# The Church. TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1846.

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## poetry.

THE OUTWARD AND THE INNER LIFE.

Behold how fresh and fair the opening flowers, In early spring-time o'er the meadows blowing, Purple and yellow buds bestowing

In lovely showers; The glad eye wanders o'er each scattered gem, Bending in beauty from its fragile stem.

But there are blooming lovelier flowers than these,

Fair heavenly buds in earthly homes up-springing ;

As flowers or trees; Earth, treasure thou these blossoms from on high, And lead them onward to their native sky.

Gaze on the waters of the far-spread deep, How grand, how awful are its billows swelling,

The beauty of its strength forctelling, Even in its sleep; We stand enraptured by that sounding sea, Filled with a sense of its immensity.

But in ten thousand homes of earth, there lies A strength more beautiful: 'tis the outpouring Of the glad heart, with praise adoring

The ever-wise; Oh, 'tis a holier, a more solemn song, Than ever shall to rolling waves belong.

See where the sunny light of heaven shines down Upon the mountains, azure glory shedding And radiant tints outspreading,

As a fair crown ; And as the day's bright lustre fades away, New beauties linger 'mid the setting ray.

But there are greater things than these ; for, lo ! The sged Christian, on whose hoary head The blessed peace of heavenly hope is shed While yet below;

How shall the mountains' fairest tints dispense So sacred and so blest an influence? -Bristol Journal.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

17. In the next place the Presbyterians complained that the Liturgy is defective in the following instan-

(First,) " That there is no preparatory prayer in the beginning of the Service, for God's assistance and acceptance; and yet many Collects in the middle of the Service have little or nothing else."

(2.) "The Confession," as these Ministers continue, "is very defective. Original sin is not clearly expressed, nor the number of actual sins, with their aggravations, sufficiently enlarged on ; the form goes do penance before she is churched. too much upon generals."

of public Thanksgiving. And, (4.) They object that the whole body of Common

Prayer is too much wrapt in generals; as, to be kept from all evil, from all enemies, from all adversity, that we may do God's will, &c., &c., without dilating upon particulars.

(5.) They pretend that the Catechism is defective in many necessary doctrines, and that some of the essentials of Christianity are not mentioned, except in the Creed.

The Episcopalians replied, "That, whereas it was objected that there was no preparatory prayer in our Liturgy of his own composing, was certainly not a lit-edly ascribable to his exertions, the superstructure is steps, may repose themselves on the same com-preceive. Liturgy for God's assistance and acceptance, this they the presumptuous, and was little likely to draw conces- as undoubtedly their own; but it may be asked, what fortable hope. answer is a plain misreporting the Common Prayer. sions from those to whom he was opposed. For besides a preparatory exhortation, there are several prayers upon the heads in which it is pretended The instances are these; "Des pise not, O Lord, humble and contrite hearts; that sent; O Lord, open thou our lips, &c., &c." As to the objection, " that the Confession is couched in too general terms," the Episcopal Divines answer, " That this is rather a perfection than a disadvantage; that the Offices are intended for common use; that general services would cease to be such by descending to particulars. When confession of sins is general, all persons may and must join in it, because in many things we offend all. But if the enumeration of sins was particular, it would not be so well suited to the use of the congregation; for it may well be supposed to happen, that some persons may, by God's grace have been preserved from several of the sins recited ; and therefore by confessing themselves guilty, they would lie to God Almighty, and thus stand in need of a new confession. As for original sin, they him. The account which Baxter gives of the increasconceive it sufficiently acknowledged in the Church's confessing, that without God's help our frailty cannot but fall; and that our mortal nature can do no good thing without Him." As for the complaint, that the Liturgy goes too much upon generals, for instance, that we may do God's will, that we may be kept from evil, &c., &c., the Church Commissioners reply, that these are almost the very terms in the Lord's Prayer; so that they must reform that, before they can pretend to mend our give way, and to consent to some verbal alterations Liturgy in these particulars. 18. The principal demand of the Presbyterians was, that the directions, which impose any ceremonies, es- (it was to continue in force four calendar months)pecially the surplice, the sign of the cross, and kneel- the Nonconformists desired a personal conference with ing at the Lord's Supper, might be abrogated. In answer to the general principles on which this The Bishops, with some degree of reluctance, consendemand was grounded, the Church Commissioners ted. Three of each party were appointed to manage reply, "That God has not only given a power, but the dispute, the Bishops choosing Drs. Pearson, Gunlikewise commanded the imposing whatever shall be ning, and Sparrow, and the Presbyterians selected truly decent and becoming his public service. That Bates, Jacomb, and Baxter. When they met, the after St. Paul had laid down some particular rules for conference, through want of order, frequent interruppraying, thanksgiving, prophesying, &c., he concludes tions, and personal reflections, turned to no account. with this general precept, Let all things be done At the close of the last day it was mutually agreed,  $\epsilon \upsilon \sigma \chi \eta \mu \delta \nu \omega c$ , in a decent manner; and that there may that the report of the conference should be delivered be uniformity in these circumstances of decency, the to the King in writing; and that each party should Apostle adds, Let there be a  $\tau \dot{\alpha} \xi_{1C}$ , a rule or canon give in this general account, "That the Church's for that purpose," (1 Cor. xiv. 40.) They add, that welfare, that unity and peace, and his Majesty's satis-"Superiors, not inferiors, must be judges of what is faction, were ends upon which they were all ag eed; order that every thing be done decently, must of ne- mony"." cessity first judge what does not fall under that des-Perhaps this result, however it may be lamented, by none will they be held in more cherished memory cription. lians proceed, "Whereas the Nonconformists plead posed to make concessions. The Episcopalians, who that they cannot obey the commands of the Church had recently suffered so much in consequence of their for fear of violating the precept which forbids adding attachment to the Liturgy, not unnaturally felt that to the word of God, (Deut. xii. 32,) we answer, those attachment increased—even to its blemishes it had-Ministers do not well consider, that it is no addition and could not brook to have laws prescribed to them to the word of God to command things for order and by that party, which they regarded as the primary cause decency provided they are enjoined only as regulations of all their sufferings. The Presbyterians, who for some of human authority. And supposing some persons time had been the dominant party, felt, in point of continue perplexed and under scruples, the Church honour, pledged to their avowed opinions, and relied may, notwithstanding, without sin, insist upon com- upon the encouragement which they had received from being guilty of offending our weak brother; for here bers of Parliament, and upon the interest which they turbs himself." if it offended his weak brother, give any support to liament<sup>4</sup>. the objection. For here it must be observed, the Apostle speaks of things not commanded by God or his Church; of matters which had nothing of decency or significancy for religious purposes. And therefore in a case unconnected with Divine worship, St. Paul was willing to resign his liberty, rather than offend his brother. But if any man should venture to break Ecclesiastical Biography. a just law or custom of the Church, the Apostle marks him for a contentious person (1 Cor. xi. 16.") the misunderstandings between the nearest relations, accidentally consequent upon the preaching of the Gospel, (Luke xii.) can be fairly charged on the Church of England, by Dr. Short; a book well deserving the attention of all members of the Church of England, both lay and clerical.

They justify the use of the surplice by alleging, " That both reason and experience may inform us that decency and propriety in ornament and habit strike the senses, and excite respect and regard; with this

Church we learn from St. Chrysostom.'

Cross of Christ.'

As to the posture of kneeling, they argue, "That since the most valuable blessings ought to be re-ceived with the greatest marks of reverence and

The Church Commissioners conclude their general answer with observing, that "there were ancient Liturgies in the Church, as appears plainly from St. Chrysostom's, St. Basil's, and others ;" " and the Greeks," say they, "mention St. James's much older than the rest. And though we cannot trace entire than the rest. And though we cannot trace entire Liturgies through all the centuries of Christianity; yet that there were such in the earliest ages, may cer-tainly be concluded from the fragments remaining of mathematics, than those of any other school in this poraries who seemed but as yesterday to have the guilt with unsought-for tears and groans : were you tainly be concluded from the fragments remaining, city, a circumstance which arose from a more strict same prospects of life with ourselves.

or women, they would have the prayer and reponse omitted, "O Lord save this woman thy servan; (Response) Which putteth her trust in thee;" because it may happen a woman may come to give thanks for a child born in adultery or fornication. To this the Encicement Divinger ranker of Dir. The remark of Dr. The remark of Dr. There Encicement Divinger ranker of our trials, and

#### THE LATE DR. SKAKEL. (From the Montreal Courier.)

respect to the surplice, no habit is more suitable at degree of A.M., at King's College, Aberdeen, the pre- ripened, have, for the most part, ended like untimely In the gospel there are no promises made to grief stinct, to run after superiors, who overlook them, and holy ministrations than white linen; it is the emblem ceeding year. After a residence of about a twelve- frait in rottenness and decay: yea, whether in the and sorrow: the mercies of God are offered on the despise them, and thus to be the tail rather than the of purity. That this habit was anciently used in the month in the city of Quebec, at the request of a num- main, success or disappointment has been the result condition of repentance ; and though in the nature of head of every company into which they voluntarily go. "The sign of the cross," continue the Episcopal as a teacher, he made this city his future residence, and every one of us the same confession, that "all is therefore sorrow may be esteemed as a part of repen- Here indeed are cisterns which can bold some water, Divines, "was always used in immortali lavacro, has ever since that period occupied a prominent posi- Vanity."-Pleasure, riches, power, rank, youth, tance; yet sorrow that produces not repentance, that some even living water; for in the image of God was in the Sacrament of Baptism. We continue to use it tion in it, as one of its most successful classical teach- strength, beauty, health, all perish in the using. is, a thorough change and reformation, is of no ac- man made. It is, however, but a drop which the creato testify our communion with the Saints of former ers. His very long residence, coupled with the im- "Vanity of vanities. All is vanity !" ages, and to signify that we are not ashamed of the portant nature of his services rendered to the commu- "It is toward evening!" Hour after hour has ner's due; if he suffers under it, he has but his re- flow only but a shallow rill, and that rill will soon leave

Episcopal Divines replied, that in such cases she is to do penance before she is churched. If the matter of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, which can in any the companion of our pilgrimage, where when will the Indian government—when will the Besides the exceptions already mentioned, additions learning, himself a huished classic scholar, to a candi-date for the degree of M.D., after the completion of way fill up the aching void occasioned by bereave-ceived, would tend to arrest the mind from what was to the Liturgy were proposed, and Baxter, to whom the work was committed by his colleagues, drew up an absolute form of his own, and styled it The Reformed Liturgy, "as if he had the modesty to think," says a very impartial writer, "that the old Liturgy, compiled by a number of very learned confessors and martyrs, (3.) They complain of a great defect in the forms Besides the exceptions already mentioned, additions date for the degree of M.D., after the completion of ment; which can pluck out the stings of sorrow and his classical examination, that "he had seen many of disconvintment and change our despair and repinings very impartial writer, "that the old Liturgy, compiled by a number of very learned confessors and martyrs, must now give place to a new form composed by a single man<sup>8</sup>." As the Commission merely authorized single man<sup>8</sup>." As the Commission merely authorized Dr. Skakel's pupils are now to be met with adorning has hitherto delivered, will yet deliver. single man<sup>a</sup>." As the Commission merely authorized a review of the Common Prayer, comparing the same with the ancient Liturgies, and to make reasonable and necessary alterations, corrections, and amendments necessary alterations, corrections, and amendments— of them are now gracing the senatorial seats—the this attempt of Baxter to substitute an entirely new foundation of their respective proficiencies is undoubt-that they are endeavouring to walk in the Psalmist's mised; and which, if we seek them in faith, we shall all the horrible scenes of the massacres and bloodshed of the French Revolution. But as soon as the Directory

ous morning,-the scorching noontide with its heat when the flames of hell play before the sinner's eyes, the very lashes under which it writhes. One might and burden,-the afternoon with its weariness and ex- and guilt, conscious of its own deserts, fills the imagi- imagine, a priori, that the vain man, who sighs for haustion,-each in turn have departed; and change, nation with all the horrors of damnation; in this case admiration, would seek the society of his inferiors, and Alexander Skakel, L.L.D., the subject of the fol- and chance, and sin, and sorrow have been compan- there will never want sorrow, though perhaps there be haunt those circles in which he would see obsequiousview particular habits are adopted in the equipage of lowing notice, was born at Fochabers, in Bauffshire, ions of each. The hopes which we conceived in the no signs of repentance. Thus Judas grieved, in his ness in every countenance, and adulation in every every princes, and in courts of justice. And why should Scotland, on the 22nd January, 1776, and arrived in brightness of our prime have shrunk and withered: grief he died, and in his death he found the pains of But in point of fact it is not so. Pride rushes on its the service of God be refused this advantage? With this country in the year 1798, after having taken the the schemes which our maturer years were to have hell.

ber of gentlemen, who thus early appreciated his talents of our exertions, the closing day must elicit from the thing repentance must arise from sorrow, and Others, lastly, seek their happiness in friends.-

lengthened record of his labours of duty and love than last, not an hour has elapsed but some one of our fel- can never be the condition of his pardon. master a well merited reputation. Stern in the main- | died around us, and gave us, perhaps, the first taste devoted to, his duties, and success crowned his officity ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those of our own age fall beside us under some ing those or our own age fall beside us under some ing those or our own age fall beside us under some ing those or our own age fall beside us under some ing those or our own age fall beside us under some ing those or our own age fall beside us under some ing the last use of the part of the par of his contemporaries, it is not too much to state, that sudden blow, and we mourned at the time with all the you truly sensible of your guilt, there would heed no for he will raise them up again at the last day. in consequence of the plan which he rigidly pursued, depth and emotion of young and feeling hearts. But art to produce sorrow, you would want no rules to and intimate knowledge of the classic languages, and and warned by the successive deaths of those contem- tor, and teach you to lament your misery and your sincere, you would fly the viper that stung you, and

many of which have been adopted into our Liturgy." attention paid to them in the rudimentary departments And now, as in increasing years we look back, and not cherish and caress the beast, whilst with false With respect to the more particular exceptions of those branches of education, and which was most see, perhaps, not one in ten of those with whom we tears you bathe the wound you have received. made by the Presbyterians, they wished in the Litany rigidly carried out. Dr. Skakel was himself a pro- started on our career surviving: as we find our the words "from all other deadly sin," to be altered found classic scholar and mathematician, and being children ready to succeed us, and a new generation to "from all other heinous sin;" and the words from himself passionately fond of these studies, the cultiva- prepaing to supply our place; and as we feel within to "from all other heinous sin;" and the words from sudden death to be changed to "unprepared dying tion of them in his school became the chief feature durse ves the certain signs of decay and dissolution; (From "Sermons on the Holy Communion," by the Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A.) suddenly." They objected to the Church's praying for which it was distinguished. There are many who what hought,-as year by year, Advent and Christfor all that travel, because many, as thieves and pirates, will bear their testimony to the truthfulness of these mas, Lent and Passion Week, Easter and Whitsuntravel for bad purposes, and wished the expression to observations; many who, in the enjoyment of present tide return, (seasons sanctified each by its own assobe "those that travel." In the Office for Visitation of the Sick they objected to the form and shadow of blished by a reform administration :of the Sick, they objected to the form of Absolution, and pressed for declarative or conditional expressions, as, "I pronounce the absolved if thou dost truly re-pent and believe." In the Office for the Churching of Wenny they were the absolved if thou dost truly re-pent and believe." In the Office for the Churching of Wenny they were the absolved if thou dost truly re-pent and believe." In the Office for the Churching of Wenny they were the objective of the model works of European infi-tant substance. Indeed, it is toward even-of Wenny they work they are to main standing to the form and shadow of the objective of the model works of the past, what though, tag, tan the our minds than this, that our re-member the anxious solicitude with which their stu-tant substance. Indeed, it is toward even-of Wenny they were really taught to look beyond the shadow, of Wenny they work they are to main the truth of the they were the one the more impor-tant substance. Indeed, it is toward even-tar they were really taught to look beyond the shadow, of Wenny they work they are to main the truth of the truth of the truth of the they were the daw is for specific the careful they were really taught to look beyond the shadow, of Wenny they work they were the daw is for specific the of the wretched Carlisle came into the they were the daw is for specific the of the wretched Carlisle came into the they were the daw is for specific the of the wretched Carlisle came into the they were the daw is for specific the of the wretched Carlisle came into the they were the daw is for specific the of the wretched Carlisle came into of Women, they would have the prayer and reponse hand which planted the thus fruitful seed, and watch- ing, and the day is far spent?"

