turn; but we cannot, viewing the case with the utmost importiality, blame the Home District Society. The Society began by acting liberally towards it. wards the newly formed Association, and we are certain has no disposition to act otherwise; but to have done more than it has in the present instance would have been unjust towards its own members. mbers, and more than they are called upon to do in propor-a to the example set by the "Men of Gore," who are to reap

all the advantage of the great meeting of next month being held at Hamilton. In compliance with the published request of the Committee of the Association, the following gentlemen were nominated as ladges to attend the meeting at Hamilton:—Wm. H. Boulton, and, (for Horses,); F. Boyd, Esq., (Cattle,); Mr. John Wat-McQui, (Implements,); Mr. George Bilton, (Cloths,); Dr. Mr. George Bilton,

The sum of £80 was voted for the purposes of the Autumn Meeting of the Home District Society, which will be held on Inesday the 15th of October, the particulars of which may be learned from the Society's programmes.

We feel, as we think every true citizen should do, a lively interest in the prosperity of all the Societies which are in operation for the purpose of promoting the Agriculture of our noble and fertile country, and among the most congenial duties of and fertile country; and among the most congenial duties of the press, is that of recording the movements and progress of these valuable Associations. The exertions to nourish the interests of Agriculture cannot be too great, but the truth, however, many the contract of ever unpleasant, must be told, and we must say it is too evident that the exertions of the people most concerned in the matter, namely, the farmers themselves, are not what might be reasonably expected. The attendances at meetings are small, and subscriptions scanty. There is not that activity manifested which the cause demands, and which our farmers and others which the cause demands, and which our farmers and others might display. Were it otherwise, the funds of the Society of this District would not be so low as to make the appropriations, above named, all that could well be ventured upon. We are afraid that much of this is owing to these Societies, and their operations, being locked upon as a means of profit. The farmer ons, being looked upon as a means of profit. The farm metimes less anxious concerning the improvement of Agri-duce, than the amount of premiums he may manage somehow alive and active in regard to this, the chief interest of the Proof making money. The reputation of our Province as an agricountry should be dear to every member of the commuity, but, of course, above all to the larmer; and each should be prepared to make some sacrifice, if necessary, for the promotion of that reputation. The state of our agriculture is susceptible of incalculable improvement, and let it not be forgotten that

to the Province We shall soon see the farmers of Canada assembled at the and meeting of the Provincial Association, and there we hope to see no other rivalry than that of an honest determina-Although some of the District Societies have and to excel. Although some of the District Societies have the deemed it proper to contribute a portion of their funds for the occasion, we hope the people of those Districts will not neglect to attend the meeting, and they may probably be so convinced. convinced of the usefulness and importance of the Association, as to advocate a different course on the part of their respective are glad to find, are of the most extensive kind, and we hope est expectations will be answered by a full attendance from all Districts of the Province. It is expected that the meeting will far exceed that of last year, and every season will witness greater: Reater improvement, if the people of Canada do their duty in

We have spoken plainly, in the course of this article, respectand where we speak as we felt, and wherever the admonition is inapplicable it need not be where it is, it cannot be unjust.—British Canadian, 18th. THE TOLL-GATES. -- In reference to our statement on the Rate on Yonge Street, Mr. C. MERRIGOLD was kind enough to call at call at our office with a printed copy of the proclamation and achedule under which the toll was collected. This proclamation, &c. was dated the 10th of March, and Mr. M. stated that if any if any subsequent alteration was made the toll gate keepers were

mation dated May 13, which coincides with that of the 10th mainly to the winter season. In summer, we presume, at first, March, as far as concerns the rates of toll to be levied—but contains, in addition, the following "Remark," which we releast, such should be the arrangement.—Quebec Mercury.

print for the third time: —
"Pleasure vehicles, hired for private use, and not used by the persons hiring the same to carry passengers for hire, shall not be charged any greater or other tolls than would be payable on the ame description of vehicle if the property of the person using the same." Such are the actual words of the fourth paragraph of the remarks included in the proclamation of May 15th., and the plain meaning is this, that if A. hires a cab or other vehicle for his own use for a shorter or longer time, and does not employ that vehicle to carry passengers for hire it shall be considered quond tolls, as his own private property. Serious reprehensions ought to fall somewhere, either on the government office, whose duty it was to supply copies of the proclamation to the gate-keepers, or on the gate-keeper for his illegal enforcement. We er the public under great obligations to the gentleman who has brought this matter forward .- Ibid.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—It is a melancholy fact, and not of unfrequent occurrence, that men possessed of those high attain-ments, both intellectual and moral, which have rendered them (Signed)

Grand Jury Room, 14th Sept. 1847.

To which he was pleased to make the following well-timed and pleasing reply:

IR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you very sincerely for the kind expression of your

I thank you very sincerely for the kind expression of your

ments, both intellectual and moral, which have rendered them beloved and respected, have nevertheless been guilty of neglect in the endeavour to make a provision for their families—nay, have lived up to, perhaps beyond, their income, lavishing with an almost wilful extravagance on their wives and children as much money as, by a judicious management, would have kept them from want and misery, when widowed and fatherless they

When too late this is thought on, when the hand of death lies heavily on the husband and father, his last moments are embittered by the thought, that his little ones are unprovided for, that his wife unaccustomed to labour, must ply her delicate hands to earn their scanty meal, that the world has little or no could once have prevented the impending evil. This it is which now sharpens the pang of parting with them and makes even the thought of death more horrible. That this is no over-drawn picture, we would refer to those accustomed to death-bed scenes to state. The moral obligation of a man to provide for his offspring when death or disease shall have deprived them of his support, is too frequently forgotten, and the neglect rendered more heinous from the fact that there are so many means of averting the evil. Among the many methods which the ingenious foresight of man has invented for the purpose of making the necessary provision, none are so readily available as life assurance—which is "a contract for the payment of a certain sum, or of an annuity in the event of the death of a particular person, in consideration of a premium paid at once or

We have been induced to make the foregoing observations from having had placed in our hands "the Prospectus of the Canada Life Assurance Company," but before we make any ment upon it, we would wish to draw the attention of our readers to the subject of life assurance generally, of which many narties seem to be entirely ignorant. Institutions for the assurance of life have their origin in the knowledge of its insecu-rity, and although in a single instance it would seem presumpous to state the probable duration of life, yet a very correct knowledge of the laws of mortality, or the average number of individuals, out of a multitude, who die at every period from old age, has been obtained. And so remarkable is the regulariy of these laws, that the success of institutions for life assuance is certain, when based on good computations. Of course the premiums required for the assurance of lives are in propor-tion to the ages of the individuals desirous of assuring, being owest on young lives and annually increasing as the probabili-

Life Assurance Companies may be divided into three classes, Proprietary, Mutual Assurance and mixed Mutual and Pro-

The first class are merely joint stock companies, with a subguarantee the payment of a certain annual payment, guarantee the payment of a certain sum on the death of the party assuring. The profits (which are in some instances enormous) derived from the sale of assurances, are divided entirely among the shareholders. The second class have no subscribed or paid up capital, but divide all the profits among the assured, ster deducting the expresses of recoverent and (generally) after deducing the expenses of management and (generally) reserving a guarantee fund.

