"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."-JEREMIAH, vi. 16.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

TWHOLE NUMBER, DCXXX:

DEATH'S THREE MESSENGERS.

poetry.

BY ROBERT FERGUSON.

Before a fair and newly-built abode, Azrael, dreaded minister of death, Paused in bis round, and sent a messenger, Trusty and strong, to bring the inmate forth.

The house was filled with costly furniture, And rich in treasures of collected lore ; Sweet pictures of past scenes adorned its walls, And cherished portraits of beloved friends.

With ruthless hand, Delirium does his work ; All those fair things, too sacred for the sight, Seizes and flings promiscous forth,--yet still Lingers the soul in its dismantled home.

With that he sends a stronger messenger-Convulsion fierce-that shakes the frail abode, Till quives every joint; yet the scared soul Clings but the tighter to its tottering house.

At last he tries a messenger of peace, —A gentle dream, that in an angel's voice Tells of a fairer manison in the skies— Lo 1 they come forth together hand in hand.

Onr Monthly Review.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIAS-TICAL ; ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADA AND THE

we transferred to our columns a review of this work from the London Spectator. A publication, embodying in a manner perfectly frank, candid, and undisguised, the principles of the steadfast Tory and the consistent Churchman, could hardly have received a favourable notice in that quarter, unless its literary merit had not been manifestly above mediocrity. Our readers need not be reminded that the review to which we allude was extremely favourable, considering the source from which it emanated; and, as we admire the Spectator's literary ability, as much as we dissent from ⁸ principles, we looked upon the commendation which It bestowed as fixing, at least, the literary merit of the and enunciated wholesome truth, in a style of more than ordinary attractiveness. He has judiciously mingled the grave and the gay; and whilst he has furnished material for serious thinkers, he has interspersed enough of what is lively and amusing to allure others of a different disposition. We have met with few works evincing a greater versatility of mind; and we have only to express a hope that the possession of this faculty will not prove a temptation to the author and carry him beyond the allowable relaxations of professional restraint, should he exert on a future occasion the various talent which we hope he has not exhausted on the agreeable work before us. We must not be understood as objecting to any of the humour-

race of strength and radiance, dies his daily death among the rich and rainbow hues of the evening sky; to the dying dolphin, who in the agonies of the last struggle, clothes itself with colours of indescribable splendour; to the fair young victim of consumption, who, after glad-dening all hearts with her life and beauty, sinks down to her last long rest with a brighter eye, and a purer brow, and a more glowing cheek, and a sweeter, though sadder smile, than she wore in the day of health and happiness. These are poetical and not inapt illustrations of that wonderful change which the breath of the coming, though still distant, winter impresses upon the leaves of the forest; but about the one there is too much of glare and splendour, about the other too much of pain and sorrow, filly to image the rich and beautiful forms which Decay assumes when he enthrones beautiful forms which Decay assumes when he enthrones himself in the sanctuary of the autumn woods. Beautiful are these woods, when in the first warm bright days of the spring time the leaves burst forth, and after the long, cold winter, refresh the eye and gladden the spirit with their blessed livery of bright and delicate green. Beautiful, too, are they, when in their dark and rich luxuriance they are they, when in their dark and rich luxurance they cast their shadow over the sultry hours of the summer.— But, oh! how much more beautiful the varied, peace-ful, holy beauty of their latter days. Harry gazed with enthusiasm upon the scene by which he found himself surrounded, and as he endeavoured to convey some idea of it to his friends in England, he longed for such a measure of the painter's power as would enable him to transfer it to canvass, although he felt that were he capable of doing so, such a preduction would be regarded as an outtrace upon TICAL ; ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH. By a Presbyter of the Diocess of Toronto. London: Bogue. 1849. Our readers will remember that, a short time since, we transferred to our columns a review of this work from the London Spectator. A publication, embodying a manner perfectly frank, candid, and undisguised, he principles of the steadfast Tory and the consistent Churchman, could hardly have received a favourable botice in that quarter, unless its literary merit had not been manifestly above mediocrity. Our readers ing despoiled of their gay but fading foliage, which now fell shower after shower to the already leaf-laden earth. When Harry again looked over the valley he could see nothing but the solemn grey of the leafless branches, which on the summit of the opposite bank rose clear and well-defined against the dull cold autumn sky, except, perhaps, that here and there he found an emblem of faithfulness in the withered leaves of the oak and beech, which clung to the branches It bestowed as fixing, at least, the literary merit of the work. The book itself, we are happy to say, has now reached us, and our prepossessions in its favor have cer-tainly not been disturbed by an examination of its con-tents. The author has put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated a put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated advice ad as when viewed through a darkened glass, the whole at-mostphere was pervaded by a peculiar though pleasing haze, and the air was balmy and delightful. Thus, in the month of November, after having relinquished all hope of anything but winter weather, Harry suddenly found himself rejoicing in that most beautiful, though most uncertain sea-eon "the Indian summar"? on, " the Indian summer." In the work before us, the sad effects arising, in