THE JEWISH AND THE CHRISTIAN

PASSOVER.

before us, wherein that parable is applied, that enigma

SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS.

Having left the fountain of living waters, various

WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCLXXV.

own ruin, and drives its votarles, as by a kind of incount in the sight of God. Such sorrow may be the sin- ture can hold ; from the dearest object opon earth catt nity, would seem an ample apology for some more passed away; and though we have laboured on to the ward; it is the just punishment of his iniquity, but its earthly channels, and mingle with the pure streams of paradise, and join "the fountain of living waters" in As to the posture of kneeling, they argue, That it best becomes the solemnity of the Holy Eucharist, is usually contained in a mere obituary notification. low-labourers has been called from our side to go One would think this were too plain a case to be the realms above. Nevertheless the ties that bind Dr. Skakel was not long a resident of Montreal, be- home, and receive his wages from the Master's hand. mistaken; yet so commonly is it mistaken, that re- kindred hearts here below will not long be severed \$ acquired a great and deserved popularity, and for its and who were the companions of our merry games, and instead of reforming their sins, men set them- they may be so, let us take care that our friendships selves so many days to be sorry for them. Alas! it and attachments begin, continue, and end in God. Let tenance of discipline, he was most assiduous in, and of that sorrow, which has ever since been mingled is a fruitless grief they labor to affect themselves with; us keep ourselves from idols; let us give unto God the

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the St. Jumes's Chronicle.

SIR,-The country ought to be very careful in accepting any system of state education at the hands of the present ministers. The British empire in India is now tasting the bitter fruits of the tree of knowledge, planted there by the men composing the present ministry, when they were in power before. The following extracts of a letter from Calcutta, dated May the 1st, show the evil You will see how greatly more full of privileges is and alarming effects produced by the government system

to Christ and his sacrifice for sin: for we must not vogue

labours, and was gifted with a forcible popular elo-quence. Perhaps no man in this country, up to the days of John Wesley, was ever instrumental in bring-ing so many persons to a deep sense of practical reli-gion. This he effected by his preaching, by his pri-vate pastoral ministrations, and above all by his num-rous practical writings. He was not, perhaps, scare dansey.—of being from that confidence in his own powers, and in his count, when the destinutes, and which invariably eli-fow the confidence in his own pointons, from that love of ascendancy.—of being instance, in the character of Calvin, about a century before, and in that of Wesley' about a century after ing moderation of his sentiments in his later years, and of his greater readiness to make allowances for the opinions of other men when they differed from his own is very pleasing<sup>2</sup>.

Baxter's presumption, however, on the present occasion, and the disposition of his colleagues to cavil bably rendered the Episcopalians the less inclined to which might have been really desirable.

About ten days before the Commission expiredthe Bishops upon the subject of the papers exchanged. decent and convenient : those who have authority to but as to the means, they could not come to any har-

is not to be wondered at when both parties, from the than by the writer of the foregoing very imperfect tri-After several judicious observations, the Episcopa- temper and circumstances of the times, were little dis- bute to them. pliance with decent ceremonies; and all this without the King, upon the assurances of some leading Memthe scandal is taken and not given. It is the preju- believed themselves to have with large numbers of the dice and mistake of the scrupulous person that dis- people. Some alterations, however, were assented to

ployed by him for the parpose of widely spreading the know-ledge and the influence of the Christian religion.

sions from those to whom he was opposed. Baxter had been regularly ordained by Thornbo-rough, Bishop of Worcester. At that time he had satisfied himself that conformity was lawful<sup>\*</sup>, and he Sübsédjüéhtiy, flöweder, he found cause to châige us opinion. He was a man of ardent piety, of much self. denial, of unvearied zeal and activity in his ministerial labours, and was gifted with a forcible popular elolabours, and was gifted with a forcible popular elo-last three or four years, mainly performed through the last three or

from that confidence in his own powers, and in his own opinions, from that love of a scendancy,—of being the head of a party,—which has formed a feature in the character of so many distinguished men,—for instance, in the character of Calvin, about a century his name be intimately associated with it, as one of its warmest and truest benefactors. Of the founding of that institution he was one of the original promoters; that institution he was one of the original promoters; he has ever been one of its most conscientious and zealous governors, and has, with the most patient as-siduity, for the last twenty-four years, since its sertary. Of the laborious duties which thus devolved upon him, those only who were actually cognizant of their nature and only who were actually cognizant of their nature and only who were actually cognizant of their nature and onty who were actually cognizant of their nature and onty who were actually cognizant of their nature and or ten further that was and our coming in from this time serve our going out and our coming in from this time serve our only who were actually cognizant of the due fulfilment extent, can form any just idea. To the due fulfilment of these and other duties towards this valued Institu-of these and other duties towards this valued Instituof these and other duties towards this valued Institu- forth for evermore? of these and other duties towards this failed distinct. tion, he brought a singleness of mind and a devoted. "Abide Thou with us: for it is toward evening, very sacrifice of Christ, as clearly as he saw the slay-THE LORD BISHOF OF CASHEL AND WATERFORD is tion, he brought a singleness of mind and a devoted-ness of purpose, the effects of which are to be seen in ness of purpose, the effects of which are to be seen in and the day is far spent." God our Father, our Re-or Some time sprinkling of the blood of Christ, as clearly as he was its present prosperity. There are a few others, but deemer, and our Sanctifier, has been with us hitherto, sprinkling of the blood of Christ, as clearly as he was only a few, to whom the ment of equal service and equal zeal with Dr. Skakel can be awarded. The most of them have now passed away, and the "places" which knew them once shall know them no more for which knew them once shall be the only on arduous labours in the behalf of that Institution, will yet thank Him, which is the help of my countenance, dim enigma, or parable; we have a book plainly set be more fondly cherished than those of the subject of and my God."

this present sketch. With an active benevolence of no mean order, he associated unswerving fidelity in friendship, and this was one of the most striking traits in his character, and to the truth of which there are many who can bear a grateful testimony. His dealings were marked with uprightness and integrity, and as far as grace was given him, he "walked humbly with his God." His eminently useful and honourable career has been brought to a close, and the steward has been summoned to give an account of his stewardship, but the remembrance of his excellence and his worth does still remain, and

## THE DAY IS FAR SPENT.

(From "Sermons on duties of daily life" by the Rev. F. E. Paget. M.A.)

much as by every one of us time has been wasted, spect in our repentance, as being the person against ery, and amply verify the wise man's saying-"Better much as by every one of us time has been wasted, which can never be recalled, opportunities neglected, which will never be vouchsafed again, talents abused or frittered away, not one of which can be so treated with impunity, and means of grace despised, not one of our guilt is a great ingredient, as well as the sense of our mirror. The new hore of obtains

GODLY SORROW. (By Bishop Sherlock.)

our health, our reputation, and our fortune in the world, which always suffer, and often sink, under the oppression of vice, that the sinner who has no fear of for his sins. But sorrow arising from these motives is mere worldly sorrow: one laments the decay of his health, another the loss of his reputation, and a third the ruin of his fortune, and often one laments the loss the ruin of his fortune, and often one laments the loss of all: and equally they would have lamented these losses, had they come from any other cause besides in the place, be still?" Can they "minister to a mind diseased, or pluck from memory a rooted sorrow?" sin. He that is sorry for his sin because it has de- Or can riches bind the members of a family together Propaganda."

whence it is plain that in such sorrow as this no re- principle of mutual love, without which riches are no- munificent donation of £5000 towards the funds of the Far spent indeed it is, even to the youngest, and healthiest, and strongest among us; far spent, inas-gard is had to God, whom we are principally to re-thing worth? Nay, they are often but splendid mis-

ice and mistake of the scrupulous person that dis-rubs himself." "Neither will the case of St. Paul's not eating flesh, it offended his weak brother, give any support to be objection. For here it must be observed, the the inroads of time, the ravages of care and sorrow, the weariness of lengthened toil. The infirmities of advancing age, and the failure of our powers of life are unequivocally warning us that night is coming on. <sup>•</sup> Life of Baxter. <sup>1</sup> The ascendancy acquired by Wesley was certainly em-loyed by him for the purpose of widely spreading the know-dge and the influence of the Christian religion. <sup>•</sup> Life of Baxter. <sup>1</sup> The ascendancy acquired by Wesley was certainly em-loyed by him for the purpose of widely spreading the know-the the purpose of the Christian religion. <sup>•</sup> Life of Baxter. <sup>•</sup> Life of Baxter. <sup>•</sup> Lot of the failure of our powers of life <sup>•</sup> Could offend so kind and compassionate a Lord. <sup>•</sup> From this sense of guilt will arise indignation, and <sup>•</sup> the the purpose of widely spreading the know-<sup>•</sup> the the purpose of the Christian religion. <sup>•</sup> Life of Baxter. <sup>•</sup> Advancing age, and the failure of our powers of life <sup>•</sup> From this sense of guilt will arise indignation, and <sup>•</sup> far, and zeal; and every passion will be roused to <sup>•</sup> the the purpose of the christian religion. <sup>•</sup> the the purpose of the christian religion. that the years draw nigh when we shall say that we have no pleasure in them. To none of us is there

ns sun snall hot go down while it is yet day? who can tell how near, or how far distant, that night may be in which his soul may be required of him? "It is toward evening!" Hour after hour has passed away: the early dawn the fresh and joy-

its present prosperity. There are and that is the guarantee, that unless we grieve Him, only a few, to whom the merit of equal service and only a few, to whom the merit of equal service and resist Him, and drive Him from us, He is ready to with the blood of the lamb; we have salvation, eternal

The Provost, Fellows and Scholars, of Trinity College, Dublin, have congratulated his Excellency Lord Besbo-rough on his appointment as Viceroy, in an eloquent Latin address.

Three new and spacious Churches were consecrated within two days, in the locality of Manchester, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. They have been built chiefly by private munificence.

KINGS COLLEGE HOSPITAL.-The first meeting of the committee for promoting the raising of a building fund, was held on Saturday in the library of King's College Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chai

THE REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, son of the late fever destroyed it; he that grieves for the loss of his fortune, would have grieved in the same manner if fire or the rage of the sea had been his undoing. From whence it is plain that in such sorrow as this no re-

The ordinary visitations for Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, the of Baxter, and that very useful book, wordsworthe is brother. But if any man should venture to break just law or custom of the Church, the Apostle marks im for a contentious person (1 Cor. xi. 16.'') "That these ceremonies have occasioned many di-sions, as it is pretended, is no more their fault, than

is explained. Yet he ate in faith and was thankful: much more then should we also eat in faith, and be exceeding thankful. So many are the sad effects of sin, with respect to (From "Short readings for Family Prayer," by the Rev. H. Woodward, A.M.)

26 anti-calentering

THERE IS MUCH EXCITEMENT in Berlin on account of Parliament to do what is unjust. The taxes are collected the proceedings of the "Synod" called by the King of Prussia for the alteration of defects in the constitution Prussia for the alteration of defects in the constitution and government of the Evangelical Church. The move-ment is contemplated with the greatest alarm by the Rationalists. Their newspapers assail it with the great-est violence, declaring that the assembly has been con-voked for the purpose of spreading "Methodism" and putting down Rationalism and Hegelianism, and may in the end lead to a revolution. the exclusive maintenance of one." We quite concur with Dr. Hook in condemning the fallacy that Parliament ever established the Church of England in the popular sense of conferring upon it its support. The Church's establishment in that sense is prior, undoubtedly, to any Act of Parliament upon record: and her rerennes are traceable to a function

THE TEN TRIBES .- On the 15th ult., a letter arrived at Jerusalem from the synagogue authorities of Sapeth, stating that in consequence of important information hav-ing reached them as to the country where our brethren of the Ten Tribes are to be found, a resolution was im- of the Church, and the determination to support and mediately passed to elect from among their congregation a man ready and capable for a mission to that country. They appeal to us for co-operation, and also to select here, in Jerusalem, one from the Sephardim (Portugese Jews) and one from the Ashkenasim (German and Polish Jews.) and to send the three messengers together, who will have to travel for several months through enormous empire of their own, have their own king, and possess great quantities of amunition. They are of high stature, and have altogether an athletic appearance. They are generally occupied with the study of Kabala, are strictly religious, and very wealthy, being in possession of many gold mines. They do not permit a foreigner to settle among them; even to sojourn for a few days can be obtained only by the payment of an enormous tax, with the exception of Israelites, who are received as friends by them, permitted to reside among them, and are alto-gether recognized as their own brethren. The syna-gogue authorities here have also consented to this mission, though we shall have to income a brethren. igh we shall have to incur a heavy expense which so long a journey requires. It is hoped that the messen-gers will be despatched after Pentecost, to deliberate with their brethren on Judaism in general,

A letter from Jerusalem, in a German paper, states the therefore, refused to bury her. The missionaries, sup-ported by some great men, tried to compel them to it.— The Pasha decided that the woman, having by entering the conversion hospital separated herself from the com-munity, had no longer a claim on the Jewish burial-ground. The missionaries, therefore, buried her at a new lace, purchased through a broker a few months back, without stating to the previous owner the object for which they wanted it. Scarcely, however, had the neighbours heard that the place was turned into a burial-ground for the conversion society, than the broker, as well as the former owner, were thrown into prison. The missionaries then applied to the Jews, and particularly to the chief rabbi, to intercede for the prisoners with the pasha: which request the rabbi complied with, but without any result, the pasha declaring that as the affair had already been reported to the sultan, it was out of his power to assist them.

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## TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1846.