The third class with a certain amount of capital, divide their

profits in a certain proportion betwixt the proprietors and the parties assured, at stated periods. It is also optional in this lass with the party assuring, to assure in the mutual or proprietary system, that is to say with or without a participation in the profits. The "Canada Life Assurance Company" is of this latter class, and although we are strongly in favour of socicties based on the mutual principle, inasmuch as there never has been an instance where the capital of a company has been drawn on to meet the payment of even one policy, yet we by no means disapprove of the prudence of the founders of this institution, in not bringing it before the public without the addi-

onal security of a capital.

It boasts of being the first association of the kind ever formed It boasts of being the first association of the kind ever formed in Canada. Its originators are all of them deeply interested in the welfare of this their native or adopted country, and desirous of seeing all the hard carned funds of its inbabitants invested therein. Among the Provisional Committee we recognize the names of gentlemen occupying important situations in the country, and in whom the highest confidence may be reposed. The Prospectus promises that all the funds of the Company will be invested in Canada, where a rate of interest and filthy in condition as any hitherto reported, is also and £100 been the amount, the Home is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at Grosse Isle at this moment; the Eliza, Jones, from Glassian a few days after the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at Grosse Isle at this moment; the Eliza, Jones, from Glassian attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at Grosse Isle at this moment; the Eliza, Jones, from Glassian at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit a ten at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit a ten at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at Grosse Isle at this moment; the Eliza, Jones, from Glassian at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at Grosse Isle at this moment; the Eliza, Jones, from Glassian at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain, as to admit at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Association is attainable so much higher than in Great Britain at the business of the Britain at the business of t of a corresponding diminution in the scale of premiums. But yet we would not advise the adoption at first of a scale much less than that adopted by the British companies, especially to those assuring on the participation scale, to whom no injury can accrue therefrom, as the profits are afterwards divided among them; and for this reason, a doubt might arise with the inexperienced as to the stability of a company adopting such

> Such reduction would, however, even now be fully warranted, and experience will show the correctness of this statement. It has been urged that Canada is yet too young to admit of the formation of such an institution as this now brought before us. Whether the parties making such an assertion were or were not interested in British companies having agencies here, the assertion is a fallacy. If Canada can support such institutions as her banking establishments, with capitals varying from seven hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds, hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds, surely it is not too young to admit of the formation and successful operation of one life assurance society—an institution which, as far as concerns the prosperity of a country, is barely second to a banking company, and we sincerely trust that this first specimen of Canadian manufacture in the shape of life assurance, will successfully compete with all British and foreign manufacture of a similar article—for life assurance is a merchantable article, and must be a very profitable one, otherwise we do not know how the many advertisements, the prospectuses with picturesque coverings and beautiful maps, issued by agents of British offices, can possibly be paid for.
>
> That this society will compete successfully with the foreign article we doubt not; already (and we have it from good au-

> thority) a number of proposals to assure have been received sufficient to warrant the issue of policies.

ruth of the assertion that " we know not what a day may bring forth," who confess the instability of human life and human wealth, who have been spectators of the calamitous results of a

want of prudence on the part of parents in making provision for their families—they must be apparent.

It has been said by an eminent philosopher "that life assurance by conferring stability on the fortunes of families dependent on the exertions of one individual, constitutes an important feature in modern civilization"—we, therefore, hail the organization of this company as not the least among the many proofs that this our Canada is not behind hand in promoting anything that may tend either socially or politically towards the welfare of her inhabitants.—Hamilton Gazette.

Such is the result of the universal experience of all who have tudied human nature in its various phases and conditions, and proceeding on this experience we shall continue to press on all, the absolute necessity of giving not only the children of the poor, but the youth of all classes, religious instruction, even at the risk of being called sectarian.—Patriot.

Post Office.-A crisis is at hand, of all others, the most favourable to the immediate commencement of the line of rail-way between Quebec and Halifax, and, in connection with the nstruction of that work, the basis of a change destined to accomplish results of the highest importance to the future prosperity of the British North American Colonies.

Governments in relation to postal intercommunication. We have this day received information from a quarter entitled to confidence, informing us that on and after the 4th November next, the transmission of the mails—to and from the Old Country—will be made via Halifax and Quebec;—that from a riod in the same month (not yet fixed upon) no accounts ith the United States' Post Office will be kept; and lastly, that it is very generally rumoured, and as universally believed, that the beginning of operations on the line of railway above mentioned will be made with as little delay as possible. In addition to this, we have heard (in confirmation of these coming and momentous changes) that an early transfer will be made, to the Quebec Post Office, of some of the clerks now

engaged in the department at Montreal.

The return to the former route, for the conveyance of the mails between Canada and Great Britain, will prove of some barrassment, at the outset, to the western section of the country, but not to such an extent as might, at the first glance, be supposed:—as the United States' Post Office will still be open to parties who prefer that channel of communication; berhaps not with such facilities as now exist. But the future prospects to the British provinces more than counterbalance this temporary inconvenience, and should induce our fellow colonists to aid by their representations that consummation which the United States Government has unwittingly helped

It is unnecessary, at present, to revert to the many, admitted, benefits which must flow from the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. They are fully known. We may, however, express an opinion that if a sum equal to that for benefits which must flow from the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. They are fully known. We may, subsequent alteration was made the toll-gate keepers however of it, as no copy of any other proclamation had the received by them.

This omission, however, of the Government officer to supply lie and the agents with necessary information is no excuse to the public and the agents through this carelessness become the unconstant means of injustice to the public and are exposed most thank Mr. Merrigold for his communication, we beg to refer thank Mr. Merrigold for his communication, we beg to refer the canada Gazette of May 15th, containing a procla-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An accident attended with fatal consequences happened yesterday afternoon at the corner of Hollis and Sackville streets. One human being was hurried into eternity, and two young ladies, daughters of Colonel Willis, R.A., severely, but we hope not dangerously hurt. The ladies were in a waggon, driven by a servant man, and coming down the South Barrack hill, the horse became restive, and began to kick. When near the corner just mentioned he bolted, and on emerging into Hollis street came in contact with a cart, by which the waggon axle broke, the left wheel came off, the waggon was upset, and the persons within precipitated into the street. Assistance was speedily rendered by the bystanders, and some members of the Admiral's family who were passing The man was taken up speechless, and died immediately—we understand his neck was dislocated. Dr. Hume, who happened to be near the spot, gave his attendance upon the sufferers, who had been taken into one of the houses adjoining. From thence they were conveyed to their residence in the Admiral's carriage, accompanied by Colonel Willis and his lady, who in the meanwhile had been apprised of the accident, and had hastened to the scene with feelings which may be imagined, but which it is impossible to describe. No blame whatever is attached t the unfortunate coachman—he is said to have been a careful and trustworthy person. He belonged to the artillery, and bore an excellent character, and was much respected in the corps. The poor fellow has left a wife and family to mourn ir sudden bereavement .- Halifax Times.