remote localities, from the want of the ministrations of the Church, are specially and very properly pointed out. The emigrant is reminded that, in his plans of settlement and in his choice of a residence, religious instruction should not be overlooked, but, on the contrary, should be treated and considered beforehand as a matter of primary importance. Harry Vernon, before he assumes Holy Orders, is struck with grief or messing in bis Ous scenes, of which there are several, in the book ; before he assumes Holy Orders, is struck with grief as it is, seems to us to be somewhat exuberant, at least beside matter of a graver cast. It is highly en-tertaining, however, contains some clever sketches of character, and affords what will be considered, by English readers-particularly, a very amusing account although the description of the "Bee," characteristic at witnessing the demoralization spreading in his

The

"He afterwards spoke of his family, and the many temp-tations to neglect their religious duties to which they were

exposed. " · I've tried hard, sir," he said, " baith by precept and as far as I could, by setting them a gude example, to bring them up to obey God and His Church; and I trust that after ma departure, if it be the Lord's will to tak me awa at this time, that they'll walk in the way their forebears have walked before them for mony generations.

walked before them for mony generations." ⁶ 'Yoa have every reason to trust in the faithfulness of the Divine promise," replied Vernon. 'Having trained up your children in the way they should go, you may humbly hope that when they are old they will not depart from it. Still,' he added, 'situated as your young people are, far from the ordinances of the Church, there is great danger of their being led, first to attend, and finally to join, some of the numberless schismatical bodies by which they are surroun-ded."

None o' them has ever yet attended the meetings that are held a'round us; and as long as I'm maister o' the house, I couldna allow it,—for if I was to let them do wrang, how could I account to God, now that I'm goun into His awfu'

presence, for neglecting to use the authority over them which He has given me for their guide ?" " 'I wish your views of the responsibility and authority of parents were more general," answered Vernon. "That filial disobedience, which is a crying sin in this country, arises as much from parents neglecting to teach their chil-dren to obey them, in their early days as from any other

arises as much from parents neglecting to teach their chil-dren to obey them, in their early days, as from any other cause. I trust, however, that your family are restrained "I hope and believe so," said M'Farlane; "at ony rate, as regards the sin of countenancing separation frac the Church. They're well grunded in the reasons o' their faith for I never could see onything in the Bible but Episcopacy, as far as the government of the Church is concerned; besi-des, schism gangs sic lengths here that it warks its ain cure. There's abert up here three or four kinds o' Methodists. and There's aboot us here three or four kinds o' Methodists, and three or four kinds o' Presbyterians, and four or five kinds o, Baptists and Unitarians, who protanely ca' themselves Christians, an' I ken na haw mony mair. They're aye Splittin' up into different societies, and tearing ither to pieces. Noo, I've been always showing ma young tolk frae Holy Scripture, that the Church o' Christ is *one*, and that it's just Scripture, that the Church o' Christ is one, and that it's just clean impossible that their bit sects that spring up the day and splitup the morn, can belong to the one Church o' Christ, which He Himsel' planted eighteen hundred years ago, and which is to continue even unto the end' o' the warld." "' These truths appear so evident, both from Scripture and common sense," replied Harry, ' that the only wonder is that men can deny them."