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First Page. PoetryThe Outward and the Inward Life. The History of the Prayer-Book. The Day is far Spent. Godly Sorrow. The Jewish and the Christian Passover. Search after Happiness.	Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Children. A Child's Book. The Iron Cross, Bath by Night. Garner.—Rev. B. D. Winslow ; Bp. Wilson ; Archbp. Tillotson ; Montagu ; Rev. Thos. Scott.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments for Confirmation, East of Toronto :--

Day of the Week.	Aug 184	ust, 16.	Place.	Ho	ur.	
Sunday	30		.Cobourg1	1,	A.	M
and the strength h			Port Hope	去,	<b>P</b> .	M
Monday			.Grafton1	1,	A.	M
			Colborne	3,	<b>P</b> .	M
Tuesday	Sept.	1	Consecon Church1	1,	Α.	M
e the start set			Hillier Church	3,	<b>P</b> .	M
Wednesday	-	2	.Carrying Place1			
Consultation of States of States			Trent			
Thursday	64	8	Belleville1			
CALIFORNIA PROPERTY			Tyendenaga3			
Friday	<b>C0</b>	4	Mohawk Church1			
Contraction of the second			Napanee Church3			
Saturday		5	Clarke's Mills, Camden			
			East1			
Sunday	-	6	Bath1	1, 1	1.	Μ.

with which even l'arliament have no right to interfere. defend them, just as it would, in a spirit of commo justice, defend and protect any other corporate body. It must be remarked, too, that Dr. Hook reasons

upon things as they are: he predicates arguments upon a system as it is, not as it should be. He says not a word in contradiction or disparagement of the mitted as the faith itself.

The departure of the State from this principle,--ita radual receding at least from this high religious elevation, in such successive acts as the abolition of the Test and Corporation Law, Romish Emancipation, Marriages by Dissenting Ministers, &c .- places things in a condition which, in reasoning upon a practical point, necessarily changes the course of argument even n so high and sound a Churchman as Dr. Hook .---He sees the necessity of providing education more specially; and he sees that, if this can only be done taxation, this taxation must, in a proportionate degree, revert to the benefit even of the Dissenters who oin in it. Not that he urges taxation at all for education merely religious: he would restrict the application of this to what is general and secular; while he proposes another plan, novel certainly in many of its features, for ensuring religious instruction in conjunction with what is merely secular :---

"Having conceded and asserted the principle that in need not say how widely different the case almost any measure of education the State must admit the co-operation of Dissenters as well as that of the Church; let us proceed to consider what religious men of all parties would require before they would submit to the direct in-terference of the State. They would require a recogni-tion on the part of the State of the solemn importance of religious training—training in what is called special or doctrinal religion. Now, if the State were to establish a school in which literary and scientific instruction only should be given by the master appointed by government, would not this principle be sufficiently affirmed, provided it were required of every child to bring on the Monday of every week a certificate of his having attended the of every week a certificate of his having attended the Sunday-school of his parish church, or of some place of worship legally licensed, and also of his having attended for similar religious instruction, at some period set apart during the week? Let this, then, be a principle laid down—that the State might endow schools in which in-struction purely literary or secular should be imparted, with due care to impress upon the minds of the children the fact that this instruction is not in itself sufficient; but that, to complete the system of education, religious intruction is also secured for them, in accordance with hose traditions, whether of Church or of Dissent, which they have received from their parents. "To effect this object, there should be attached to every

school thus established by the State a class-room, in which the clergymen of the parish, or his deputies, might give religious instruction to the people, on the afternoons of every Wednesday and Friday, another class being pro-vided for a similar purpose for Dissenting ministers.— Suppose this to be done, in addition to the requiring of the children an attendance at some Sunday-school, and I do not ask, whether such an arrangement would be pre-ferred to any other by either party, for each party would prefer having every thing in their way; but I do ask, whether there could be any violation of principle on either side? I ask whether, for the sake of a great national was by no means accurately informed upon the fundaobject, there might not be a sacrifice, not of principle, but mental principles and polity of the Church. of prejudice on either side?

We must confess ourselves in great doubt as to the remedy, there was much in "Charlotte Elizabeth" to practicability of carrying out a plan like this; and we admire and respect. She had, we believe, the maincan hardly free ourselves from the apprehension, that tenance of the truth at heart; and if her concern for not only will it be found impracticable in detail, but sacred things was tinctured, in some degree, by the that it involves some error in principle. It is, to be imperfections and errors of the popular religionism of The insting to De Hock to any that heirdealing dan wa are milling to hali to be a system of national education adopted which would embrace the children of all parties and religions Ecclesiastical Intelligence. in the State; and that, as it is certain the nation will not, as such, accept the education of the Church, there CANADA. should be some abandonment of pre-conceived opinion DIOCESE OF TORONTO. or prejudice in order to ensure the education of all. It would simplify the argument upon this question, DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. and help to a safe conclusion, if two or three leading COBOURG, CANADA WEST. points could be satisfactorily disposed of. First, it should be clearly ascertained whether an ordinary FIRST TERM Of the Year commencing Tuesday, October 6, 1846. education is of such importance to the welfare of a people as to call for its universal diffusion by a gene-DAYS AND SUBJECTS OF LECTURE. ral and special taxation for its accomplishment .----TUESDAYS. Secondly, there should be an accurate perception of a Greek Testament .- Gospels :- Matthew, chap. i. to end of roposition,-which we would affirm to be a truth,iii.; Mark, i. to v. 13; Luke, i. to that education, without the foundation of religion and iv. 13; John, chap. i. Natural Theology-Paley. the direction and guidance furnished by the rules and precepts of the Gospel, is a bane rather than a blessing. Greek Testament.-Epistle to the Romans, chap. i. to xi. Thirdly, there should be a clear understanding of the inclusive. Thirty-Nine Articles.-From Article xxviii. to xxxiv. uestion whether the public patronage of a system of ducation, which included, in some and perhaps many inclusive. ases, the inculcation of religious error, would not be THURSDAYS. Clemens Romanus.-Epist. i. The Liturgy.-The Litany complete. a national sin and of consequence a national misfor-A Letter from Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, to tune. Upon a due and careful estimate of these sevethe Bishop of St. David's, on the subject of National ral points, we should, with more certainty and satis-FRIDAYS. Education, has created some little excitement, and faction, be able to reach the conclusion whether, for Minucius Felix.-Chap. i. to xviii. inclusive. Ecclesiastical History.-From the Ascension of our Lord provoked the criticisms of the press in England. We the avoiding of these serious and fundamental evils, it observed in the John Bull some very severe remarks is not better to abandon the idea of a national system to the end of the Second Century. upon this production, and reflecting,-as we deem, of education altogether, and leave it, as far as the The first Term will end on Thursday, December 18, with all our respect for that journal, in a very unwar- Church is concerned, to the zeal and energy and 1846. THE "KENT TESTIMONIAL" PRIZE, for the year end-ing August, 1846, has been adjudged to the Rev. Henry Brent, a Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg. The subject, — "On the Scriptural sense of the term Divine Grace; and on the channels through which it is communicated to man " In our last, amongst the items of Civil Intelligence, was briefly recorded the return of the Solicitor Genewhich it is communicated to man.'

patrons. A few years, perhaps only a few months, slip by, and some question arises which involves either the abandonment of his conscientious and settled con-victions, or the loss of his office and perhaps of his means of living. Either, from an adherence to what principle dictates, he must separate himself from the Government which are resolved upon a measure op-

professional practice and the little hope of recovering t, against the dereliction of a high moral duty on the other; and we know too much of the constitution of human nature to be allowed to doubt which, in a najority of instances, will have the precedency. There can be no doubt or difficulty as to what ought to be done in this case ;--that truth and rectitude ought at all hazards to be adhered to, and that, in dependence which it would be but just to bestow a high degree of done in this case ;- that truth and rectitude ought at upon the certain protection of a just Providence which Praise. While taking part in these examinations, we could not discern the great temptations to an opposite course. Mother Country. The cases are widely different; nor can a Colony, in this particular, exhibit any parallel with the Parent State. There is in an old country a better settlement of public opinion,-a more accurate definition and understanding of the principles of roli dical action, -a better ascertained position of parties, -the ground of a more exact calculation as to the probable tenure of office. The chances, therefore, of the loss of office from an adherence to principle are much fewer there than here. Moreover, from the number of educated and experienced men in the Mother Country who are independent of the emoluments of office, such disappointments come there with an abated force, and can have little influence in con-

universally is here. Again, it is customary in England, when a minister of the Crown has thus been displaced, that he should to 80° at the hour of 8, A.M. have a retiring pension; -an arrangement which is only reasonable, when we look at the sacrifices which his acceptance of office involves. But it is not so here; nor would the circumstances of a Colony allow Until, therefore, a complete similarity can be it. shewn to exist between the condition of a Colony and the Mother Country, it is idle to be pressing for exactly the same system of government. To urge it here,to act upon it to the letter, is only to encourage political profligacy, and render our representative system of government a moral evil without any equivalent of physical good.

trolling principle or biassing the conscience; but we

We have noticed lately, in the English papers, the death of a lady whose writings are favourably known 'Charlotte Elizabeth." Many of the contributions of this gifted authoress have adorned our pages in the earlier stages of this journal: her "Passing Thoughts" points; because it is very obvious, from many of her

productions which have come under our view, that she Still, with these defects which were susceptible of

patrons. A few years, perhaps only a few months, in an eminent degree, by that Scriptural truth, matured in the minds of Lord John Russell or his colleagues, let them the disease may depend ou local causes, and after a time may

principle dictates, he must separate minser mouth Government which are resolved upon a measure op-posed to his convictions; or, upon the first return to his constituents, because he has preferred principle to expediency, he is rejected, and without a seat in Par-liament he is ineligible to office. The exercises embraced nearly the whole range of the convictions; or, upon the first return to and Epistles; the Old Testament History; the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Thirty-Nine Articles; the Liturgy of the Church; and Ecclesiastical History. In all these departments, the answers, of the enfort students especially, whether required to be ren-tion could save the (protection accorded unit the stream of posed to his convictions; or, upon the first return to and Epistles; the Liturgy of the Church; and Ecclesiastical History. In all these departments, the answers, of the scinor students especially, whether required to be ren-tion could save the (protection accorded unit the stream of posudo the minitized protection accorded unit the stream of posudo to the stream of the stream of the stream of posudo to the stream of th Here, then, is a great trial to his public virtue: dered viva voce or in writing, evinced on their part a dil-there is presented, on the one hand, the loss of all his gent study, and on the part of their Professor a careful instruction. To these we must add the examination in Grotius and Justin Martyr; the result of which was, in the same degree, satisfactory. Nor should we omit to

bring under notice another important branch of tuition in this Seminary, the early and sedulous attention that is given to the composition of Sermons. Each of the stu dents present, as a portion of the examination, was called upon to read one of these his original productions; and

we should cling with unwavering constancy to what truth and conscience dictate. Yet none can fal to discern the great temptations to an opposite courte. Let us not be told that, in this system, we aread-hering to constitutional practice, and the usage of the to destroy and devastate, far more widely than can possi-bly be foreseen or intended by the rash or factious zeal

their authors and propagators. And we cannot conclude without expressing our earnest And we cannot conclude without expressing out earlies hope, that, combined with his present useful and honour-able avocation, to the happy results of which we now bear testimony, a higher station in the Church may, sooner or-later, give greater scope to the talents and abilities of the Diocesan Professor of Theology.

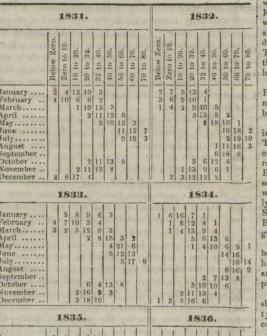
I remain, &c A RECTOR IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

#### THE CLIMATE OF CANADA From a Correspondent.-Continued.

In order to give a still clearer idea of the Temperature,

the following Tables are introduced, shewing the number of days in each month of the several years at which the thermometer stood at or below zero, Zero..... to ..... 10° 10..... to ...... 20<sup>C</sup>

to ..... 32° &c. &c. up



tion could save them (protection accorded until the stream of population could be maintained,) but this must be extensive-

population could be marties, and above all things prompt. East Indians never can pay the cost incurred. Sierra Leone is the place from which labour can alone be expected. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, London, July 21.

12

#### CHRISTNING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The christening of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, July 25, in the chapel Buckingham

Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The name of the Princess is Helena Augusta Victoria. The sponsors are the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. For a part — This firm and un-

compromising champion of the truth beathed her last at Rams-gate, in Kent, on Sunday, July 12. She had been for iwo years afflicted with a distressing and painful disease (can-cer), but was able to continue her labours until within a few days of her death. It pleased God to remove her at last without pain or suffering: she gradually sank under a total echaus-tion of the powers, although able within ten minutes of her death to speak with confidence of the hope that was in her. She was perfectly aware of her approaching end, and after speaking to those around her she peaceably closed her eyes at twenty minutes before two in the afternoon, and resigned her spirit into the hands of her Saviour. Few have closed a life spent more ardently in the service of God, and promoting the welfare of their fellow-creatures. It may truly be said, "her works do follow her." On Wednesday, the 15, she was interred in Ram-gate Church-yard, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of people anxious to shew respect to her me-mory. The Rev. Henry Beamish, who for many years enjoyed the friendship of the deceased, read the service over her.-

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE KAFFIR WAR.

" Cape of Good Hope, Friday, May 29, seven A.M. " The frontier mail which arrived last night, we are sorry to say, brings intelligence of a disastrous nature; another train of waggons (not less than 41) having fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs, on the 21st instant, who after pillaging set fire to the whole. About thirty of the number were laden with forage and other government stores, and were destined for Fort Ped-die. Fortunately, the amunition waggons had been left at Trompetter's Drift, and it is said that in the captured waggons there were not more than about 300 rounds of cartridges; our loss, four men killed and several wounded. "We are sorry to add that the camp of the Field Cornet

Buchner, at the Bushman's River, was attacked on the same night, and the whole of his remaining cattle are said to have

"The only cheering intelligence we can impart to our readers is that relative to the movements of Sir Andreas Stockenstrom. The following is extracted from the *Graham's Town Journal* The following is extracted from the Graham's Town Journal of the 22nd inst. :— 'That he had by a series of successful ope-rations effectually cleared the districts of the Kaga and the Baviaans River of the Kaffirs, in the course of which he had several engagements with them; that he was moving down with the burgher force under his command, and expected short-ly to form a junction with Lieut. Colonel Richardson and Col. Somerset, in their movements upon the Zuurberg and Upper Bushman's River, where the Kaffirs are stated to be still in must force " great force

This Kaffir war has upset the colony, and it will be years before it will recover itself. Trade is at a stand-still. have no money; eight and ten per cent, discount upon bills, and every article of provision very dear, and difficult at any price to be procured.