THE HON. MR. LASCELLES .- We have much pleasure in eing able to contradict the statement which appeared in our paper of Tuesday (copied from the New York Express), an nouncing the death of the above named estimable gentleman We are informed by a gentleman of this city, who left New York on Monday morning, that Mr. Lascelles was then in a very low state; the malady under which he suffers is a bad ease of Typhoid. He had passed a good night on Sunday, and hopes are still entertained of his recovery. Colonel Wetherall is close in attendance upon Mr. L.—Montreal Herald, Sept. 8.

COLONIAL AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS. - Since our last publication of the 4th instant, Earl Dalhouse has been appointed Governor General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger Governor of Madras. Sir Henry Smith succeeds Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir H. E. F. Young will, it is reported, shortly assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Australia; and Sir Robert Wilson, now Governor of Gibraltar, is likely to relieve Lord Seaton in the administration of the Ionian Islands. The following conwas appointments have been made during the last ten days.
Whitmore Scovell, Consul at Dublin for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen; Mr. H. C. Stakemann, Consul at Port Adelaide for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburgh; Mr. Robert Newman Hunt, Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Imaum of Muscat; Mr. R. Pearce, Consul at Penzance for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- A letter has been receired from Hobart Town, stating that the Chartists, Frost, Williams, and Jones, had uncontrolled liberty. Williams is at New Norfolk. in good health, but unhappy, and wants to get to England. Jones is in partnership with a watchmaker named Ducheme, a Frenchman, at Launcester, far better off than ever he was in England. Frost is living at Bagdad, some miles from Hobart Town, with Geach and his wife. She keeps a very respectable boarding school there in the name of Mrs. Foster. They have all very great indulgences.

SHAKSPERE'S BIRTH PLACE. - We are gratified to announce that Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £250 the Queen Dowager has also added £100, and the Corporation of Stratford another £100, towards purchasing the birth-place of the Bard of Avon.

THE EMIGRANTS .- Notwithstanding the many remonstrances of the Canadian Press, and in the face of the awful details of misery, sickness and death, hitherto attendant upon the migration of this year, we find renewed instances (of the melancholy description) of the recklessness with which the lower classes in Ireland, England and Scotland, are sent off to ind an early grave in Canada, or to drag out a miserable exis-

the centry grave in Canada, or to drag out a miserable existence here, for a briefly protracted period.

The last case in point is the ship Superior, from Londonderry, now at Grosse Isle. This vessel left with 366 passengers. Her deaths on the passage amount to 20, and 120 sick! (of typhus fever and dysentery) have been landed at the Quarantine Station. Of the number (not positively ill) sent to the sheds for the reception of the healthy, the inspecting medical officer is of opinion that not more than 12 can be said to be free from disase. The whole of these poor creatures are said to exceed in qualor, wretchedness, filth and misery, any that have arrived om the Old Country during this season of misery and death, One fact will suffice to illustrate the wretched condition of these poor creatures, and to convey a fearful idea of the miserable position in which they are about to find themselves. It is given in a few words: -- So destitute were they the captain had to cut up the canvass bread bags to furnish clothing for some of them! Is not this truly appalling? What hearts must those possess who could deliberately expose their fellow creatures to misery such as we now detail? Man cries shame upon his fellow man, for such cool, calculating, and mercenary atrocity.

A second vessel, freighted with Highlanders, equally as mis-

gow, with 369 passengers. She has landed thirty sick at the Station, and lost thirty during the voyage.—Quebec Mercury. GROSSE ISLE .- Our latest advices from Grosse Isle are up to yesterday. All the tents were struck some days since. On Tuesday last the churches were emptied of their sick, have been thoroughly cleansed and furnigated, and now revert to their original purposes. On Wednesday the old passengers' sheds were vacated, (they had been converted into hospitals about the end of May), and the number of sick reduced to 1327; of whom 150 were convalescents, who have been sent to the east end of the island, where there have been established male and female convalescent wards. All the sick are now in hospital. The medical and hospital staff have been reduced. The services of Drs. McGrath, Sauve, and Jameson, have been dispensed with and Dr. Wallace will leave this ensuing week; the reduction

Men Women Children

Retween the 5th and the 9th instant, the deaths were 104. Quebec Mercury.

has likewise extended to the orderlies and nurses. The hospital state on the 10th was as follows:—

# Latest from Mexico.

THE MEXICAN BATTLES. New Orleans dates to the 9th instant have been received .-The full list of killed and wounded in the battles before Mexico amounted to 6000. The American loss is 1100. The New Of the advantages derived from life assurance companies we have not space to state much, but to all who acknowledge the truth of the assertion that "we know not what a derived great truth of the assertion truth tru satisfaction was felt by the army, in regard to the armistice.—
It was thought to be a trick of Santa Anna's to gain time; others thought it was prompted by the British Mi Paredes and Bustamenta were reported to be advancing with a large force. Among the prisoners taken by our army were 72

deserters, who will probably be shot.

General Scott was wounded in the knee. There is a very great panic among the enemy. Scott had the city completely at his mercy after the battle. As to the prospect of peace there are contradictory opinions. M. Trist is said to be much pleased with the pegociations thus far. On the 28th, a train of waggons entered the city, for forage, and were attacked by the rabble. The Mexican guard did not interfere for the protection of the train. Santa Anna apologized to General Scott for this breach of faith. Major Gaines served in the battle as a member of Scott's staff. Majors Borland and Clay, who were taken prisoners some months ago by the Mexicans, are to be released.

THE LATE BATTLE OF SAN ANGEL.-From an article in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser we take the following remarks upon this engagement:—" The resistance of the Mexicans has been more obstinate and more efficient than we are led to sup-pose; and the proposition to suspend hostilities is now alleged to have come, not from the Mexicans, but from General Scott, or rather, in fact, from the British Minister.

We do not regard this as in any way an unfavouable indica tion. If the British Minister interposed, it must have been in the conviction, or at least under a strong belief, that the fate of the battles had been so adverse to the Mexicans as to dispose them for negociation. It is very clear to our mind that the motive could not be any apprehension on the part of General Scott, because, if his troops had suffered so much in the conflict as to make a suspension of hostilities desirable, the Mexicans would have been for renewing instead of suspending them it would have been their policy, and their natural desire, to strike and keep on striking, if their enemy was already in part

Taking this view of the case—and it seems to us the rational and probable view—we conceive that the represented terms of the armistice afford another favourable augury. General Scott in the position of victor, and confident of his ability to renew forty-eight hours unless he had good assurance that the prospect was very fair for a negociation and a pacification. Whatever advantages he might gain from the delay, he must know that its benefits to the Mexicans would be still greater, in regard to a renewal of the fight, and he is too sagacious thus to put weapons in the hands of his enemies. Our conclusion thereore is, that the Mexicans were defeated so thoroughly as to make a suspension of the attack not only safe but expedient for

The loss of life on both sides appears to have been terribly severe, and, as in all our battles with the Mexicans, the carnage among the American officers has been great."