is that men can deny them." "'It is just a mystery to me," returned the old man; " if there's one thing in Holy Scripture that's clear to the plain-est body that reads it, it's the unity o' the Church. There's some differences, nae doubt, in the opinions o' some o' the folks belanging to it; but far a' that, her ministry, her creeds, her sacraments, and her prayers, are a' one and the same, wherever they're to be found." "The conversation on these and kindred topics continued

of those who have never looked upon them a correct idea of the gorgeousness of the autumnal tints! They have been the gratention to his various duties, social and religious, is mind was filled with deep humility, and sustained by an extension due be dinguissed from the others, it was activated by a diplini, who in the agonies of the last struggle. If was brought upon the race of strength and rainable splendour, if and they been kep trace of the consolidate splendour in the Redeemert. If was brought up in the fear o' God, sir, si side and the time I was a bain; and they they sinks down to the fast struggle. If who have never in the day of health and happiness. These are goried and not inapt illustrations of that wonderfriction and subcitivities of the there in whom I have beines and agree finite do Him, against that awin' day when we shall a' height when the last after early index and after the memoers of the body of Christ 4 Tris hot to be desired that the Church, as a Church, should enter upon a crusade against slavery, and should denounce all those, who, perhaps not by their own consent, are owners of slaves. But she ought, where slavery does exist, to insist that the laws should

Church.

Vernon hadseldom been so impressed. He had supposed the age when ach scenes were beheld had long since passed away, and the re it would return long years of labour, teredii and the feeting must presserily clores. He little be so altered, as to give to her coloured members the privi-leges to which they are entitled as co-members with themeaching, and elf-denial must necessarily elapse. He little hought to find he realization of what he sometimes thought selves of the ' Body of Christ,' and where it does not exist, perhap, be hereafter, if God's servants were faithful to the ause of truth, in a neglected township of Upper Canada and he thanked God from his heart for that all those practices, and customs, and exclusions, be abolished, which tend to separate one Christian flock from affording him is striking and encouraging an example of what is mean by the "communion of saints." About the middle of the day Vernon was obliged to bid

the aged patriarch farewell. He saw his face no more; but | Catholic in this land were directed to ameliorate the cond he had abundant testimony to show that "his end was

The author, we presume, is not to be held responsible for the curious heading, "Schismatic Sectaries," which graces one of the pages of his book. The almos faultless accuracy of his style forbids the supposition hat he could have been betrayed into so singular a speciaen of tautology; whilst the orthodoxy of his views is qually fatal to the idea that he supposes there are some "Sectaries" who are not "Schismatic"those, forexample, whose offence an age, say of fifty years, has ancelled. As the author, we suppose, was neglected duties in reference to slavery. in Canada during the progress of his work through the press, the credit of this unique embellishment

must be given, we apprehend, to the fertile genius of THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, TECHNOLOthe printer who, at the particular moment of conceiving the heading, happened to be, perhaps, in a peculiarly ernest and emphatic mood.

A HISTORYOF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMIRICA. By SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF OX-FORD. New York: Stauford & Swords, 137 Broad ay. 1849.

This is a teat reprint of a work which, we doubt not is familiar to most of our readers, having been already reviewed and frequently quoted from in the Church. To the few vho may be unacquainted with the Bishop's history, we may simply observe that along with admitted accuncy of detail, it combines a flowing graphic style, frequently rising into eloquence, which renders it as interesting as any work of fiction.

merits.

"This cannot be called a Complete History of the Church in this country; but it approaches nearer to it than any other work before published. The character of the various Bishops who have, after having ruled over their respective Dioceses, 'gone to their rests,' is admirably drawn out, and perhaps with more impartiality than would have been doue by a elergyman of our own Church. Members of the Church in this country ought to feel under great obligation to the distinguished Prelate, who amidst so many cares and avocations

every such division and subdivision, with its church a minister, in all respects independent of the original parish and we conceive it to be our duty to consider this question with reference to existing divisions and subdivis well as to those which may be made hereafter.