The Dutch Reformed Church having proposed that a day should be set apart for the purpose of supplicating the Almigh-ty to remove the frightful scourge which is now desolating the colony, the journal above quoted remarked on the 22d :-

"We hope that the example set by the Reformed Church, will be followed by the Episcopal Establishments and the other denominations; all suffer-for all have surrendered some of those near and dear to them to assist the sufferers on the from tier. Let us then unite in prayer for their safe arrival at the scene of contention, and that their arms may be blessed with

spread and propagate itself by a vitiated atmosphere. This opinion is entertained by many medical men in the east, who have so often seen it under many different circum

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ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE .- A seventh time has the life of the King of the French been attempted. A seventh time has the Providence of Almighty God inter-posed for the peservation of the best of Kings. Are we to la-ment or to exult in these events?—to lament that a few vil-lains have been permitted to appear among 34 millions of men, Almighty has been visibly present to defeat their villany? It is a solemn lesson, teaching us all that no amount of virtue af-fords security against the malice of depraved men; but that the Period the Providence of Heaven is ever near to protect the good, who trust to it. George III., the best of British Sovereigns; the great and good Sovereign who now occupies the throne of Prus-sia; our own innocent and beloved Victoria—have all in turn been exposed to the same danger from which Louis Philippe has just been preserved, and they have been preserved almost as miraculously as he has been; while the herd of worthless princes have crept, or are creeping, to their graves unassailed by the assassin. Does not this prove that the crime of regicide is in almost every case the inspiration of the antagonism of And daughter of her Anjesty and Frince Albert, took place on saturday evening, July 25, in the chapel Buckingham Palace. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated on the occasion, attended by the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The name of the Princess of Orleans the Juckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are of Cambridge and the Spinsors are of the Princess of Orleans the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are of the Princess of Orleans the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are of the Princess of Orleans the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are on the Spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are on the spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are spinsors are on the spinsors are spi

> A Mesmeric Infirmary is about to be established in London, "for the application of Mesmerism to the cure of diseases and the prevention of pain in Surgical operations." The Earl of Ducie is named as President.

> Joseph Henri, who attempted to assassinate Louis Phillippe, declares he was not actuated by any political motive, but was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 frames, which if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison. An account of his life way found at his resid

> A round Nebulous Comet, with a bright stellar nucleus has been discovered from the observatory in Regent's Park. It may be seen with a telescope of moderate power.

The potato disease has again made its appearance in France, it is also very prevalent in various parts of Scotland and Ire-

Professor Faber, a Mathematician of Vienna is now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, London, a speaking automation upon the construction of which he has been employed for five-andtwenty years. The apparatus is worked by a clavier, which, played, in conjunction with a bellows, produces at will the whole of the vowel and consonent sounds, and, by an adroit combination of the keys, syllables and words. The voice which comes from the lips of the figure is hard and penetrating, and the cautious way in which the phrases are uttered-like that of a child imitating a teacher-has a very strange effect.

Colonial.

Secretary's Office. Montreal, 15th Aug., 1846.

the charge which first act was lin of doubtfu His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to trial, and, other distri ociate the Rev. George Romans, the Rev. James Pulfield, Abel R. Ward, William Simpson, and James Shaw, Esquires, with the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar several tin nent beca Schools in the Bathurst District. more com circumsta "The e

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Powell, Registrar of the County of Lincoln, Esquire, a Commissioner for recording Certificates of Naturaliza-tion, granted under the Act published as the 9th Vict. chap-07, intituled, "An Act to make further provisions regarding Aliens," and for administering the oath or affirmation therel prescribed, in and for the Counties of Lincoln and Welland. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, under the Act 9th Vict. c-30, viz :

Charles Pool, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Clerk in the Bankrupt Court for the Eastern District. George D. Reid, of L'Original, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Ottawa.

Bradish Billings, the younger, of Bytown, Esq., to be do. of do. for the District of Dalhousie. John Deacon, of Perth, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the Ba-

thurst District. Cecil Mortimer, of Picton, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the

District of Prince Edward. Richard D. Chatterton, of Cobourg, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the Newcastle District.

William H. Ponton, of Belleville, Esquire. to be do. of do. for the District of Victo Walter McKenzie, of Toronto, Esquire, to be do, of do, for

the success which may be hoped for from the justice of their cause; further, let us, who sit in peace in our own homes, re-member the distresses and necessities which war brings in its do for the District of Brock. William B. Winterbottom. the Home District. John George Vansittart, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be do. of Robert Alling, of Guelph, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Wellington. William M. Wilson, of Simcoc, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Talbot. Jonathan Lane, of Barrie, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Si Henry J. Askin, of London, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of London. Andrew Stuart, of Hamilton. Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Gore. Thomas D. Campbell, of Brockville, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Johnstown. Aurelius W. Kippen, of Goderich, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Huron. William R. Wood, of Sandwich, Esquire, to be do. of do. for

The Church.

" 7 ... Fredericksburgh ...... 11, A. M.

in cuitestay S Forced to Ringston.
CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS BELOW KINGSTON.
Monday Sept. 14 Landsdown
Tuesday " 15Brockville
Lamb's Pond 3, P. M.
Wednesday " 16 Wilson's Corners 12, Noon.
Thursday "17 Perth
Friday " 18 Smith's Falls
Franktown
Saturday " 19Carleton Place
Sunday " 20 Pakenham
Monday " 21Huntley11, A. M.
March, 2d Church 3 P. M
Tuesday " 22 March, 1st Church. ?
Tuesday " 22 March, 1st Church, (Mr. Pinkey's Church) 11, A. M.
Wednesday Za., Dylown
Inursday "24Richmond
Friday " 25 Merrickville
Saturday " 26 Kemptville
Sunday " 27Prescott11, A. M.
Monday " 28Edwardsburgh
Matilda
Tuesday " 29 Williamsburgh
Osnabruck
wednesday " 30Cornwall11, A. M.
Friday Oct. 2 Hawksbury

rantable way,-upon the motives of the writer in bring- resources of the Church herself. ing it before the world. That such a man as Dr Hook, pro-eminently distinguished for his self-denial and noble sacrifices for the advancement of the best welfare of his spiritual charge, and the good of the Church generally, should be actuated by selfish and ambitious views in concerting and publishing this scheme, is a suspicion which, we think, could only

the misery, the neglect, the shallow make-believe philanthropy, which takes credit for the meagre but showy results of feeble and faint-hearted efforts,-the hollow and worthless nature of that education which is bragged of and twaddled about at Anniversary Meetings."-But our opinion is, that in the enunciation of great principles connected with this scheme,-in his assertion of what constitutes the basis of the obligations of the State and the duty of the Church, Dr. Hock has not been clearly understood perhaps by either party. The Morning Chronicle adduces, with a sort of exultation, this declaration of principles :---

"It is a pure fiction to assert that the State, by any Act of Parliament, has established the Church of England, or any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively bound to render pecuniary support, or to afford any other support, than such as every class of her Majesty's sub-jects have a right to command. This is proved by the impossibility of producing any Act of Parliament by which this establishment was ordained. The Church has inherited property, together with certain rights, and it has a claim upon protection, precisely similar to the claim for protection which may be urged by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, who are also invested with certain rights and property handed down to them with certain rights, and property handed down to them from their predecessors. The Church has no more claim for exclusive pecuniary aid from the State, or for any

ral, John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., to Parliament, for the borough of Cornwall. The largeness of his majority on that occasion over an individual born or have momentarily crossed the mind of the honest and tion in which his talents are held, and of the confidence brought up in the town, is a proof of the high estimaable editor of the John Bull, or, in the vexation of a of the people in the integrity of his principles. We momentary disappointment, been suddenly uttered and believe that Mr. Cameron will be found amongst the as soon regretted. On the other hand, journals of opposite principles to those promulgated by the paper just named, have fastened with great delight upon what they regard as a highly liberal theory, and one which promises so well for "all denominations." The *Morning Chronicle*, for imstance, is loud in its praises of Dr. Hook's letter; and while it eulogizes the liberality of his views, con-trasts them favourably with what is termed by that journal "the hard realities of society,—the ignorance; On the other hand, journals of opposite principles his constituents nor the Province at large will ever Dr. J. J. he will adhere to it with unchangeable purpose and

determination. At the same time, it is not to be disguised that, as things now exist, there are great and peculiar difficulties in the straightforward road of honest duty. By the present system, power and patronage are virtually transferred to the irresponsible many; and if these would be retained, it would appear to be antecedently necessary that the humours and caprices of the many should be indulged. If power and place are to be dependent upon obtaining a seat in Parliament, and if the loss of that seat involve the necessary abandon- INSTITUTION ment of office, it is easy to see how great must be the struggle between interest and duty in the desire and effort to secure not merely the sweets of office and patronage, but, as probably may be the case, the very means of subsistence.

A gentleman of good professional standing has been lured, by a natural desire of advancement and the accompanying hope perhaps of doing his country service, to adopt the solicitations of friends in accepting office. to adopt the solicitations of friends in accepting once. The temporary aggrandizement and advantage has, in to the Church in this Diocese from the constant supply this case, to be purchased by the abandonment of his professional practice and its emoluments: these have

PROPOSED ERECTION OF A CHURCH AT WATERDOWN. At a Meeting held at Waterdown, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and practicability of building a Church in said village; F. Feilde, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. A. Graham appointed Secretary, when the following Resotions were unanimously agreed to :---

Committee appointed.

FRED. FEILDE, Chairman.

HENRY A. GRAHAM, Secretary, Waterdown, August, 1846. [Communicated.]

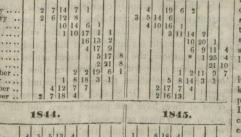
#### Communications.

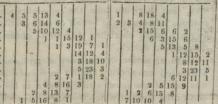
#### To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express, in the name of seve-ral of the Clergy present, whose avocations permitted them to witness the greater part of the proceedings, the sincere gratification we experienced from taking part in the Annual Examination of the DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL

The days of examination were Friday, the 14th, Tues-day, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. What we may call the Board of Examiners, assisting the Professor, consisted of the following Clei men:-The Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Cl rgy lain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catharines; the Rev. A. F. Palmer. A.B., Rector of Guelph; The Rev. Wm. Mc. Murray, A.M., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas; the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope; and the Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary of Colborne and Grafton.

October November			6 15 10 7 10 1			8 14 1 16 8		1
	13	37.	C TERMIN	Jula	0 1	180	0,	R. C
January February March May June July August Septembør October November December	332	7 14	8 8 1 10 14 10 1 6 1 1 10 1 4 18 12 5 10 1	9 6	3 4 11 1	10 7 8 9 4 3 9 16 12 12 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 5 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 1 \end{array} $	637
-Ila Villatan	18-	10.				184	1.	
January February	$\begin{array}{c c}6&5\\1&2\end{array}$	6 13 1 3 13 9 1 13 14	1			2 17 6 1 9 4		1
March April May. June July August September October November December	2 2 1	2 11 1 11 10 14	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 2 3 10		7 8 10 3 14 1 2 3 9 11 4 13 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	





Ibid 82 °

Taking the number of days in the several years up to the freezing point we have as follows :---

1831 ..... 113 1833 ..... 115 140 . 101 1842 ..... 1843 ..... 98 1844 102 1845

The mean of which is 112, being the average number of days of frost at 8, A.M., during the year. (To be continued.)

#### From our English Files.

THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.—The following is an ana-lysis of the division from which it appears that even if the Peelites and Protectionists had voted sgainst the Government, there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions of Lord John Russell : The majority was, including Tellers, 267-Composed of-

Protectionists ..... 12-267

The minority, including Tellers... And Peelites and Protectionists... 196

Majority for Government..... 

## To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

and lat all size as freely as their many swill sumplify ave 1 Merc. Gazette.

ENGLISH CHOLERA IN LONDON .- We believe that Asiatic dera—the disease which nineteen persons out of twenty will pose to be descrided by the simple term cholera—does not t in Lordon; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the sion of the Privy Council come to within this week .very one," according to the proverb, "is a fool or a physi-n at forty." Our years, unfortunately, condemn us to abide this alternative; and, as we would not willingly be set down fools, we have adventured so far in medical science as to read w of the elementary and historical books connected with the ing art, and from these we have learned that in very hot timers like the present, this country is always visited by a ase absolutely undistinguishable from Asiatic cholera, a ase characterised by the spasms and even the change of supposed to be peculierly symptomatic of the trightful ilence that afflicted Europe in 1832. This English cholera have no doubt it is which has alarmed the Lord Mayor.

he name of the malady is, however, of little consequence, pt as calling it by its right name may, to a great extent, rm the fears of the timid—for the successful treatment of wo diseases appears to be identical.

the first place, it will appear to every one that when such diseases are rife, it must be prudent to observe a regimen not likely to disturb the alimentary organs-to eat and drink moderately, and of such meats and drinks as experience proves to agree best with the habit of the individual. This is an impor-tant precaution, if for no other reason, for this,—that it will an early convenience, lists of such gentlemen, as they deem proper to recommend for promotion, or appointment, in order to assure the person who may suffer any derangement that he suffers from some extraneous canse, not from his own irregu-lativ

Here we resign the physician's function; but we are happy in the helief that we resign it to a competent adviser. Dr. Par-kin, who has just published a pamphlet upon the subject, which pamphlet he has been kind enough to forward to our office.— Dr. Parkin's prophylactic treatment is simple -it is such as can alarm no one; and it has to us the recommendation that it can alarm no one; and it has to us the recommendation that it coincides almost precisely with the practice of that able and excellent man, Dr. Macann (unhappily now lost to the world.) who is described as "a saving angel" in the Rev. Mr. Leigh's "History of the Cholera at Bilston," where, it may be remembered, the oholera fell more severely than upon any other town in England. Within a week after Dr. Macann's arrival at in England. Within a week after Dr. Macaun's arrival at Bilston, the deaths diminshed one half, and in a fortnight the disease had disappeared. There is this difference between Dr. Macaun's treatment and that of Dr. Parkins, that the former prescribed an emetic in the first iustance, but this is easily ac-counted for by the consideration that Dr. Macaun had generally to treat patients upon whom the disease had already taken a fast hold, and whose stomachs must be relieved from a morbific poison already established, whereas the treatment of Dr. Parkin is entirely prophylactic, it consists altogether in the exhibi-tion of what are technically called "saline draughts." that is draughts which disengage in the stomach a consid erable volume of carbonic gas, and which people are in the habit of mann-ging in every day for coolness and refreshment. These saline draughts can at worst do no harm; but Dr. Parkin and the experience of some friends have convinced us, that by draughts in the perfect antidote the Board of Education in regard to the establishment of the Institution, has been read before the Home District Council, during their Session in the present month. From this docu-ment we publish the following extracts. against cholera, whether English or Asiatic; that is, supposing people have observed a proper regimen; at all events, such treatment can do no harm.—St. James's Chronicle.