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday. October the 5th, 1847, at 3

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Sept. 17, 1847.

Apartments with Board.

MRS. 1. B. STREET has taken the Brick House, No. 59.
York Street, where she will be able to provide 6 or 8
Gentlemen with comfortable rooms, and good board.
She is permitted to refer to Mr. Champion, at the Church

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

EDINBURGH - - 1, George Street. London - - 4, A. Lothbury.
GLasgow - - 35, St. Vincent Place. GOVERNOR: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN

AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES

have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life. THE PROFITS

of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profit, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division ADVANTAGES:

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized :-

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-paciet betwixt any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge. The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the lenefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inadvertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, on their intention to cross the Atlantic.

IV.—The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business—the coad of Directors at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent V.-The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or

ny other Expense in effecting Assurances.
V1—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance. Copies of the Company's Prospectus-Tables of Rates for

Copies of the Company's Properties—Tables of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

Manager for Canada. BRANCH IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL,

No. 19, Great St. James Street. DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL. Chairman. DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. ALEXR. SIMPSON, Esq.

HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq. HON. MR. JUSTICE M'CORD. MEDICAL ADVISER: GEO. W. CAMPRELL, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITOR: JOHN ROSE, Esq. A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Toronto Board of Management. HON. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman, W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co. THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D. SOLICITORS: MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH. AGENT:

JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - OFFICE -- Saving's Bank, 4, Duke Street, Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America:

New Brunswick-Head Office, St. Johns-Agent, Duncan ROBERTSON, Esq. Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax-Agents, JAS. STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

AS ALSO: For West Indies-At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guiana,
For Australia-In Sydney and Adelaide.

For Cape Colony—In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,
and Colombo.

Montreal, August, 1847.

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TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIRTEENTH LOAN MEETING. THE THIRTEENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th of October, 1847, at Seven o'clock, M., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance one Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, which will

be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in man-ner already provided for by them.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to reive the FIFTEENTH INSTALMENT then due, and to allow Members in arrear to pay up.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. Tovonto, Sept. 20, 1847. MARKHAM

# HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

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

Respectively announces to the public of Canada, that he has stablished an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC ISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Institution is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Home platrict; a location especially selected on account of the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, and the flourishing condition for the surrounding country. No pains have been spared in rendering the Establishment effective in all its departments; the most assiduant and unremitting attention will invariably be paid to the comfort and convenience of the impates. a convenience of the inmates.
The utmost confidence is felt in recommending it to person lieted with the following diseases, viz.:—

t, umatism, vous Debility, Billous Complaints, Tie Doloureux, Incipient Consumption, Salt Rheum, Chronic Diseases of the Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Skin Diseases, Bickets White Swellings, Liver Complaints, Ulcers and Fever Sores, Constipation or Costiveness, Rickets, &c. &c. &c. &c. Pyror full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hunter, arkham, or Dr. James J. Hunter, Newmarket, and the most inute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfully

In commexion with the above establishment, Dr. R. Hunter has established an infirmary for the Relief and Cure of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hopes, from his long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that he will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt by the Canadian public.

DB. R. HUNTER will also receive patients afflicted with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUB-FOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Markham, 1st July, 1847, 520

Wants a Situation.

YOUNG FEMALE who has had the charge of a Government School and can be well recommended, is desirous of procuring the situation of Governess to young Children, or, Companion to an elderly Lady. She would be willing to make herself generally useful in any family who might engage her. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Application to be made at the office of this Paper. tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purils attending KING'S COLLEGE, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference pe Her house is stated or Toronto.

to the LORD Bishop or Toronto.

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

BOARDING.

PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a healthy part of the A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a healthy part of the City, will receive, as BOARDERS, Two Collegrans, under 15 years of age. Application, post-paid, to be made to Thomas Champton, Esq., at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Sept. 15, 1847.

A CARD. MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has resumed the instruction of Young Ladies, in French, Music, and the usual English

TERMS PER QUARTER: English Branches-the Writing and Arithmetic taught by Mr. G., Junior - £1 0 0
Ditto, with French - - 2 0 0
Ditto, with French and Music - - 3 10 0 115, Richmond Street West, ! Toronto, Sep. 6, 1847.

WANTS A SITUATION,

TEACHER of long experience, and qualified to TEACH AN ENGLISH SCHOOL, or would attend as Book-KEEPER, TRAVELLER, or SALESMAN. Testimonials of character from the Lower Provinces. If by letter, address to D. M., Toronto Post Office, Box 200. Sept. 15, 1847.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date. By Order, W. C. ROSS,

NOTICE.

By Order, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

Upper Canada College. THE MIDSUMMER VACATION will END on SEP-I TEMBER 28, 1847. TERMS:

Day Scholars. E a. d.

Preparatory Form - - - 6 0 0 per annum.

College Form - - - 9 0 0 " Boarders. Preparatory Form - - - 30 16 College Form- - - - 33 16 0 Optional Branches-(Extra.) ## s. d.

Hebrew or German - - 1 5 0 per quarter.

Hebrew and German - - 2 0 0 " Ornamental Drawing Singing and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College

Upper Canada College, ? Sept. 6, 1847. King's College, Toronto.

1847-8. FACULTY OF ARTS. Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D. Classical Literature. Belles Lettres.

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Metaphysics. Evidences. Biblical Literature. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Chemistry. Experimental Philosophy.

Rev. R. MURRAY. Natural Philosophy. The Fee for all the subjects appointed for each Term, is £4 per Term.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, W. C. GWYNNE, M. B. Chemistry.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Theory & Practice of Medicine. J. King, M. D. J. KING, M. D.
W. BEAUMONT, F. R. C. Principles & Practice of Surgery.

S., Eng., W. B. Nicol, Esq. Materia Medica & Pharmacy. W. B. NICOL, Esq., H. SULLIVAN, M. R. C. S., Practical Anatomy. 3 10s. per Course of six months, or £5 10s. Perpetual. The Fee for each is £3 10s

H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Practical Chemistry. L. O'BRIEN, M. D. Medical Jurisprudence. The Fee for each is £2 10s. per Course of three months, or £4

Obstetrics & Diseases of Women G. HERRICK, M. D. The Fee is £2 10s. per Course of six months, or £4 Perpetual FACULTY OF LAW.

W. H. BLAKE, B. A.
Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. The Fee for each is £1 per Term. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Divinity. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq., Hebrew.