With regard to the question of division, the opinion we have formed is strongly in favour of entire independence, as a general principle. There are doubtless cases in which, from peculiar circumstances, it may be desirable t, have chapels of ease served by licensed curates, the incum . If the united voice of the Church were put forth it would bent of the mother church being in every such case in be heard, it would be regarded. If the exertions of every cumbent also of the chapel of ease ; but we recomm that there should be no intermediate state between this entire subordination to the incumbent of the mother church people-if their prayers were unitedly to ascend before His one in whose hands are the hearts of all men, that He and complete separation and independence.

would dispose all Christian Rulers to 'do justly, and to love mercy,' then might we hope to see this all important doctrine of 'the Communion of Saints' held, not as a speculative One of the chief obstacles in the way of carrying out the principle of complete separation, is the difficulty of making an adequate provision for the incumbents of newly formed parishes. We are not yet prepared to report fully on this subject; but in connection with it we desire to offer the following suggestions :- With respect to pew rents, we are aware that various and conflicting opinions exist as to the expediency of recognising by law the right of receiving money for pews or sittings in churches. This, and that the volume which he has been instrumental in introducing to his countrymen, will have the effect however, has already been done in the church building of making the Church more alive to her confessedly acts ; and, independently of the great practical difficulty of abolishing so large a source of ecclesiastical revenu we are of opinion that there are other reasons in favou of the continuance of the system, and that it may be so regulated as not only to exclude the polyer classes, but in some cases, to be made the means of encouraging many GICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC, ADAPTED TO THE PREto frequent the church, who now seldom attend publi

Although it is no doubt desirable, that an incumbent Principal and most Generally used, Technical and Scientific terms; together with their Etymologies and their Pronunciation according to the best authorities. Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London : chiefly, if not entirely, on that source, and that pew rents Blackie & Son. Toronto : MacClear. Price are readily paid by persons who would not contribute to the support of the church in any other way to the same extent ; and it is also to be considered that many persons This book has been noticed before, when we called attention to the unfair meaning which was attempted for the privilege of occupying a permanent sitting. The to be put apon the word Bishop. On turning over the last part which has just come to hand, we are pleased built under that statute ; and with these exceptions no such power is vested by the church building acts in any settled is incapable of alteration, although experience demonstrate to the conviction of all parties that a change is desirable.

We are of opinion that care should be taken to provide a due proportion of sittings, at moderate rents, for persons of the middle or lower classes, and that free seats should "Roop, [Sax. rode or rod.] - A cross, crucifix, or figure Object. We also think it desirable that as little external dif-

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mmunion, as Christians, with another.

God grant that we may live to see this !"

tion of the slave and to elevate the character of the col

theory, but as a living, active, and influential principle.-

son will be crowned with full and speedy success ;-

Sincerely do we trust that the efforts of Mr John-

and surprized to find how very completely the promise a church built under the Private Patronage Act (1 and 2 of the title page is performed. It is not only a Dictionary of words, but may also be very fairly called a miniature evelopædia; the illustrations are The Rev. Evan M. Johnson, the able and excellent called a miniature cyclopædia; the illustrations' are Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., is the very numerous and well executed, and add very much preface gives the following decided testimony to its we take a few definitions, which will serve to shew Commissioners may afterwards be revised under certains the plan upon which it is compiled :

"RICE BIRD .- A bird of the United States, the Emberiza avyzivora; so named from its feeding on fice in the Southern States. In New England, it is called *bob-o-link* or *bob-lincoln.* 2. One of the names of the paddy bird or Java sparrow, the Loxia oryzicora, Linn. In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found, it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring."

of one of the busiest scenes in the life of the Canadian farmer.