#### (Correspondence of the London Times.)

Aden, (Arabia,) June 5. THE CHOLERA.—From accounts received from different places it appears certain that the cholera is rapidly spreading through every part of Yemen, accompanied with fearful mortal-ity. From Maculla and other ports to the eastward of Aden Aden, (Arabia,) June 3. the same melancholy accounts have been received. It has resched Mocha, Jidda, Jambo, and almost every other port on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea. I expect to hear by the next steamer of its having reached Suez, and other places in

ries, and from an that I can concer on the subject, I have every reason to believe that the cholera appeared, but not in so severe a form (collapse,) as in 1832 and 1833, and that it travelled by the same route as it is now doing. There is therefore, every reason to fear, that it is rapidly approaching Europe, and that the function of the Mediter. it will soon be observed on the European side of the Mediter-ranean, from which it will, I fear, continue to spread through

ranean, from which it will, I fear, continue to spread through every state, and most probably cross the English channel. It would be well for the public authorities to adopt early and prompt measures to meet the emergency, should it unfor-tunately occur, to enable the poor to obtain that immediate assistance which this horrible disease so urgently requires. The Asiatic cholera is by far the most formidable disease which has attacks. The rich the poor, young and old, all have alike be-come its victims. I believe no quarrantine laws, however wise . for exclusive pecuniary aid from the State, or for any pecuniary aid from the State, or for any pecuniary aid at all, than is possessed by any other of those many corporations with which our country abounds. To call upon Parliament to vote any money for the exclusive support of the Church of England, is to call upon in the former circle of his clients and but forgotten in the former circle of his clients and supervisions of the students, have been marked, and supervisions of the students, have been marked, any defalcation in the West Indies. If any doubt of this exists

the Western District. Thomas Fortye, of Peterboro', Esquire, to be do. of do. for

the District of Colborne. Samuel Rowlands, of Kingston, Gentleman, to be do. of dofor the Midland District.

Adjutant General's Office. Montreal, 14th August, 1846. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor-General being about to re-organize the Militia Force of Canada, in accordance with the Act of the 9th Vict. chap 28, officers commanding Regiments

All applications (unless under particular circumstances) must be made by those who solicit promotion, appointment, or to be attached, through the officers in command of the battalion in which they are desirous of serving, specifying distinctly the nature of claim, actual rank, and place of residence of the applicant, together with the name and rank of the senior officer

ed to them as accurately as possible, and send it back to this office without delay. In the performance of these necessary duties, commanding

repealed, or from such gentlemen as they, from qualifications or ion, consider best qualified to afford them. By command.

> PLOMER YOUNG, Colonel. Adjutant- General.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL - A Circular prepared by the Board of Education in regard to the establishment of this Institution, has been read before the Home District Council,

"The Legislature has granted the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, to procure and furnish buildings for the establishment, and then fifteen hundred pounds per annum, to aid in defraying the current expenses of it. To procure the furniture and ap-paratus of the establishment, independent of the buildings, will require a large portion of the first-named sum; and the experience of other countries, similarly situated to ours, sufficiently shows how much the current expenses of such an establishment must exceed the sum granted to aid in defraying them. Such an aid might, indeed, be sufficient, should the terms of board an aid might, indeed, be sufficient, should the terms of board and tuition be as high as are usually required at public and private schools. But this would, in a great measure, defeat the very object contemplated in establishing a Provincial Nor-mal School, which is to afford as great facilities as possible for training of young candidates for school teaching. Not a few of the most promising of this class of young men are destitute of means, and others of them possess very limited means, for the acquisition of the advantages afforded by the Normal School

" We would, therefore, submit to each District Council the expediency and great advantage of selecting, through Exami-ners appointed by the Council, two or more of the most meritorions and promising young men in each District for the Provincial Normal School. Let the examiners give public notice of a day, on which competitors for the honor and advan-tage of District Council Schoolships in the Provincial Normal School may present themselves for examination, each successful candidate to attend the Normal School during the prescribed A state cholera is by far the most formidable disease which has hitherto attacked the human race. No rank is free from its attacks. The rich the poor, young and old, all have alike be-orme its victims. I believe no quarrantine laws, however wise. ly constructed, or however rigorously carried into effect, can stop or delay its onward march. All human barriers are totally useless. It traverses sea and land in its destructive contra-in a Normal School, we refer you to the Superintendent's Bein a Normal School, we refer you to the Superintendent's Re-port on a system of Elementary instruction for Upper Canada, pages 40 @ 43.

ages 40 @ 43. "On the other hand, the Board of Education will engage to Do the other hand, the Board of Education will engage to

.. 208

Ministerialists ....

SUGAR DUTIES.

\* One day in July 83° at 8, A.M. 1832 ..... 1834

vember

1836 1837

1840 1841 .....

such scholars at the rate of twenty-five pounds each, per annum, including board, fuel, washing, tuition and books used in school, such scholars being subject to the regulation applicable to all others, namely, a trial of *three* months as to capacity and dis-position both to learn and to teach."

This

The Committee of Education reported the following resoluion, which was adopted by the Council, unanimously :---

Resolved,-That the Council having taken into consideration the circular from the Board of Education, relating to the establishment of a Normal School, and calling upon the Disestablishment of a Normal School, and calling upon the Sis-trict Councils for their sid and co-operation, express their sa-tisfaction at the prospect of the speedy establishment of an In-stitution intended for the instruction and moral training of efficient teachers for the youth of the Province, and from which under a proper system of management, the happiest results may flow to our whole population. That in the attainment of ob-jects so unmentume intimatic population with the welfare jects so momentous, so intimately connected with the welfar and happiness of this district, the support of the council will b cheerfully accorded, for the objects set forth in the circular, and when the proper period shall arrive, they will not fail to make such and when the proper period shall arrive, they will do not or more make such an appropriation, for the support of one or more pupils, as may be consistent with a prudential regard to the funds under their control, for Educational purposes; and that a copy of this resolution, be furnished by the Warden, to the Board of Education.

LUNATIC ASYLUM .- In conformity with previous arrangeboxaric ASYLUM.—In conformity with previous arrange-ments, the Corner Stone of the Lunatic Asylum was laid last Saturday afternoon with the usual ceremonies. The different public bodies, as agreed upon, joined in procession at the Gov-ernment House, and proceeded thence through King-street to the site of the intended structure. We observed a goodly dis-play of banners and flags on the occasion; but the paucity of members in the several national consisting each different the for members in the several national societies spoke little for their public spirit respectively. To the credit of the Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, they turned out strong, and but for them the procession would have made a rather small appear-ance. The City of Toronto Lodge of Oddfellows, also mustcred ance. The City of Toronto Lodge of Oddfellows, also mustered in tolerable numbers, and threw completely in the shade the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

The address delivered on the occasion by the Hon. the Chief Justice, we had not the pleasure of hearing, and few could hear it save those who were in immediate proximity to his honour. The assembly of spectators was rather large, attracted thither by the delightful music of the 81st Regt.—Herald, Aug. 24.

'The Chief Justice's admirable Address delivered on the occasion, is a choice composition; remarkable for the Author's usual purity and elegance of style, and abounding with true Christian feeling. We would fain introduce into our columns the set. the whole of the excellent production; but must content our-selves, on account of our limited space, with the following ex-tracts.—[ED. CHURCH.]

"In the year 1830, the number of insane persons (I could call them only in one sense patients) collected in this city, became so great, that their mere support became an inconvenient burthen upon the district funds, and the Quarter-Sessions, and the Grand Jury of the Home District had, in that year, the merit of calling the attention of the Legislature, by a petition, autorit of calling the attention of the Legislature, by a periton, to the necessity of making some public provision for their main-tenance. An act was passed, in consequence, which sanction-ed the expenditure that had already been made without legal authority, and gave powers to the Magistrates of the district to taise, from time to time, by assessment, upon the presentment of Grand Juries, such sums as might be necessary for meeting the charge in fature. This was the beginning of a system which first brought the instance regularly under public care. The act was limited to two years, as if the experiment was one of doubted of doubtful expediency; but the measure was approved of upon trial, and, three years afterwards the system was extended to the that, and, three years atterwards the system was extended to the other districts of Upper Cauada, by a temporary act, which was several times renewed, and only as I suppose, not made perma-nent because the Legislature contemplated a measure much more comprehensive and effectual, to be adopted so soon as circumstances might admit of it.

"The erection of a new gaol in this city left the old gaol at the disposal of the proper authorities, and it was applied exclu-sively to the purpose of accommodating the insane, who being collected there, were placed under the care of a medical gentle-man, Dr. Reese, who had made in the later of a medical gentleman, Dr. Reese, who had made insanity his study, and who discharged the duty he had undertaken with ability and zeal. He has been succeeded by Dr. Telfer, who still has charge of the Temporary Asylum, and no doubt does all that its condi-tion will permit for the welfare of those entrusted to his

" At length, in 1839, in the last session but one of the Legislature of Upper Canada, the greater effort was made, of laying by statute the foundation of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, by statute the foundation of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, 'for the reception of insane and tanatic persons.' The design was on a scale so liberal that it could not be accomplished in haste, but the foundation is broad and deep—it rests on the public law of the land. Under the provisions of this law, the support of the proposed Institution will be certain and ample, not depending even on such public resources as may fluctuate, still less upon the uncertain efforts of private benevolence. "The act imposes upon every inhabitant house-holder of Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the

pound upon the value of his ratable property, in addition to the ordinary taxes, and appropriates the proceeds of this new rate he erection and maintenance of a Lunatic Asylum, making judicious provisions for the proceeds of this new rate for the proceeds of this new rate grofessor O'Brien, F. Widder, Esquire, Mr. Principal Barron, Michigan-7 per cent; forfeit of usury and Michigan-7 per cent; forfeit of usury and The erection and maintenance of a Lunatic Asylum, making also judicious provisions for its management.
 "This method of supporting the institution is at once just and effectual. It lays a small and proportionate burthen upon all, for a purpose in respect to which all owe a common duty, and ought to feel a common interest. The Legislature has wisely considered that they need not hesitate to act in such a cause. There can be nothing adjunct in a tax of which the
 The rest of the definition of the original definiting the original definition of the original definition of the Ruse. There can be nothing odious in a tax of which the proceeds are to be thus expended; for God knows the poor is now without a master, and we observe that some of our co sufferers who are to partake of the fund can be objects of jeawill extract from them, they must be so few in number that their murmurs may safely be allowed to pass unheeded. It is by general measures of this description that great results can be best obtained; they leave no unfair pressure to rest upon the generous and the willing, who are not always the most able; they impose a share of the burthen upon all—a trifting share indeed it must be, and almost imperceptible, which under this here will be down on the function of the present to function. We are bappy to state that the appointment of Inspector of which under this law will be placed on any who can truly plead operty is small." " Fifty years ago, those who might have witnessed the erec-tion of a vast building like this, for the reception of the insane, might naturally have had in their imagination when they looked forward to its completion, successive ranges of gloomy and comfortless cells, research in which the insane of might hemeine comfortless cells, resounding with the cries of miserable manlacs, chained down upon their bedis of straw, and shuddering at the voice of their harsh keeper, who held only that dominion over them, which he had acquired by force or terror. Now, the imagination can dwell with something more than complacency, upon the scenes which may be expected to be witnessed within the walls and grounds of a Lunatic Asylum. The cheerful games, the numberless reliefs from the tedious weariness of the innocent games, the numberless reliefs from the tedious weariness of the innocent which active benevolence can invent—all, it is true, enjoyed ortless cells, resounding with the cries of miserable maniaces, much active benevolence can invent—all, it is true, enjoyed under a delusion, but still enjoyed; these are the practices we read of in such institutions in the present day, and is it not a "Can we be too thankful to those devoted enthusiasts in the Who dare say that he has no personal interest in the consola-tion, that such an evil has been found, not in many cases, but in most, to admit of such mitigation." in most, to admit of such mitigation. "Let us consider who are the insane? Not those only whom idle follies have bewildered, or vice besotted, or impru-dence exposed to misfortune, or guilt overwhelmed with remorse. No! Among the inmates of mad-houses have been at all times found some of the most amiable spirits of our kind; some whose very virtues it would seem, being carried to excess, have dsturbed the balance of their mind. Canal in question. All the provisions for the rapidly increasing population of the mineral districts, now numbering upwards of 10,000 souls, have to be transported from below, and of course transchipped at the sould as well as the copper ore (of which several schooner loads have been already sent to Boston) thereby subjecting the owners had a Canal been constructed. The length is not aver two miles and the expense of making

"Nothing can be conceived more desolate than their condi-tion, with all the alleviation that man can devise for it. In the expressive language of scripture, "Their sun is gone down while it is yet day." It is not enough to say that 'the fault may have been their own;" that the corruptible 'body hath pressed down the soul, and the earthly tabernacle weighed down their mind that mused upon many things." It is their greatest mis-fortune if they have missed that only consolation under afflic-tion, and the only security against the ills of life, which we shall be happy, indeed, if we can preserve to the end,—a con-

Mr. GAMBLE expressed his approval of the principles embo-ied in the address now before them, but as he did not feel that

during the month.

Mr. WORKMAN-Was gratified at listening to the sentiments given expression to by Messrs. Thomson and Gamble, and hoped the agriculturalists would now give the Board credit for good intentions, in relieving them from certain burdens.-Mr. W. then addressed himself to an article that appeals with the British Colonist, on Friday last, on "the navigation laws," disclaiming for the Board any action to promote the repeal of the corn laws; and referred the editor of this journal to the minute book of the Board for a refutation of the charge. "We (said Mr. W.) had nothing to do with the repeal of the corn

laws-we never expressed an opinion upon them." Mr. GAMBLE thought it desirable to obtain a public expres Mr. GAMPLE thought it desirable to obtain a public explica-sion of opinion. It might be fancied that the abolition of the laws would be easily obtained; yet we might reckon without our host, knowing as we do that the marine is the pet of the British Government. He urged that in this matter, British feeling must be foregone; that it was a question of self-preser-vation. "What," said Mr. Gamble, "has protection done for us? Let us lay the axe at the root of the tree, and do some-

thing to place ourselves in a better position !" Mr. WORKMAN argued that the success of the Americans resulted from their intelligence and activity, not from any pro-tective acts of Congress. He had no fears for the commercial navy, if the industry of those engaged were freed. He could not see why one could not cope with the Americans in the car-

rying, as well as in other trades. Some discussion then ensued as to the loan guaranteed by Some discussion then ensued as to the loan guaranteed by the British government, for public Works; Mr. Gamble hint-ing that repudiation might be necessary; and Mr. Workman scouting the idea, while there was a shilling left to pay. Mr. MULHOLLAND showed that if these laws were not early

repealed, before three years were expired, the trade would have found a channel through the States, from whence it would be lifficult to divert it. The question of the public meeting was then taken up again,

and eventually a resolution come to, to wait the coming meet ing of the committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association

President-Rev, Dr. McCaul. Vice-Presidents-His Worship the Mayor, Professor Crofts,

"Nothing can be conceived more desolate than their condi- which he received on the race course the night before. We do

Indicative names approximately that only consolation under affliction.
Indicative names approximately against the illid of life, which we internate the name internation in the illic on the illicit of life, which we is a specific of the only security against the illicit of life, which we internate internations are taken for keeping the peak internation. The internation is a specific of a superinternation is or a superinternation in the balance which and arrive (1 it book of the Elided) -Fracer, S. (1 it is clear internation is a superinternation in the balance which and it is the duty of the Magistrates of this Country are internationally from the monor and if they have no civil force at hand, they ought the analyst is the static of the analyst internation. The is a superinternation is a superinternation is a superinternation in the balance which and arrive (1 it book of the Elided) -Fracer, S. (2 it mannes, G. (2 it mannes, G. (2 it mannes, G. (2 it mannes, G. (3 it mannes)). The balance which and arrive (1 it book of the Elided) -Fracer, S. (3 it mannes, G. (3 it mannes). The superint is a superinternation of the solution the solution solution o not had an opportunity of conversing with so many memoers as he could have wished, but at a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society at Hamilton, on Monday, the question was mooted and met general approval, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address. parts of the body; feeling himself growing weak from loss of blood, the brave youth remembered his knife, which with some difficulty he drew from his pocket, and as a last effort made died in the address now before them, but as he did not feel that he was informed as to the views of the agriculturists generally on the question, he would suggest that the Sheriff should be requested to call a public meeting. Mr. G. then addressed himself to the customs duties, describing them as a " museum of curiosities," and denonneed the colonial taxation as so heavy that it was no longer to be borne. Mr. W. THOMSON—Mentioned, that notice of the meeting was given in the *Cultivator*, which had been widely circulated the was the month. reality, and his almost miraculous escape from death; his knife he found sticking firmly to the handle in the heart of his latest foc; with great difficulty he reached home, and alarmed his friends, who repaired to the spot with lights, and brought home the skins of the dead wolves, as trophies of what we may justly call an exploit. The hero of the fight, as we may rationally term him, has nearly recovered from his wounds, al-though he will bear to his grave the broad scars of his trium-phant and deadly struggle with the three wolves.—Ottawa Ad-

### United States.

The following is a useful table, and should be preserved by

all our commercial readers :-LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES

AND TERRITORIES. Maine-6 per cent ; forfeit of the claim for usury.