The Fee for each is £2 per Term. The Courses on the above subjects are to be commenced or MONDAY, October 25th; except that on Experimental Philosophy, which will be delivered during Easter Term, 1848.

EXAMINATIONS .- MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847: October 8 and 9-Private for admission. October 11 to 14-For University, U. C. College, and District

Scholarships, and for admission.

October 15 and 16-- For Jameson Medal. October 18 to 23 — For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarship.

The Candidates for U. C. College and District Scholarships are required to lodge the necessary Certificates in the Registrar's Office, on or before September 27.

Thursday, October 28, is appointed for admission to Degrees, and for Matriculation of Students.

King's College,
Toronto, August, 1847. OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper Canada, will be opened in the late Government House, at TORONTO, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER next.

Application for Admission to the School, to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools Toronto.

By order order of the Board of Education J. GEORGE HODGINS.

Education Office, Toronto, 3rd Sept., 1847. NEW IMPORTATIONS. SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made. North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

PERSON, at present carrying on an extensive and pro-fitable business as a STORE-KEEPER, in one of the most flourishing Inland Towns in Canada West, desirous, from private reasons, to retire from business, offers for sale, on very advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) dollars per bundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

Sept. 11, 1847.

NOTICE Of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the 13th Section of the Act of the Leyis-lature, 9th Victoria, chap. 70.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, to pass an Act to authorise the opening of Colborne Street, from its present termination, West of Church Street, until it intersects the eastern boundry of Yonge Street.
Published by Order of the Council. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.
Toronto, August 25th, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, King Street East,

TORONTO. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, KING STREET EAST, Corner of Post Office Lane, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs, D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers to the public, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. A general assortment of Hardware.

Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns. His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and New York, he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will be found—

English, Banks, and Swedes Iron. Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto. Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron. Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zinc. Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. hains, Nails, and Spikes. Hand, Cross cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools. Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools. Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings. Patent Axles and Patent Leather. Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and Ploughs.

Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto. Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and Tinned Stew Pans and Grid Irons. -ALSO:-Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia and Whire Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Feaders, Fire Irons, &c. &c.
All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by

ssiduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 26th August, 1847.

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, on the 16th of August, 1847.

Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing MISS M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. SINGER, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart, and several eminent persons of Learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advancement of her pupils. ment of her pupils. The plan of education which MISS M'N. pursues, is based

upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care will enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their improvement. Pupils studying Italian, German and French, will have the

ruphs studying Italiah, German and Prenon, and to advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment which is now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking will be held twice in the week. They will also have access to a well assorted library, which comprises the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental lauguages, with which, as also the globes, Mrs. MrN. has taken care to provide

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

PER QUARTER. French Language German Italian ... Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes... English Language, Writing, Arithmetic & Plain Work 1 Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements... Use of Piano ... ... Washing ...

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

Number of Boarders limited to twelve. Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for tuition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of n improved German Grammar, now extensively used. Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, acluding Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure.

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

REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. 36. WELLINGTON STREET WEST. Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman. Toronto, August, 1847.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY. We like at all times, to give credit where credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the heneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the Editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use. Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the late session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarifed atmosphere of our stove-warmed State-house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition being once F E L T, cannot be forgorton.

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

July, 1817.

In the Township of Hamilton, on Friday, the 3rd inst., Mrs. Daniel McKyes, of a son.

MARRIED In St. Andrew's Church, Grimshy, on Wednesday, the 15th ast., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector, Thomas Bingle, Esq., Merchant, to Esther Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Nixon, Esq., all of Grimshy.

At St. John's Church, Carrying Place, on the 15th inst., by

Hamilton, Esquire, to Miss Sarah C. Deacon, and
Joseph Bettes, of Brighton, Merchant, to Margaret Richardson Deacon, daughters of Andrew Deacon, Esq., of Brighton, Canada West.

At Woodstock, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. William Bet-

to Mary Cecil, youngest daughter of Colonel Light, of Lytes Carie, late of H. M. 25th Regiment of foot. On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Spratt, of St. Catharines, to Miss Susan Griffiths, of the same

On the 16th instant, at St James's Church, St. Johns, Caof the late Dr. R. C. Henderson, of Augusta, Canada West. of the late Dr. R. C. Henderson, of Augusta, Canada West, At the residence of Alfred Hooker, E.q., of Prescott, on Tuesday, 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blakie, Archibald Ponton, Eeq., of Belleville, to Miss Henrietta Henderson, of Montreal.

DIED. In Clarke, on the 27th ult., of Dysentery, Mr. Francis Beavis, aged 40 years.
On the 20th inst., at Montreal, Maud, infant daughter of

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 23:

Rev. Wm. McMurray; A. Cororan, Esq., rem.; Rev. S. Armour, rem.; Rev. John Hickie, add. sub. To Correspondents .- The Rev. G. M. Armstrong was

very advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, consisting of the usual variety kept in Country Stores, together with the good-will of his business. The STORE, with good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-buildings, can be had for a term of years. For particulars apply at this Office.

Sept. 2, 1847.

To Correspondents.—The Rev. G. M. Armstrong was written to before the receipt of his second letter. We hope that the contents of our second communication will preclude the necessity of at least any immediate proceeding on his part.

The account of the opening of the new Church at Stratford came too late for insertion this week.

and Mr. Snider, of York.

The Asst. Sec'y, Mr. W. B. Crew, having stated the busi-

to the Whitby Society, £11 13s 4d; Uxbridge and Scott, £5 16s 8d; Scarboro', £4 13s 4d; Toronto, £8 4s; Chinguacousy, £7 9s 4d; Albion, £7 18s 8d; King, £11 13s 4d; York, £7; Markham, £12 1s 4d; Whitchurch £7 18s 8d; Gwillimsbury, £8 4s; Brock, £4 13s 4d.

The next question, and one which elicited some discussion, was as to the amount to be contributed to the approaching Provincial Medical Scott Research and Provincial Medical Scott Research R

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this city n. Wm.

Scobie, on. John nd J. H. foregoing s. Ewart, ns passe

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Trotter,

Worship irman. ght con-

THE RAIL-ROAD BOY. (From " Stories of Cottagers.")

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

It happened one morning, (it was only the evening before that I left my patient, as I thought, somewhat revived,) when my servant entered, telling me that the old man, whom I have before referred to, had come, earnestly requesting my attendance, since the boy was

Without delay I crossed, by the nearest foot-path, the fields which led to the solitary cottage, and reached it before the aged messenger, who had takan a more

circuitous route, had arrived. I passed into the inner chamber; the curtain had been let down over the casement, to prevent the light annoying the dying sufferer, but I immediately knew, by the deep-drawn breath and the ominous rattle that attended it, that death was indeed not far off; the precaution of the man had been ill-judged, since he had obstructed air as well as light; the closeness of the room was oppressive, and I accordingly hastened to open the window, and to admit the fresh morning air, which, coming from a warm and sunny summer's day, had the immediate effect of refreshing the room, and reviving the dying boy.