The little work before us, in regard to the opinions which it expresses, and the information which it communicates without any show or parade, will not be regarded as destitute of authority, because it has been written by a Clergyman. It is true the humble and hard-worked Missionary of Canada, may very possibly De deficient in financial penetration or statesmanthe conceptions. He may resign these qualifica-tions to others; though whilst he is careful not to hold were in no ordinary degree exposed, were altogether like conceptions. He may resign these qualificawander beyond his line of duty, he may sometimes feel, as the people of this Colony have been too often made to feel, that this would be a more thriving country than it is, if financiers and statesmen were not too frequently In fault, and that, about very simple things and without much excuse. But the Clergyman is assuredly not deviating from the functions of his sacred office, hor attempting a thing for which he is, by station, disqualified, when he offers to the intending Emigrant a word or two of friendly advice. His counsel is generally worth something, for no man has better opportunities than he has, of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the wants and difficulties which present themselves to the Emigrant upon his arrival in the Colony. The Clergyman's sphere, though too extensive alas! in itself, is doubtless narrower than that which has been passed over by those who usually write formal treatises on emigration; but his observation has been close and reiterated, and is likely therefore to be exact. His knowledge has been gleaned by going from house to house; not merely by scanning the surface of soclety, which is all, for the most part, that the casual traveller can see, but by taking the interest which his office both justifies and requires, in the bright or the gloomy incidents of the household hearth, and by learning, with the fullness and freedom which the confidence of his people accords to his station, what course of prudent management has raised this family to wealth and happiness, or what unhappy mistake-committed at the very outset perhaps--has involved that family

In disaster and need. The author of "Sketches of Canadian Life," in conducting his hero, Harry Vernon, through the mys-now laid upon a bed of sickness, and who sought from the teries of "Life in the Bush," into which the young emigrant, immediately upon his arrival in Canada, throws himself with all the ardour and expectation of one about to enter an unexplored Paradise, describes very faithfully the experience of persons similarly situated, and more particularly the mistakes which in their haste and excitement they are too likely to commit. The roughness of the backwoods is somewhat smoothed down by the pleasantry with which Mr. Vernon's various adventures are told; but we can hardly imagine many to go worse prepared, as to knowledge at least, for acting the pioneer, than our author's hero, if we may judge from the following specimen of his innocence :--

As they drew nearer to the shore they perceived that the As they drew nearer to the shore may percent descrip-tion in the dwellings were of the rudest and most homely descrip-tion in the shore part buts or 'shanties,' as on; in several cases they were mere huts, or 'shanties,' as ley are called, while in others the log houses were of large nensions, though some of them were not yet roofed, and of them seemed in an unfinished state. What are those numberless black things standing about cleaning of them seemed in a standard state.

the clearings," asked Harry, "I have been trying to find out "they can be, but cannot succeed at this distance." Why, bless you, sir, them's the stumps," replied the ersman, in some surprise at Harry's ignorance : " when by burnt the brush and tops of the trees, the fire took the ps and dead leaves, and such like, and ran over the clearsorting up all the rubbish lying on the ground, and makes them look so black like.'

The following sketch of the Canadian autumn is

English readers particularly, a very amusing account part of the work, where we meet with the following affecting sketch, showing how the ministrations of the Church are valued where they are enjoyed, and sig-

nally blessed where they have been faithfully im-

" M'Farlane (which was the name of the invalid whom Vernon was called to visit) was a Scottish Churchman, of great intelligence of mind, and great consistency of Christian character. Like many members of that heretofore oppres-sed and persecuted branch of the Catholic Church, he was thoroughly versed in the reasons of his attachment to her ineffectual to move them from the steadfastness of their prin-ciples. In the township in which he resided there was very seldom any of the ministrations of the Church, except such occasional services as could be rendered by Mr. Broughton, whose parish bounded it on the one side; or by Vernon, whose mission joined it on the other. The farm on which M,Farlane lived was about fifteen miles from the nearest of Mr. Broughton's churches, and perhaps sixteen or seventeen from those of Vernon. Around him, on all sides, were the meeting-houses, or, at all events, houses where meetings were held by numerous Dissenting denominations; for the population of the township, being of a very mixed character, false doctrine, heresy, and schism were rife within its bounds. Whenever the roads and the weather would permit, M'Farlane would put his horses to the waggon, and putting as many of his large family into it as it could contain, would betake himself to one or other of the churches, according as the hours of service afforded him the time requisite to travel the distance above named. When the season or the roads prevented his doing this, he used to assemble his family, and with them would go reverently through the appointed ser-vice for the day. He seldom interfered with the religious views or practices of others, and, indeed, he knew little of them, for he never entered their places of worship, nor