New Hampshire-6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken. Vermont-6 per cent; recovery in action and cost.

Massachusetts-6 per cent ; forfeit of thrice the usury. Rhode Island-6 per cent ; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt. Connecticut-6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

New Yorh—7 per cent; usurious contract void. New Jersey—7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. Maryland—6 per cent; on tobacco contracts 8, usurious tracts void. Virginia-6 per cent; forfeit double the usury.

North Carolina-6 per cent; contracts for usury void, forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina-7 per cent; forfeit of interests and premium taken, with costs. m taken, with costs. Georgina-8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury. Alabama-8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury. Mississipi-6 per cent; by contract, on loaned money only, per cent; usury, forfeiture of interest, legal and illegal.

Louisiana-5 per cent ; Bank interest, 6 to 7 ; contract 8 ; beyond contract, void. messee-6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Kentuchy-6 per cent ; usury recoverable with costs. Ohio-5 per cent; usurious contracts void. Indiana-6 per cent; a fine of double the excess Illinois-6 per cent; by contract 12; beyond forfeit thrice

the interest. Missouri-6 per cent; by contract 10; beyond forfeit of

## The Church.

#### MIDLAND DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

S. LIGHTBURNE, M.A., PRINCIPAL. A T an EXAMINATION of the Pupils attending this Institu-tion, held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant, Premiums were adjudged as follows :--

Homer (1st book of the Iliad) - Foster, S.

the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

Enclid—Foster, S., (Foster, S., and Fraser, Jas., æquales).
Geography—Cassady, H., (Cassady, H., and Benson, T., fere equales); Fraser, W.; Foster, R. J.; Radcliffe, S.; Brennan, W. F.; Wilkison, R.; Yuong, T.
Writing—Cassady, H.; Wilkison, R.; Wilson, E.
Arithmetic—Young, T.; Benson, T.; Bourchier, H. P.; Macpherson, L.; Wilson, E.; Brennan, G.; Briggs, H.
Arithmetical Tables—Cassady, H.; Foster, S., (Cassady, H. and Foster, S., equales); Bourchier, H. P., (Bourchier, H. P., and Wilkison, R., æquales); Young, A.; Thirkell, W.

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms. The Monitors' Medals were awarded to Masters Edward

Harvey and Robert Wilkison. Mr. Lightburne has vacancies for a few Boarders.

Kingston, August 13, 1846.

Canada West, for three years, and left there in June, in 1845. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister in the Hospital, Torouto. August 5, 1846.

or the reception of their Pupils, on the First of September next 474-3 Toronto, August, 1846.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

M R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the CORNER OF YOUK STREET AND BOULTON

House, on the CORNER OF FORK STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. Lescomme has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS. TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION. **EDUCATION.** MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she de-votes her most watchful care and attention, using every en-deavour to primote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellec-tual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educa-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in she writers estimation there is a better hope for the charac-ter, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature : for these early impressions tend

TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE. LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land, SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with

interest.

CARD.

THE husiness heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES.

JOHN HARRINGTON.

Hardware Merchant,

which will be sold at wholesale and relation notation to the subscriber begins most respectfully to say, that in every in-stance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the

Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhamp-ton, Canon, &c. &c. a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

W. MORRISON,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all inds made and repaired to order.

THE

INCORPORATED

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL

LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property. and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Mortages Security.

PROSPECTUS.

SHARES £100 each.

5s. PER SHARE. TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

DIRECTORS:

HON. S. B. HARRISON, President. T. W. BIRCHALL, ESQUER, Fice-President. WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, ESQUER. WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ., M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUER. LEWIS MOFFATT ESQUER. HON. JAMES E. SMALL. Treasurer and Secret

NTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE .- ENTRANCE FEE,

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

JAMES COCKBURN.

JOHN HARRINGTON

JOHN HARRINGTON.

470-3m

470-3m

469-tf

Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one-half the amount of purchase. 473-tf

August 13, 1846. WANTED,

July 14, 1846.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846

Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

Toronto, July 15, 1846.

Mortgage Security.

474-tf

473-3

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be lifted to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a

qualified to direct the chuuren in the church of the Classical and General Education. Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER's, Montreal. 470-tf

474-3

#### Information Wanted,

BY ISABELLA MEEHAN, sister to JOHN BROWN.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public that their SEMINARY WILL RE-OPEN, terms.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

YORK STREET.

amid the fair scenes of nature : for these early impressions tend to pre-occup; the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the—

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may he had on application to Mrs. Koofer. 473 6m Thorold, August, 1846.

Just Received from England. THE

OF MAJOR-GENERAL

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth.

And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published ; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND

St. George's Church.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situa-ted than any other in the Church, and is only offered for sale in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West and of the Cite.

end of the City. The Herald" Office, 361 Yonge Street.

CE?

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

INDEPENDENT LINE TO KINGSTON DIRECT.

THROUGH TO MONTREAL,

From Lewiston and Queenston,

IN FORTY HOURS!

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every

W ILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at about Three o'clock, and will leave NIAGARA at Half-past Three, for KINGSTON direct. Returning, will leave KINGSTON for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday afternoon, at Four o'clock, or on the arrival of the Mail Line of Steamers from Montreal.

By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queen-ton, for Montreal, will reach their destination in Forty Hours I Royal Mail Office,

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY,

City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK.

Princess Royal. - - CAPT. H. TWOHY.

Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under:

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON.

Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, r.m. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, r.m. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, r.m. On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO.

Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six

o'clock. Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock.

ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal

Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by

article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents. The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.— Money Parcels at the risk of the conners thereof. The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms. Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours-distance, 425 miles.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Toronto, July 23, 1846.

her permitting.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

for the first time pursues. BROCK TUPPER, Esq. Price 6s. 3d.

Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

Jaly 13, 1846.

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"Here we see one who, for some inscrutable purpose of Provi-dence, doubtless wise and just, as we shall know hereafter, has in his blood or in his brain (for who can solve the mystery) the seeds of hereditant. The length is not over two miles, and the expense of making would be but trifling, as the British side affords every facility for its construction.—Montreal Courier. A very distressing accident occurred on Saturday evening seeds of hereditary insanity. There another, who has lost his reason by chaining down his mind to the abstract problems of mathematical science, or perplexing himself amidst the combi-nations of mechanical powers, or with the boundless infinity of astronomical action of the workmen were adjusting the cornice and wall plate of the wor astronomical calculations

"Who can have a claim to sympathy, if these have not? is to such ardent minds that we owe in a great measure the elevation of our race. Forgetting that "they had their freasure in earthen cessels," they allowed themselves to be nobly reckless in the number of the number of the number of the that none the pursuit of science; not heeding the great truth, that none of Nature's laws can be disregarded with impunity. To inferor men, it would seem as if there were scarce a limit to the researches of some minds; yet none have felt more plainly, and spressed more strongly than the Bacons and Newtons of mantind, that there are boundaries which the human intellect must ver strive in vain to pass. Stopping with submissive reverence short of these limits, they may continue to be the benefactors of their species; but rashly endeavouring to reach beyond them nature ature breaks down under the hopeless effort. And we may assured that if it were given to us, in such cases, to look into he mysteries of the mental structure (if I may be pardoned he misuse of the expression) it would be appalling to perceive w frightfully thin is the partition which separates the noblest ights of genius and the grandest speculations of science from le wild dreams of the visionary and the ravings of the maniae.

"Then again, how many of the best and purest minds sink ander the oppression of religious melancholy? It is the un-appy error of their nature to dwell with gloomy dread only on the averaging attributes of a Creator, whose works around them the averaging attributes of a Creator, whose works around them every where teeming with benevolence and beauty. Grief, 9, sends its victims; grief for wounded affections or ruined <sup>th</sup>unes, generally the most overwhelming in the kindest na-And even with regard to those (perhaps the greatest to the rain of their intellect; how seldom can we tell that e knew the force of their temptations, or could make due lowance for the pressure of adverse circumstances, or the ab-ace of early discipline, we should not feel them to be much re deserving of compassion than reproach.

Whatever may be the cause of their calamity, it is a deghtful thought that-

When Nature being oppress'd, commands the mind 'To suffer with the body'---

the Directors of this Asylum will be enabled by the humane care of the Government, to proclaim to all alike that-

'What comfort to this great decay may come. 'Shall be supplied.'

subcrers who are to partake of the fund can be objects of jea-lousy to none. Besides, the necessity of such an asylum is, unhappily, sure to be a continuing and in this country a grow-ing want; and if there can be any who would begrudge the lit-the tribute to their suffering fellow-creatures which this excel-lent law will extract from them, they must be so few in number that their murmurs may safely be allowed to pass unbeded.

We are happy to state that the appointment of Inspector of Police upon the Cornwall Canal has been offered to and accep-ted by Col. Hill, for five years the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Battalion of Incorporated Militia. Col. Hill served in the 69th Regiment at Waterloo, and is highly respected not only throughout Upper Canada, but by the officers who had the good fortune of service under him in the officers who had the good fortune of serving under him in that section of the

the building, when the whole came down-scaffolding and all -the wall-plate and a quantity of bricks falling on the unfortunate men. Assistance was soon on the spot, and the men were speedily removed. Two of them, Dixon and Lindsay, were carried to the Hospital; while the other three, Platt, Tavaner and Rollson, who were apparently not so badly hurt, were, by the assistance of his Worship the Mayor and others, taken to their homes.

We made enquiries at the Hospital on Monday morning, and were glad to find that the two were doing well; no bones broken, but severely bruised both in the body and limbs. The others including Platt, who had his arm broken, have been se-

verely bruised. All, however, are recovering. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the workmen themselves. At noon the wall was found to be cracked, and they still continued to build upon it, and in additi on the plate on the top of all, contrary to the orders of the Architect, who wished it to remain until the roof went up, which would have been a support to the wall. The scaffold itself was but very slight. We trust this will be a warning to others, not to endanger the lives of workmen for the sake of a few pieces of sound timber, or an hour's time.—Patriot.

We regret that it falls to our lot, to notice a most wanton We regret that it fails to our lot, to notice a most wanton outrage, committed in the streets of Belleville, on Monday even-ing last. Just about dusk as Mr. Edmund Murney, and Mr. James G. FitzGibbon, were passing down Front-street, they were suddenly set upon by a band of ruffians, and shamefully abused and ill-treated. Mr. Murney was struck in the face by a stone, and a severe wound was inflicted upon his upper lip.— Mr. FitzGibbon was knocked down and most brutally treated after he was down; however he is now, and was the next day able to attend to his business. Upon the investigation befo the Magistrates, it came out, that the assault committed, was intended to have been confined to Mr. FitzGibbon, it was merely acceidental, so it is said, that Mr. Murney was struck. Now we believe, that there was no accident in the matter, but that he was struck with a stone, because he was taken for Mr. Fitz-Gibbon. We shall not go into full particulars, of the affair, because the parties are bound to appear at the Asiszes to ans-wer to the charge.—Abridged from the Belleville Intelligence.

MURDER AT THE MONTREAL RACES .- We regret to state that Mr. Leonard, Tavern keeper, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, died yesterday morning at about nine o'clock, from the injuries

Arkansas-6 per cent; by agreement 10; usury recoverae, but contract void. District Columbia-6 per cent; usurious contract void.

Florida-8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess. Wisconsin-7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the Iowa--7 per cent; by agreement 12; forfeit thrice the ex-

On debts of judgment in favour of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum.

CUTTO RATE CONTROL OF THE OF T CHURCH SOCIETY. The Monthly Genera Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, 5, King Street West, BAS 1844 E Toronto, on Wednesday. at 3 o'clock, p.M. the 2d September next W. H. RIPLEY, CAN DO Aug. 25, 1846. PUBLIC PAROCHIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY,

IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT. The Brethren are hereby notified that Parochial Meetings or promoting the excellent objects of the Church Society, will

	for promoting the excellent objects of the	time.		
	be held (D.V.) in the following order and	1 bitter	000	L A 35
t	Post Delhansia Wednesday, Sent. 91	h 11	o'eloc	P M
;	Same day			A. M
at	Post D Lincon Thursday Sent 10th	11		P. M
1-	There is Same day			A.M
[**	Chinnawa Friday, Sept. 11th		44	P. M
15	Store fand Same day			A.M
ne	Bertie Tuesday, Sept. 15th.	II	66	P. M
	Fort Erie Same day			
ne	Lake Shore, Town- & Thursday, Sept. 17	th, 11	10	A. M
ve	ship of Dunn )			

Dunnville, - when app T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. C. S.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

STUDIES will be resumed at MRS. COATES'S ESTABLISH-MENT, on the Tenth of September 475-2 York Street, Toronto, Aug. 26, 1846.

#### Governess.

A

Terms moder

LADY, capable of teaching MUSIC, with the other branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, is desirous of ing a situation in a respectable family, either in town or 475-3 Toronto, August 27, 1846.

Secretary

#### Wanted,

A YOUNG LADY as GOVENNESS, who will undertake the charge of four children, and their tuition in English, French and Music; and who is required to be a member of the Established Church of England. For particulars address (post-paid) to Box No. 8, Post Office, Kingston. (post-paid) to Box No. 4, Post Office, Kingston. Kingston, August 4, 1846. Toronto, 31st July, 1846.

#### School Wanted.

A PERSON who has been a Parochial School Master in the North of England, is desirous to obtain a Common School in this Province. He is well recommended. Apply, if hy letter, post-paid, to "The Church" Office, No. 5, King Street West Toronto, August, 1846.