I turned to look towards the bed; by the help of the light that was admitted I was left no longer to doubt the message which I had received; his large and glazing eye was fixed almost in vacancy, his head resting on the end of his pillow, and each breath growing deeper and more painful: the admittance of the fresh air seemed to bring back the life that had almost fled, his eyes became fixed on me, and with an expression of joy, as vivid as he was able to summon, he faltered out, "I am glad to see you, sir, very glad."

The contrast was striking indeed; the sweet refreshing beauty and life of the scene outside, glittering with sunshine, and enlightened by the songs of a hundred birds that carolled in the gladuess of a summer's morning: within, the little chamber shewing every sign of poverty and neglect, the straw pallet in the corner, and the wasted features of the dying boy, who was stretched upon it. But there was something that bore resemblance to the brighter scene without-the thought that so soon a happy spirit should take its flight to glory.

I sat down by his side, and he stretched out his thin, white hand, already chill with the cold of death; I took it, and shuddered as I felt the feeble grasp his icy fingers strove to make on taking my hand.
"You are very bad, my poor boy." "Yes, but very

happy, sir." "I am very glad," I said, " to be able to be a comfort to you in this last scene, and to commend your spirit to the God who gave it." "Yes, sir, I have no parent to close my eyes when I am gone; and I thank God he has sent me you -- you have been very kind to me, sir; very kind."

I saw the exercise of speaking was far too great for him, and offered to read some hymns to him; he selected one, the first words of which he just mustered sufficient power to enunciate-

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." I read to him the beautiful hymn beginning with

surprised me.

"Till then I would thy love proclaim, With every fleeting breath; And may the music of thy name Refresh my soul in death.'

I asked him if there was nothing I could do for him when he was gone from this lower scene; and after a short pause, while his head rested on my shoulder, he made, in broken sentences, this request, which I give

"There is, sir, one thing, and only one, I would ask you to do when I am gone. When my mother died, blue eyes, and long fair hair; and when my moth they came and took him to the work-house, and I saw no more of him; I was then bad and careless, and I do not know where he may be now; he may be where they took him. I would ask you this one thing: take him this Bible, tell him I sent it him from my dying bed; talk to him about Jesus Christ, and then tell him, sir," he continued, with an almost painful earnestness, "tell him this is all I had to send him; I have nothing else in the wide world I can call my own; tell him I thought of him, I prayed for him in my last moments, I send him my blessing and a brother's

The exertion of this communication was too much for the dying boy, and he sunk back exhausted; it had been too much for me too; there was something so touching about it all, that for a few moments my feelings overpowered me, and there was a silence.

Death was rapidly approaching, the cold damp stood upon his forehead, and his hand became more chill, its

grasp less firm. The few words he did articulate were feeble, and seemed to require a painful effort; his eye became joined his hands together, and held them up as if to pray, but they sunk powerless on his bosom, and his compressed lip shewed his desire. I strove to gratify it, and knelt at his bedside. I offered up a prayer for him, he still followed me, I could only tell it by the slight motion of the mouth. A few moments after he seemed to make one effort to say something, which required a struggle too painful; I placed my ear close to his face, I could then just discern the

words "The Lord shall reward you." He seemed to be anxious to thank me for my attendance on him; I pressed his cold hand, in order to assure him how delighful the work had been to me. "You die in full and humble trust on Jesus Christ,"

I said, speaking as clearly and distinctly as I could. His head slightly moved in assent, and a sweet smile played around his face. "The cross of Christ," I Christ. added, "is your only hope of admittance into heaven." He again strove to answer by his look, but the lamp flickered lower and lower, the flame was well-nigh gone, his breath became scarcely audible, and as his wornout face rested upon me, and I watched the sweet and never seen such a death as the closing scene of this friendless orphan.

at the window; its first rays fell upon his face; he seem, after all, that he was unfairly used by her. opened his large eyes and fixed them on me with an Mr. M. Why so, Edward? expression of such love, such gratitude, such joy, that Edward. Because, instead of plain straightforward was one act more than another that the religion of the was one act more than another that the religion of the I never saw before; it was his last—one sigh, and his answers, she gave him such as were almost sure to ancients taught them to regard with abhorrence, it

spirit went to God. I laid his head upon the pillow, and crossed his poor wasted hands upon his breast; there was still sweet- to be unfair, we must consider whether Crossus did their fear of the Persian power, sent to a neighbouring ness, inexpressible sweetness there; life was gone— not deserve to be misled; for, of course, if the Oracles Oracle to ask for advice. The answer given them it was fixed in icy, marble stillness. I looked for some were gifted with supernatural knowledge, it never was, "Surrender Pactyas." In consequence of this minutes, until I could bear the sight no longer: I sank could have been intended that they should reveal the counsel they had resolved on his surrender; when a on my knees by his side, and could almost fancy the secrets of futurity to all who asked for them. being before me joined in my prayer; but no, it was intensely still, the spirit that just now spoke was prais- ficent presents which Crossus had made to the Oracle must have deceived them, for it was impossible for any

him who now "slept in Jesus," I drew the door behind approached them with reverence and awe. There is to satisfy Aristodicus, the Cumæans determined to

me, and left the chamber of death. listless contemplation; he scarcely moved as I passed the moment we lay claim to a return. through. I did not feel very communicative at the Edward. But could a heathen know this? moment, and simply said, "Our young friend is released from his sufferings."

"I hope the parish will bury their own dead." woman to lay out the body, and left the cottage.

thou lovest is sick;" but now the real truth was ful- Oracles before he made any offerings at all. filled, and my interesting parishioner "was dead," yet Constance. You mean by requiring a test of their the temple, and began to disturb the sparrows and all did it seem scarcely more than "a taking of rest in inspiration. I thought that must be wrong.

thought I could never feel the same interest in another dying scene: I felt as if I had lost a dear and for this reason that our Lord refused to satisfy the for having ventured to consult an Oracle on an act of

thought of that dying scene.

The following Sunday was fixed for his funeral. - their powers of divination. He was to be buried by the parish.

The afternoon service was over, and having taken in her defence? off my gown, I walked slowly down the green lane that Mr. M. No; but when the pride of prosperity led to the cottage. It was a still, quiet afternoon: was removed, Crossus himself became conscious of his there was scarcely a breath of air, and the flowers were error. We learn this from one of his conversations On condition of receiving this, they dragged Pactyas n full bloom; the scene around was beautifully still; with Cyrus. The Persian king was as much perthe distant low of the cows, or the tinkling of the plexed as you have been with the conduct of the surrendered him into their hands. wether bell, were the chief sounds which were carried Oracle, and asked his captive "how he could account through the hot air-every now and then the deep for its misleading him, when he had always treated it The damp rose in hot vapours from the ground, and had in truth been very far from treating it with revetheir school-books wrapped in white handkerchiefs in approach them with distrust.' their hands; they curtiied as they passed, and their childish conversation for a moment stopped; the sound history of Cræsus. of their feet was soon lost in the many windings of the lane, and I was again alone.