would allow his family to do so. "Such a course of conduct, as may easily be supposed, drew upon him a good deal of attention on the part of those who consider it the height of Christian charity and liberality

could deny; but this fact only rendered his conduct more inexplicable to them. Much was said of his bigotry, his benighted state, and so forth, but then it was a fact well known to the settlement that his integrity was spotless— that his word was always to be unhesitatingly relied upon —that his house was consecrated by daily prayer—and that no one was more ready to do a kindness to a neighbour, if

hands and from the lips of the Church's minister the blessed consolations of the faith. "The twilight was passing into darkness ere the sixteen

"The twilight was passing into darkness ere the sixteen miles were passed that intervened between Vernon's dwel-ling and his destination. On his arrival he was warmly and gratefully welcomed by the family, and found, upon in-quiry, that though the old man had been suffering a good deal he was now much easier, and was in perfect possession of all his faculties. It was a rude and homely log-house, but everything within was near and scrupulously clean. An air of anxiety was visible on every face, for serious ap-prehensions were beginning to be entertained lest he whom a married daughter spoke of as 'the head of the house,' should be taken from them. The aged wife of the sick man was evidently bowed down in spirit under the prospect of

should be taken from them. The aged wife of the sick man was evidently bowed down in spirit under the prospect of the trial that appeared about to fall upon her; and when Vernon was shown into the room of the sufferer, he found him the most composed and cheerful of the whole party, "' I'm vera glad to see ye, Maister Vernon," said the old man, speaking in his strong Scottish dialect, and shaking our hero's hand warmly—' I tak' it vera kind o' ye to come sic a lang gate to see a mir and man like me that he back sic a lang gate to see a puir auld man like me; but I ken'd ye wad come if ye were able, and I wad be real glad to partake in the holy Sacrament once mair, afore I gang the way of a' flesh."

'I am very glad you sent for me," replied Vernon; " and it will be a great pleasure to me if I can afford you any comfort under the trial which God has seen fit to lay upon

yon."" ""I'm vera thankfu' to you sir," answered M'Farlane. "The callant that cam for ye wad tell ye that I had sent owre for Maister Broughton, for I ken that if we i' this township belang to onybody, it's to him; but he wasna at home, and he'll no be back till the night, and this morning I didna think that I'd be living noo."

'I'd like to hae them baith, sir," answered the sick man; "but as I'm getting verra weak, it'll maybe be better to hae the Visitation Office; but," he added, "I'd be

better to nae the visuation Omce; but," he added, "I'd be thankfu' if you'd read some o' the collecs, sir; I love the collecs of the Evening Prayer." The household were accordingly assembled, and after having reverently joined in the devotions which were offered by his bedside, the old man sunk into a peaceful sleep; and all, save one who watched beside him, betook themselves to the adjusting manufacture.

Hech, sirs, if ye'd only hae seen him in his robes inside "Hech, sirs, if ye'd only has seen him in his robes inside the communion rails," said old Mrs. McFarlane, "ye wad na has forgotten him for a while. He was vera tall, and sae thin that he looked as if he'd got nae flesh upon his bones; his head was quite bald, and the skin o' his head was sae white that ye could scarce see the fringe of snaw-white hair that cam round the back o' his head to the tem-ples, his near are clear, and his thin lines were bright red; ples; his eye was clear, and his thin lips were bright red; and I'm sure whan I used to see him reading the Commu-nion Service, I used to think he was na' human."