### Information Wanted,

O F PHILIP FLANAGAN, who emigrated from County Waterford, Ireland, in April, 1845. He resided in Wisconsin for some time, but it is believed was in Quebec this Spring, and came from there to the neighbourhood of Toronto. His wife and children are at present in Toronto, and anxiously desire to meet him. Toronto, August 22, 1846.

#### JUST PUBLISHED. AT THE DIOCESAN PRESS,

THE FORM OF PRAYER AND CEREMONIES USED AT THE

Consecration of Churches and Church-Yards, IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Price-2d. each; by Post, pre-paid, six for 1s. 3d., 15 for 2s. 6d. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

#### EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to intimate to her Friends and the Public that her SEMINARY WILL RE-OPEN, for the reception of her Pupils, on the First of September next. 473-4 Toronto, August, 1846.

#### LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE MISSES SKIRVING would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that their SCHOOL WILL BE E-OPENED, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 2d September, and that the same unremitting attention to the terests of their Pupils, which has procured for them so very iberal a patronage during the last seven years, will still be pursued

The best Masters for Music, Drawing, and French, if required.

TERMS MODERATE. Bay Street, August 13, 1846.

### PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. BOOMER's course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any

Profession or Mercantile pursuit. For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt. Galt, August 12, 1846. 473-tf

#### QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

M.R. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclusively devoted

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell OR Sconre, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. August 6, 1846. 472-13

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, then ample accommodation can be given to a greater number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS. The several and important repairs, additions and improve-ments, lately made to the buildings of the Grammar School, render it a commodious residence for the Master, and a Seminary well adapted for the reception of both out-door and in-

The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city:

the apartments on the basement and upper story are spacious, airy, and pleasant; and the School Grounds are well enclosed. As regards the domestic management of Boarders,—that private instruction, that care and attention, morning and even-ing, and at all times out of School, so absolutely necessary for the down of School, so absolutely necessary for the due advancement of boys in learning, morality, and religion,

are never overlooked, or disregarded. Students prepared, privately, for the Law Society at Toronto, and for the University of King's College. Cards of terms and other particulars may be had, on appli-

Head Master, T. G. S.

EDUCATION.

MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the INSTRUCTON OF YOUNG LADIES IN FRENCH, MUSIC, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ s. d.

History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy 

July 29th, 1846.

#### EDUCATION.

**EBUCCATION.** M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-bet of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HEROHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. ROMITON ESQ., of Cobourg.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Treasurer and Secretary.

Bankers. A N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the casicat and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unineumbered real property, without the capital usually necessary for that purpose. BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been infull and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or there-abouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations under the most favourable auspices. BUILDING SOCIETIES (Sociations) and the second s

nder the most favourable auspices. The shares of the Society are  $\pounds 100$  each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termi-nation of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the me bers takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it bidders, who pay such bonnses therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or pur-chasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such ad-W ILL leave HAMILTON for LORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. of his share of suares subscribed for. As security for such ad-vance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, other-wise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from all incumbrances. To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar ad-vantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription), absolutely exempts him from all such monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such forward their names without delay. The price will be liability

liability. Again, to a person becoming a member without any inten-tion either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of in-vestment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments. Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the es-tablishment of a BULDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be at the Store of

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. tablishment of a BUILDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES merated the following:

enumerated the following: 1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class. 2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advanfor Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. tage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present itself, by borrowing from the Society on the easiest possible of a son.

At Kingston. on Tuesday the 18th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Wm. M. Herchmer, A.M. Mr. Joseph 3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the instidaughter of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Adolphustown. At St Stephen's Church, Lachine, on Thursday the 6th in-

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rept or interest whatever 471-5

property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest whatever. The shares being transferable, members who, from various circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requi-site length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members. The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (pro-bably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or it times the amount, or even upwards

five or six times the amount, or even upwards

On the 24th instant, at her resultice, Now Dorge, hear Cobourg, much esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Covert, reliet of the late Colonel Covert, aged 62. In this city, on Thursday the 20th instant, Louiza Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Gladwin Hurd, Esq., aged one year The above branches without French...100Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework...0126Drawing......150Music, Vocal or Instrumental......20079, Richmond Street West,......200July 29th, 1846.471-9country where the country of a cou and ten days. factorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending sub-scribers Bell, keeper of the Wellington Hotel, and Inspector of Licen-In this city, on Friday, the 21st instant, Mary Fraser, only daughter of Mr. Duncan Macdonnell. sub-Webb, aged 37 years. At Kingston, on the 2nd inst, Mr. Andrew Mayne, in the 470 76th year of his age.

Toronto, 19th June, 1846.

scribers.

#### NOTICE.

## Further information may, for the present, be obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Wellington Buildings, King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be Rev. T. B. Havden, rem.; Rev. S. Givins; T. R. Heslop, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq.; W. Logan, Esq.; W. H. Parker, Esq.; Fred. Feilde, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. T. W. Sandys; Rev. T. B. Fuller, (2) rem.; E. R. Stimson, Rsq.; Mr. Wm. 427-tf received and entered.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touch-ing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every esday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

#### THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

W diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Helf-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1846. TILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the

PORTRAIT

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Proofs, .....£1 0 0

BIRTH.

MARRIED.

stant, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, the Rev. Edward George Sut-

Catharine, eldest daughter of Edwin Pridham, Esq., of the

At Chambly, on Tuesday the 14th instant, by the Rev J.

Braithwaite, A.B., Rector, the Rev. J. P. White, Minister of

St. Stephen's Church, and acting Military Chaplain, Chambly, to Emmeline, third daughter of the late Samuel Potts, Esq., of

DIED.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, New Lodge, near

In this city, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant, Mr. James

In Kingston, on Monday morning, 17th inst., Mr. Wm.

LETTERS received from Friday, Aug. 13, to Thursday, Aug. 27 :

Harvey, add. sub. and rem. ; A. & W. Crooks.

Minister of St. Matthew's Church, Grenville, to Emily

At Hamilton, on the 20th instant, Mrs. C. Lord Helliwell,

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto.

WM. GRIEVE

466-tf

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

September 10th, 1845.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

the same place.

#### careless, utterly thoughtless of it. Exclusively seek-BATH BY NIGHT. a more glittering kind of ignorance; and such a man (like the D. E. BOULTON, ing our own gratification, we have forced it to encounphilosopher who, whilst he was gazing upon the stars, fell into LANDS FOR SALE, Of all the Christian cities, Rome excepted, whose BARRISTER, ter this rough world and all its trials. The voiceless the ditch) would but sapienter descendere in infernum, be un-ON REASONABLE TERMS. Carmina Liturgica; ancient edifices and recollections have no parallel, done with all this knowledge, and with a great deal of wisdom baby speaks to our conscience: you who have subject-ATTORNEY AT LAW. District of Sim Bath presents the most striking amphitheatrical spec- go down to hell.-Archbishop Tillotson. ed my helplessness to all these wishes and wants, how SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 activ "15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " tacle which a traveller can behold, as he approaches it for the first time. Edinburgh might dispute with deeply bound you are to provide! And this unconscious NOTARY PUBLIC, 86 Mono, N.B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," plea is urged with smiles so sweet, and glances so bright, as could well fascinate of themselves. Every W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, TEMPTATION. 100 her the palm of grandeur, as she does that of extent W. half 7. 3rd " I have sat upon the shore, and waited for the gradual ap and of singularly-beautiful scenery, marked by con-COBOURG, CANADA WEST. day develops some new charm. The baby learns to proach of the sea, and have seen its dancing waves and white 200 200 W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. .... do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, LXVL-THE TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. P.M. smile recognition, and then to creep to its mother; an trast. But it is in that contrast alone which her olden DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. surf, and admired that He who measured it with his hand had structures offer to the modern ones, that her superiorarch expression mingles with the smile of the child, and BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 200 The Collect. ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, who art always more ready to he than we to pray, and art wont to give more than either we desire deserve; Pour down upon us the abundance of Thy mercy; forgiv us those things whereof our conscience is afraid, and giving us th us those things whereof our conscience is afraid, and giving us the given to it such life and motion ; and I have lingered till its Western District. elevates it to the rank of intelligent beings; and as it ity consists; and not in that uniform harmony of im-Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 nears the extreme verge of childhood, intervals of posing edifices, reared in the lapse of scarcely a cen-25, 8th Con..... Dawn, Vietoria District. CONVEYANCER, &c. me from my firmest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth tempered seriousness descend upon its eyes and brow, tury, and crowning many heights arranged in concentric DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and ings which we are not worthy to ask, but through liation of Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Lord. Amen. foreshadowings of the deep and awful emotions of maand ascending circles, by which "the city of the waters CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 gentle approaches of an inviting pleasure, till it has detained of Pallas" is distinguished. Viewed in a dark and turity. Drop by drop water wears holes in the solid 432-tf rock; day after day, with smile and arch look, and serene night, Bath awakens in the spectator feelings swept him to a swift destruction.- Montagu. Midland District. his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. grave questioning, the child penetrates into the hearts. of surprise, such as even the "eternal city," under the Lot 1, 6th Con..... ot 1, 6th Con.....Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and s If there be a love that is undying, it is that of the pa-OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, like circumstance fails to excite. It was at such a RICHES. time that I entered Bath on the occasion of my pre-No. 134, King Street, Toronto, rent for the child. If there be love in which lurks no terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid)" The possession of riches, though dangerous, is not absolutely ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co sent visit, the third I paid to that city with the special alloy of selfishness, it is that of the parent for the child. incompatible with the life of faith and walk with God. When intention of examining its claims and resources as a they are neither anxiously coveted, nor eagerly pursued, nor December 1. 1842. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. The love of man and woman is a beautiful and terrible 282-1y emotion, strong beyond expression, triumphing over spa. As we approached the city nearer and nearer, improperly confided in, nor inordinately loved; when they come Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, NOTICE coming from the south, a sight burst suddenly upon by the blessing of God, are thankfully received, moderately en-The Soul absolved, is free to tell How Christ, the Lord, does "all things well:" "Tis free to spread abroad His Fame! His "Ephatha!" hath ope'd the ear IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of O bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general many ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Prove terror and death; and yet the best security for the me, the effect of which seemed as if produced by one joyed, and carefully improved; they may then be ornaments of FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF permanence and happiness of wedded life, is to be ENGLAND, found in that seemingly fragile chain which is knit by of those magic representations of a night scene introregistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIN godliness and means of usefulness. Yet they are generally REMOVED TO BAY STREET, children's hands. duced into French ballets, where in the midst of Frustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will encumbrances to the possessor; and sources of contention and darkness, hundreds of enchanted palaces appear, one separation between bretbren; and frequently they exclude men NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, the are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indefin for payments on sales already made, will please communita-the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who And loosed the tongue to praise His Name. The part that children play in the economy of famiplaced higher than another, until the highest seems from comfortable society, and many spiritual advantages. lies is an important one. But important functions Toronto, April, 1844. to touch the dark azure vault, and with their glitter- When they "are increased, those are increased that eat them;" 353-tf often devolve upon creatures trivial in themselves. DR. J. A. COWLES, Not so in the case of children. The child is greater ing casement lights mock the dazzling stars of heaven. And Ministry of Death and Awe With glory shone, though doom'd to cease ; which commonly creates uneasiness, and renders the possession SURGEON DENTIST, The twinkling of all the gas-lights, too, profusely ar- of the blessing of peace more precarious. Let the poor then authorised to collect and receive the same. than the man. The man is himself, and that is often ranged in front of the many-terraced edifices and learn contentment, and the wealthy caution and moderation .-OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845. 418-tf a shabby enough concern; but the child is a thing of New York, February 14, 1845. crescents placed on different hills, and alone visible, Rev. Thomas Scott. hope and anticipation; we know not what it may be-WOOL. while the buildings themselves were just distinguishcome .- The arch, laughing glance of those eyes, which THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the J. W. BRENT. able in the shadow of night; and the splendour thrown flashes upon us when the bushy, nut brown hair is CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. thrown back by a toss of the head-what a lovely creaover the streets nearest the steep road, down which Advertisements. KING STREET, KINGSTON. S. E. MACKECHNIE ture that may become, to make some honest man's we rapidly descended into the town, passing, at the PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED Cobourg, June 12, 1845. heart ache ! That boy, with flaxen hair slightly tingsame time, under the Gothic arch that supports the RATES. July 14, 1842. 262-tf

a The Collect. b The Gospel--(Mark vii. 31 to the end). c The Epistle--(2 Cor. iii. 4 to 10). c The Episite-(2 Cor. III. 4 to 10). 4 First Morning Lesson-2 Kings x. 16-26, 27, 28, 29). e 2 Cor. vi. 16, and 1 John v. 21.

#### CHILDREN.

Original Poetry.

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

I.a

Our Gop we bless ;---our Gop is aye More swift "to bear, than we to pray ;" And "wont to give" beyond our Meed ! His plenteous Love the Lord brings near ;--

And alway grants the grace we need!

11. b

III.c

Thy SPIRIT'S Ministry of Peace!

IV.

No more may find an Altar there ! e

Forgives our sin ;- removes our fear ;-

A GLORIOUS Law-of-Life to hear,

Lord Jesu Christ !--- If Moses' Law

More glorious far must ever shine Thy Law of Life and Love Divine !

Thy Spirit send !--- and make us feel

So make us war with EV'RY Sin,

That Idols, once enshrined within

Against ALL SIN such holy zeal That we no favour'd Idol spare! d

## "'Twas pretty, though a plague." All's Well that Ends Well.

Poor Helen's account of her feelings, while engraving Bertram's lineaments on the tablet of her heart, will answer for the description of the emotions with which parents not unfrequently contemplate their offspring, especially if they are numerous : and be it remarked, that the childish character is only fully developed in large families. If there are but a pair, and still more, if there is only one, it is odds but the child has no childhood: either it is too much neglected, or too much attended too. If the parents are busy, the pair, or the single one, is habitually placed in the corner, to keep out of mischief, or left to a nursery-maid, who has her caps to mind, and the young fellow she sets them at. The child soon feels that it is in the way; grows timid; its little faculties are kept unclosed by the chilly atmosphere of home. If made the pet and plaything of idle parents, the matter is even worse; it contracts permanently the thoughts of old people. Neglected children have a partial childhood ; but "the pet" is cheated out of that period of its existence.