The church bell had been tolling slowly for some a remarkable contrast with the distant sound of the It appears that Crossus had sent to know what he advice about Pactyas? children's voices. There was grave and gay, life full of hope, full of energy, and death, to the eye of faith, more full of hope still. It grew late, and I sat down under the shade of an oak tree which overhung the gate of a field, from which I had a view of my church; their walk with a bunch of sweet-williams or southernwood in their hands, passed and looked at me as they the Oracle. went, when at length the sound of voices in the distance broke upon my ear: I walked on, and presently in a winding of the lane saw the funeral coming, if at least | shalt attain happiness. it might be called by such a name. Four men carelessly and hurriedly carried the rough coffin, which those words, and when I came to the last verse he fol- had none to care enough for him; he was an orphan; secure. And so he went on indulging in his ambitious and even then I scarcely could have thought him dead. of the priestess' reply? A few village children on their way to school, had ga- Walter. I believe I do. The pride and ambition and seemed to deserve from them less regard than that she told him to know himself.

> the children gazed into the grave, and ran ou to school; Bishop Taylor which affords the service was over, and the bearers gone from the of this precept of the Oracle of Delphi, "When," church-yard. I left the sexton to fill in the grave .- says he, "the Duke of Candia had voluntarily entered yard; there was something in the silence more in of Italy, who out of tenderness, wished him to be more keeping with my own feelings, than the heartless and careful and nutritive of his person. The good duke

not lose for worlds.

me to lose them.

I have sometimes visited the old man since; he has had no claim. never yet had another lodger, and the straw bed lies Edward. But was he not right in trying to dethrone where it did in the little inner room. When I enter Cyrus, and restore the kingdom to his own brother-inmore sunken, and his gaze more fixed on me; his it, I can almost fancy I see his dying eyes fixed on me; law Astyages? mortal scene had plainly well-nigh passed away; he but no, he has passed to a better world; the woodbine Mr. M. It is curious that, if such had been his but no, he has passed to a better world; the woodbine Mr. M. It is curious that, if such had been his still tangles at the window, and the roses blossom at real object, the reply of the priestess on this subject the porch. I love to visit the room and the parish would no longer have misled him. For in that case grave; they seem almost to speak to me of the Rail- the result of his own success would not have been to

> my readers to pardon me for my placing before them bability regarded the answer as unfavourable, had it a tale so little full of incident to the passing world; not been for the false colouring that his ambition shed my own feelings may have magnified its interest. I upon it. There can be no doubt that his real object trust, however, with God's help, it may have its use, was the destruction of the power of the Medes and however small: it is with sincere wishes and intentions Persians, with a view to obtaining for himself the do-I have placed it before the notice of other eyes. It minion of Asia. may serve to show the power of God's grace—the blessings of a Christian's death-bed-and may also shew, purposely misled him, because his request was a wrong that amid the most neglected and unnoticed members one? of society, the workmen employed on our rail-roads,

May God grant that if but to one, and that a child -"he being dead may yet speak!"

THE HEATHEN ORACLES. PART I.

perfect tranquility which composed it, I thought I had (From "The Fall of Crasus," by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.) Edward. I wonder, uncle, that Crossus was satis- us what afterwards became of him.

mislead him. Mr. M. Yes. But before we can pronounce this divided between the dread of incurring this guilt and

of Delphi. Surely he had a right to consult it? There was something deeply touching in the scene Mr. M. So, doubtless, he himself imagined; and around me, and I felt unwilling to leave the room; this was one part of his error. The Oracles to him answer? but it was growing late, and I thought it as well to go. were the representatives of the unseen world; and for Mr. M. It certainly had done so. But wait till Giving one more look at the placid countenance of that reason, in spite of his gifts, he ought to have you hear the reason for which it was given. In order

his heart had not been perverted by too great pros- a violent death at the hands of the Persians. They their favours N. B.—E. "A good thing too," was the only answer I got.—

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"A start in the properties, and the terms to said the properties, and the terms to said the properties, and the terms to said the terms to Sickened at the cold remark, I promised to send a an instinctive dread the mysterious powers which he believed to be around him. And thus, though the

feelings of such intense interest and delight! I now us by revelation alone, the feelings themselves have pursue." In reply to this, the same stern answer was traced it for the last time on that errand; my foot- ever formed part of natural religion. From his defi- a second time returned, "Surrender Pactyas." But steps had been urged on by the thought, "he whom ciency in this respect, Crossus had given offence to the Aristodicus was still dissatisfied; and in order to elicit

appear insipid—there is something of self in them; know it, and yet wrong in demanding to be satisfied. to drive forth the suppliants from my temple?" But \*\* Reference for integrity and The Lord Bishop of Toronto. but they do not often happen, and when they do, a You know I have often told you that there is as much Aristodicus answered, "If you thus protect your own heavenly and ever-watchful Father will overrule them presumption in requiring a particular sign from Heaven suppliants, why do you command us to betray ours?"

near relation: but, O my Saviour, thou knowest the Jews, when they demanded of him a sign. But was treachery.' frailty of our human nature, and caust pardon and not the case of the heathen very different from theirs? overrule the human frailties of thy people! A simple Mr. M. Of course, it was very different. The desire to do thy work should be our aim, and the aged Jews had a clear light offered to them, and incurred

and unfeeling man, from whom I had turned sickened the guilt of rejecting it because it was not such as secure his safety. Their own city was on the contiaway, should have as near a place in my heart and they would have chosen for themselves. The heathen nent, and exposed to the attack of the Persian army. prayers, as the dear and interesting sufferer who had were in darkness, and their was nothing sinful in their They sent him, therefore, to the neighbouring island anxious longing after light. Still Crœsus was wrong of Lesbos, where, as Cyrus had as yet no fleet, they The week passed away—the many occupations of in the way in which he sought for it. The Oracles supposed he would be out of danger. But hearing life did not serve to drive away for one half-hour the had been held sacred by the belief of many ages, and afterwards that the Lesbians, less scrupulous than there was arrogance in demanding a public trial of themselves, were about to betray him to Tabalus, they

Walter. I do not remember that answer in the

same conversation, we have an account of another as the price of treachery. time, and its solemn sound reached me at intervals- reply of the Delphic Oracle which will interest you. must do in order to attain happiness.

to be the happiest of men.