To see children as they ought to be, you must see them in numerous covies. The real child is only to be found in a house where you can't set down a foot heedlessly without trampling on one. There they are so much in the way that people are not allowed to forget them; and they are so many that none of them can be spoiled by petting. Besides, children make by far the best keepers and companions for each other. A Baby in its bascinet, trying to rest on its feet, while propping its little hands on the rim, or reaching over to eatch something, is enough to outwear the vigilance and patience of the most pattern nurse-maid; but set a little creature of two or three years old, the quiet the rest, that anybody, who can write nothing else, gentle one of the family, to watch the baby, and proud can write a child's book. This is indeed a grand of the commission, it never tires. The baby, too, is mistake, and has been the cause of so many bad chilmore amenable to its tiny coercion, when seeking to dren's books being written. What is it that constibreak bounds. Such a group is the only beautiful tutes a good child's book? Is it to put difficult emblem of the power that love imparts to human knowledge in as unattractive a form as possible; to weakness. When the blind is imagined directing the make fathers and mothers cold and dry preceptors; is lame, while the lame carries the blind, the picture is it to strew as many thorns and thistles as possible painful and humiliating; but there is no such alloy along the newly macadamised road to knowledge?in the picture of an elf, only half emerged from babyhood, keeping the baby from hurting itself, while baby true spirit of a child's book ought to be love and supplies the place of a plaything. vous, laughing self-confidence in an urchin of two manly, and womanly character, and which is no other years, that girls never attain. If any other class of than love and cheerfulness. All children who come door to prevent egress, and says nothing. In girl- Journal. children, the intellect develops itself more rapidly than in boy-children; but the character is much earlier pronounced in the male. This may be the reason why we always find in the nursery pairings off, a brother and sister keeping themselves somewhat apart before; either the elder girl has not the talent of lead- the "Iron Cross' to reward his subjects for the sacrithe lead unconsciously, and yet, as in after life, the gold and silver ornaments into the public treasury, girl has perhaps more influence over him than he over where they would receive iron ones, fashioned in the is transferred as a legacy to his own children. we have been happy. That happiness we sought, more touching memorial of virtue.

ed with the golden, while his clear, resolute eye looks fearlessly at everything it encounters, what may he not accomplish in after life? To us there is more of terror in the passions of children than of grown men. They are so disproportioned to their causes, that they rudely draw back the veil from our own hearts, reminding us "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." Of all expressions of pain, we can least endure the wail of an infant. The poor imp cannot explain its little sufferings; and if it could, so little lies n our power to alleviate them. There is nothing for

it but to have one's heart rent by its complaints, and pray in one's helplessness that its dark hour may pass

The healthy child is pure and noble in its dispositions, wherever its lot may be cast. For a time it may be impressed in the sties of the lowest and most brutal lebauchery, without being contaminated. It may even earn the language of vice-and doubly shocking it is o hear the slang of depravity uttered by a child-but the passions yet slumber which must be awakened before these words become to it more than mere empty sounds. Even less defiled than Una, in the bandit's den or the brothel, angels watch over and keep the child pure amid surrounding filth. And yet even in the most carefully nurtured child of the most virtuous parents, bursts of ungovernable self-will betray the lurking elements of what may gather and grow to crime. The trail of the serpent is over the fairest buds of promise. This it is that causes many a heart-ache to a fond mother as she looks forward to her child's afterlife. This glorious creature may be after all a castaway-wrecked by its own impulses! And terror but deepens the love the promise of its young beauty had nspired. Children are treasures so great as to be "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches" have constantly a cause of fear to the possessor. There is choked the word of God. There is another, who might be a nothing for it but to recommend them with "trembling blessing to all around her and the beloved of God, frittering children to come unto me."-Tait's Magazine.

#### A CHILD'S BOOK.

Great Western Railway, to enter Southgate-street,all these things combined, presented to my mind a scene unequalled in any city, except, perhaps, that of the Scots before mentioned, when approached from the north in the night-time .- Dr. Granville's Handbook to Bath.

#### The Garner.

#### THE SEASON OF TOUTH NEGLECTED.

Here is one young person, gifted with talents, rich in all but the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, wasting his youth in pleasure. His heart is as yet green and unwithered, but no seed of God's word has taken root there; rank weeds and noxious plants are springing up in the place of the tree of life. BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, He has many friends with whom he mingles often, and pledges them in the intoxicating cup. The haunts of pleasure-it may be, the haunts of vice-often witness their vows of hollow friendship. But he has done nothing to secure the friendship of Him that "sticketh closer than a brother." His home is no longer to him a place of delight; and the tender accents of a nother, and the wise counsels of a father, are neglected and despised. And to the heavenly home and the heavenly Father be is an utter stranger. There is another who has not taste or relish for the sinful pleasures of the world, but it is not because they are sinful. His idol is gold. Day after day he spends in the place of business, toiling for a little yellow dust; meanwhile neglecting God, his intellect, his heart. Such a one the world would commend as an honourable example of industry; but look at him as he really is. It is his spring-time of life; every thing about him invites to something better and purer than riches. But his heart is as dry as summer dust; no love of God, no holy affections, no hopes of heaven are there; and hope" to the care of Him who said, "Suffer little away the day of salvation in the service of society, sedulously adorning that body on which ere long the hungry grave-worm will banquet, while rankling envy or overbearing pride inhabits the soul which the Spirit of God has in vain sought for His

Six lines and under, 2s. <sup>e</sup>d. first insertion, and 7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. each subsequen neertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion und 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount i nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid ) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

ALSO, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

BAZAAR. T is intended to hold a BAZAAR in the village of MOUNT PLEASANT, at the close of this Summer, with the view of raising funds to defray the expenses attending the completion of All Saints Church, in that Village. All persons who are friendly to the object contemplated, are solicited to see in the second secon olicited to provide such articles as are usually made for a Bazaar, and to transmit them by private hand as early as con-venient to any member of the Female Committee. COMMITTEE: Mrs. RACEY, Mrs. Dr. Cook, Mount Pleasant. Mrs. INGERSOLL, Ingersollville, Mrs. HAWLEY, St. Catharines. Mrs. O'REILLY, Hamilton, Mrs. A. KERBY, Flamboro' West. Mrs. NELLES, Mohawk Parsonage, Mrs. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MUIRHEAD, Brantford. Mrs. USSHER, Brantford, June 12, 1846. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

G. & T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILORS. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 343 A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, J. RAINS, Secretary. AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONI KING STREET, TORONTO.

BANK STOCK HT AND SOLD B A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. |423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THEFOLLOWINGLANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Iownship. Lot. Con. Acres. 15 .. 6 .. 200 8 .. 5 .. 200 Wellington . Amaranth .... 

. Collingwood

Midland

Do. Do. Do.

Designed for the use of members of the Church of Englow in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the

James Beaty,

James Lesslie,

post-paid.

November, 1844.

Toronto, July 1. 1841.

THE TY What O'er Wafts The Blends The gar What o Pale Silent a Whe The con And in What of Thos With d ALEX. CAMPBELL Heed Till one And fin What e How The Lo

Vol

And What To hea What . Whi Fearles A jo Satan a Fell van

THE

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will hate opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool Cloth.

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him, and umpire in BRITISH AMERICA gone a gr FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY Gunning, part in t AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, BO and argu gard for THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CON PANY OF LONDON. strictly 1 Church : A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to feel premiums for the renewal of policies. to give u tled and MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. The They ad JUST PUBLISHED. Episcopa By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toron AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, farther c KING STREET, TORONTO,

duced a f And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto 20th Sep and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg, Houses of and Clerg A FAMILY LITURGY: liament. 1662. Of the Convocat able.

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Per Doz. To Subscribert per doz. 75. 00.

There are many popular errors in this world; among No, not according to our notions. We think that the

Or perhaps it is a gallant unbreeched boy who takes in the professedly school-books. When books are upon him the guardianship of a sister some twelve written expressly for children's reading, they ought, in moons his senior. How soon the "lord of the crea- all good sense, to be written in the spirit of the child : tion" shows himself in the male. There is a mische- that spirit which is the best foundation for a healthy, intelligent existence have it in their power to contem- into this world are born with these two beautiful and plate human beings, the most inexperienced among holy elements within them, and it is education, educathem must at once have a presentiment that in the tion beginning with the beginning of life, which counbaby-boy, they behold a creature whose will is to be teracts and so often crushes them, as if they were law to himself and others. A nursery-maid, when something to be feared and looked down upon. Inchildren who are verging towards the transition epoch stead of that, the true wisdom is to let nothing come at which the child passes into the boy or girl prove across them, nor thwart, nor impede their growth.unusually stubborn, sometime threatens to leave them. Love and cheerfulness are two great helpers through Let the experiment be tried, and it is ten to one that all the troubles and trials of life, and with these no the culprit, if a girl, looks on while the bonnet and man or woman can be utterly unhappy. We have shawl are being pinned, half-incredulous, half-anxious, said nothing of religion, because these are a part of that her younger sister is dissolved in tears, and that religion, and the child cannot fail of a religious trainwhile baby keeps crowing, utterly unconscious of what | ing where love to God and man, and that cheerfulness, is passing, little master, with a pout on his lip, and a which is itself goodness, are early nurtured, and where frown on his brow, doggedly sets his back against the all education is carried on in this spirit .-- People's

#### THE IRON CROSS. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

To increase the general fervour, Frederick William from the rest. Where there are two, one must go at the same time instituted a new order, called that of ing, or the younger feels instinctively that she has no fices which they were called on to make in behalf of authority over her by divine right. The boy takes their country; and invited all classes to pour their same form, to preserve in their families-a monument It is a stirring little republic, a nursery ; feuds are at once of past wealth and succeeding patriotism : and incessantly recurring. The tears and passions of a shortly afterwards a proclamation was issued to the nursery are like the rainy weather of England; it re- former subjects of Prussia, who had been wrested quires an effort of reflection to convince us the sun- from her by the treaty of Tilsit, inviting them to take shine is more frequent than the squalls. It is difficult up arms for the independence of Germany, and that for one not attached to a child by custom, or the mys- proclamation, secretly circulated by the members of terious link of paternity, to estimate its character the Trigend band, was received with avidity and read fairly. The more of energy and of consequent promise with transport. The Emperor Alexander and the for after-life, a child has, the more apt it is to rebel. King of Prussia immediately appeared in public, de-Headlong and unreflecting, sufficing to itself, entirely corated with the new order, which was placed on the possessed by the flush of young emotion, it needs breast of the former beside the medal of 1812. The no sympathy, and seeks for none. It cannot move scholars of the universities, the professors, the burghwithout jostling an old maid or old bachelor in some ers, alike took up arms: the cares of interest, the purpoint. Sorely does it try even paternal, and still more suits of science, the labours of education, were forgotmaternal forbearance. We must love children, as ten. Art was turned only to warhke preparations; God loves us-not as we love our equals in age, quite genius to fanning the universal ardour; industry to as much from a refined selfishness, as any other cause, forging the implements of destruction. Körner gave but simply because we love them. Affectionate crea- vent to the general enthusiasm, in strains of immortal tures they are, and nestle themselves into your very verse, which were repeated by thousands and tens of who can make him happy or miserable for ever; who doth not heart when the mood is on them; but changeable as thousands as they joyously marched to the points of know the Lord Jesus Christ, who is "the way, the truth, and the elements, you must look for long intervals of for- rendezvous, while the women universally sent their the life?" If a man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart getfulness. The intelligent unremitting love borne precious ornaments to the public treasury, and receiv- large as the sand upon the sea-shore (as it is said of Solomon), by children to their parents, is the fruit of a much ed in return similar bijoux beautifully worked in could command all the knowledge of nature and art, of words more mature age; the product of habit, and developed bronze, which soon decorated their bosoms, bearing and things; could attain to a mastery in all languages, and reason, emotion, and conscience. The best among us, the simple inscription, --- "I gave gold for iron, 1814." sound the depths of all arts and sciences, measure the earth and looking back to his own childhood, grieves to think In a short time none but old men and boys were to be the heaven, and tell the stars, and declare their order and mohow coldly he repaid the affection lavished upon him met in the streets; not an ornament but those of iron tions; could discourse of the interests of all states, the intrigues by fond parents. If they survive, he "pays them well were to be seen, either in dress or in the shops .--- of all courts, the reason of all civil laws and constitutions, and in after years" --- if gone, the debt of unrequited love Thence has arisen the famous order of the Iron Cross give an account of the history of all ages; could speak of trees,

as that which a child has upon us, for unremitting, Europe. It must be confessed that chivalry cannot and of creeping things, and of fishes;" and yet should, in the devoted, affectionate cherishing. It is there because boast of a nobler fountain of honour, nor fashion of a mean time, be destitute of the knowledge of God and Christ,

temple; or from which He has been banished-it may be, to return no more. It may be that that plant will bloom amid the unkindly frosts and snows of age, that was not nursed by the dews of spring, or matured by the sun of summer. But if it bloom at all, it must be watered by the bitterest tears of repentance; if it bloom at all, it will here be "a small unsightly root," and in another country will bear its "bright golden flower." Meanwhile, the religion implanted in youth will have sprung and spread into a beautiful tree, ready to be transplanted to the evergreen banks of that river whose streams make glad the city of our God. Thus is life-and youth especially, that great, that best opportunity of salvation-too often neglected by men. Their spring is passed in pleasure; their summer in cheerfulness, leaving the scholastic knowledge to come the fierce struggle for riches, place, and power; and at harvest time they "reap the whirlwind" of Divine displeasure. Their autumn is a season of withered hopes and fallen pride; their winter, of spiritual desolation and death. Thus they are "not

## saved."-Rev. B. D. Winslow.

#### THE SABBATH-BREAKER.

apon the forehead of nominal religion. See the Sabbathbreaker opening his shop, writing his letters, preparing his accounts: see him entering his office; see him imposing upon his servants, his clerks, his dependents, the yoke of unpermitted and unholy labour. Observe him in languid carelessness, idling away the morning hours, and disgracing, by excess and worldly company, the evening. Notice the effect upon his own nind and habits. He boasts of his liberty, his freedom from uperstitious fears, his superiority to ordinary prejudices. But he is the slave of covetousness, of pride, of appetite. The violation of the Sabbath draws with it the neglect of all other religious duties-prayer, family religion, reading of the Scriptures. Misery follows in the train. In vain he blusters, and protests and affects independence : the moral judgments of the Almighty overtake him-the selfish, earthly creature, vegetating rather NEW SUMMER GOODS. than living, is lost in shifting speculations; diffuses mischief all around; neglects and corrupts his children and servants; has no corrective to his jealous and irritated temper, no cordial to his drooping spirits, no prospects to enliven the future, no friend, no Saviour to relieve him as to the past. The Sunday ournal, the Sunday festival, the Sunday amusements, fail to please. He sinks into lifeless despondency, or frets with infuriated malice-all his noble capacities perverted, because his God has been contemned, and the day of religion abused. And mark his inhumanity and want of sympathy with the feelings and miseries of his dependants, the poor, the weak, the depressed He robs the vast mass of the human family of one of the boons of heaven : he compels them to work when God allowed them to repose; he chains down in vice and ignorance threefourths of mankind; he raises a barrier against the entrance of light, purity, salvation; he tends by his example to abolish Christianity, to deny God, to erect the vain idol of an imaginary deity, and to sink at last into a practical Atheism .- Bishop Wilson, (of Calcutta).

#### THE BEST KNOWLEDGE.

Whatever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person, who doth not know God, the author of his being, the preserver and protector of his life, his sovereign, and his judge; the giver of every good and perfect gift, his surest refuge in trouble, his best friend or worst enemy, the present support of his life, his hopes in death, his future happiness, and his portion for ever; who does not know his relation to God, the duty that he owes him, and the way to please him, in Prussia, and the beautiful Berlin bronze ornaments, "from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop To the reflecting mind, there is no claim so strong so well-known and highly prized in every country of that springs out of the wall; and of beasts also, and of fowls, and his duty ; all this would be but an impertinent vanity, and

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