Mr. M. He did so, until the death of Atys taight him that wealth and power were no security against far off. the scene was very lovely, and I scarcely felt to care misfortune; and then, perhaps, a recollection of the how long they were coming up. A boy or two, taking warning of Solon, on the interference of the gods in the Cumæans time to send two embassies across the

Walter. And what answer was given him? Mr. M. "Know thyself, O Crossus, and thou

Walter. I do not quite understand it. Mr. M. Neither did Crossus at first; for he fancied contained the remains of him whose name almost that to know himself was the easiest thing in the seemed sacred to me; there were no followers; he world, and therefore that his happiness was now quite lowed my voice in every word with an emphasis which but it mattered not to him. I could, however, scarcely schemes, and was restless and disappointed, and tried think that that narrow home, brought along in such a in vain to convince himself that he was happy. At manner, did indeed contain his remains; that under length adversity came upon him, and then, as we have that lid, the sweet and placid countenance, the wasted seen, his heart was changed; he learnt to take a true form, over which I had so often bent, was stretched. view of his position upon earth, and submit quietly to I had seen him the evening he was placed in the coffin, the decrees of Providence. Do you now see the force

> thered in behind the bearers, and ran along with the of Crossus rendered him unhappy during the time of quickly-moving procession; it was a parish funeral, his prosperity; and it was in order to subdue these

Mr. M. It was so; for she was aware that self-I walked quickly to the church-yard, and met the knowledge would necessarily lead him to humility, and I had one little brother, many years younger than I; I body at the gate as they entered. The corpse was humility to contentment, which is the only path to used to love him then as my play-fellow; he had large lowered: the dust rattled hollow on the coffin-lid; true and lasting happiness. There is a story told by soon forgot him; I have often thought of him since; By the time I returned all was again quiet; no human into the incommodities of a religious poverty and being broke in on the perfect solitude of the church retirement, he was one day spied and pitied by a lord professional carelessness of the officiators at a parish answered, 'Sir, be not troubled, and think not that I funeral. I sat by the grave till the bell rang for even- am ill-provided with conveniences; for I send a harbinger before, who makes my lodgings ready, and takes Often afterwards have I resorted to the spot. The care that I be royally entertained. The lord asked grave is now green; it lies unnoticed by the passing him who was his harbinger. He answered, 'The knowtraveller, as possessing nothing more to attract notice ledge of myself, and the consideration of what I de above the rest of the graves; it lies in a sweetly reserve for my sins, which is eternal torments. And tired corner, devoted to the repose of those who are when with this knowledge I arrive at my lodging, how buried on the parish account. I have often sat there, unprovided soever I find it, methinks it is even better and, perhaps, often shall; it recalls feelings I would than I deserve." But to return to the early history of Crœsus. When I said that he deserved to be mis-That grave contains one whose closing scenes are led by the Oracle, I did not refer to his presumption too deeply and too vividly impressed on my mind for alone. His question itself was prompted by ambition. He wished to gain possession of an empire to which he

destroy a mighty empire, but to restore one to its law. Such is my story, and I must, in concluding it, beg ful sovereign. He would, therefore, have in all pro-

Constance. Do you then think that the Oracle

Mr. M. We can only conjecture it in this instance. there may be many a sheep belonging to the Fold of But there is a story connected with the history of Crossus in which we are expressly told that an Oracle gave false counsel to those who had consulted it, in notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. order to punish them for the question they had asked. Do you remember Pactyas?

Edward. Yes. He raised an insurrection with the treasure entrusted to him by Cyrus, but fled on the approach of the Persian army. You did not tell

The sun had by this time come round, and shone in fied with the explanation of the priestess. It does Mr. M. He took refuge at Cumæ, a city on the coast of the Ægean, and Tabalus, the new viceroy of Sardis, sent to demand his surrender. Now if there Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweed, Black Summer was the betrayal of a suppliant. The Cumæans, citizen of considerable influence among them, named Edward. Not to all. But remember the magni- Aristodicus, interfered and maintained that the envoys style and at moderate prices. Oracle to sanction so dishonourable an action.

Walter. But had not the Oracle really given the

humility in offering to God the best possessions that we have upon earth; but the humility becomes pride In the other apartment the old man was sitting in we have upon earth; but the humility becomes pride it. When they arrived at the sacred precinct, Aristodicus, to avoid the possibility of mistake himself stated carry on his business at his Old Stand, the object for which they came. "Pactyas," he said, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Mr. M. Yes; and Crossus would have known it if "a Lydian, has taken refuge with us, in order to escape their favours."

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of their favours.

\* Sermon on Humility.

How often had I trodden of late that pathway with proper objects of fear and reverence are pointed out to until you shall have pointed out to us what course to some further explanation walked deliberately round Edward. Still, was he not right in wishing to for their nests. It is said that, while he was thus employed, a voice issued from the recesses of the buildmantic in such scenes as these; they make after events Mr. M. He may have been right in wishing to ing, exclaiming, "Most impious of mortals, do you dare for good. I felt just then disconsolate and sad, and as in neglecting those which are vouchsafed to us. And the same voice replied, "In order that you may

> Edward. That was, indeed, a remarkable answer. Of course, the Cumæans refused to surrender Pactyas? Mr. M. They did everything in their power to took him from thence, and removed him to Chios. Edward. Yet the priestess did not mention this After all, however, Pactyas was not destined to escape. The Chians proved no less treacherous than the Lesbians, and bargained with the Persians for a district in Mysia, called Atarnæ, which they had long coveted. from the temple in which he had taken refuge, and

Constance. And how were they punished? Mr. M. We are not told, Constance; nor must hum of a bee or a summer fly passed swiftly by me. - with so much reverence?" Crossus replied "that he we expect in reading history to trace the retribution which follows each particular act of national sinthe hills of the neighbouring country closed in the rence, for that he had required a proof of its inspiview; a few little children passed me on their way to ration before he would consult it;" adding, that even that befel Chios in a subsequent generation. Yet the school, dressed in their clean Sunday clothes, and men of a high and generous spirit love not those who there is one remarkable feature in the story; I mean long after the transaction itself was at an end. Herodotus tells us, that for many years no one dared make Mr. M. It is omitted by Herodotus, and related an offering to the gods of any portion of the produce by Xenophon, a Greek historian of later date. In the of Atarnæ. The ground itself had become accursed,

Walter. Was it the Delphic Oracle that gave the Mr. M. Why, Walter, if you were to look at the

Malter. And yet at one time he imagined hirself map, I think you could answer that question for your-Walter. I see what you mean. Delphi was too

Mr. M. It was. Tabalus would not have allowed the destinies of men, induced him to seek counsel from Ægean before he proceeded to enforce his demand. They consulted the Oracle of Branchidæ, in the neighbourhood of Miletus.

(To be continued.)

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and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B. - University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

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excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourd and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every o'clock. 439-t o'clock. Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, tou

bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), even Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sunday) excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting)
Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays except at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Manus general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manus DIRECTORS. John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, John McMurrich.

James Beaty, John Eastwood. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are required to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to be premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANI NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, ESQ. November, 1844.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excel Stabling. The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora Hamilton, and vice verse. Hamilton, and vice versa. Green 1846

TERMS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, had spearly, in advance. The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on