"And his death was vera wonderfu'," said one of the

daughters, an expression of awe coming over her face. "'Deed, ye may say that," replied the old woman : "he lived alone, and naebody except a young man he was pre-paring for the ministry cam' near him. One night he went to his bed as weel as he war in ordinar,' and took some gude book that he was readin' wi' him; he locked the door, which was his way, and when the young man cam' next mornin' the door was still shut, and naething to be heard. The door was forced, and there lay the gude bishop dead and cauld; he was lying on his back as straight as if he had been laid out; his book was closed by his side, his hands the crossed upon his breast, and a white napkin was two ower his face. Noo, sir," added Mrs. M Farlane, it wasna in human nature to do sic a thing as that, and It wasna in human nature to do sie a thing as that, and it's hard to believe ought else but that the angels laid him out." These and many other minute details, told with a simplicity, and at the same time with an earnestness, that showed how deep a hold they had upon the memory and affections of the several speakers, caused the time to pass swiftly; and at rather a late hour Vernon retired to rest. When along he reflected on what he had that evening wit-When alone, he reflected on what he had that evening witnessed, and felt that he was indeed beneath the rooffree of a family, among whom the fear of God was a powerful and ng principle. There was a quiet staidness and a due ordination and regulation about the whole household that struck him much, though it would have been most difficult to describe, and the declaration of Holy Scripture came strongly to his mind, that God has chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven.

At a very early hour next morning, Mr. Broughton, ac-cording to Vernon's anticipation, rode up to the door. He had arrived at home late on the preceding evening, and on learning that Mr Farlane was very ill, he rose as soon as it was light, and rode fast, fearing he would be too late. The invalid, who still continued easy, was much cratified invalid, who still continued easy, was much gratified by his arrival, and shortly after preparations were made for the administration of the Holy Communion. While they were going forward, Vernon and his friend walked out alone; and the former expressed the gratification he had

experienced from his visit. "He is, indeed, a most excellent old man," said Broughton, " and I am so glad you were able to come and see him. When I arrived at home last night and heard of his illness, my regret for it was much increased by the fear of his dying without his seeing a clergyman,—a circumstance which he would regard as a very great trial."

On their return to the house, they found every thing in The whole family had made some change in their oraci. The whole family had made some change in their dress, and looked clean and tidy, and each member of it was present. On entering the sick man's room, every pre-paration was made for the decent administration of the holy rite. It was a homely apartment. Three sides were formed by the rough logs of which the house was built, while the other consisted of the board partition which divided it from the common room which apswered the purpose of kitchen the common room which answered the purpose of kitchen and sitting-room together.

The following sketch of the Canadian autumn is written with genuine poetical spirit. There are several passages of great power and beauty in the work, from which we select this, without any particular deliberation in the work from which we select this, without any particular deliberation is and as he can't be sure that you would send for me, I think that, in every respect, it will be here at an early hour to-more what grasped in that of this grasped in that of this grasped in the that of the boundless woods she there to wait fill the morning, and see we hether the communion." The rays of the morning sun were streaming brightly

has found time to compile this valuable work.

made no additions to the text of his author, for we should be inclined to think that few were so well quali-fied to supply what had been omitted by the Right reverend historian. The outy thing which the editor made no additions to the text of his author, for we has contributed to the volume is, an appendix, con- placed in niches, sometimes let into the wall near the ensisting mainly of a sermon preached by him in Brookin, save one who watched before many details connected with the soutish Episcopal Church with which the family were able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest revere to slavery. Mr. Johnson declares that he "is not a member of any colonization, or Anti-slavery or Abolition Society whatever," fully believing " all these would be unnecessary if the Catholic Church would do as she ought." After drawing a concentrated but vivid picture of the abominations of republican bondage, the warmlyn, last year, on " the Communion of Saints." This

hearted advocate of a sorely trampled-on portion of

the BODY OF CHRIST, thus proceds :--"In view of all this, let us look at the practical operation

of what are called efforts to extend the Church in this quarter, among these people. Bishops and clergy have not been found in any great number, who defend this system. Many are the number of those who are doing what they can to instruct these oppressed human beings. Some of our Bishops have framed catechisms, to be taught them orally. Many of our clergy labour among these people, by teaching them to repeat their catechisms, to join memoriler in parts of the Church service, and they read and explain to them the Scriptures. According to their reports, they succeed fre-quently in adding members of such to the communion of the Church, and we hope to the Communion of Saints. They ell them, that it is the duty of every truly penitent sinner to be baptized with water and the Spirit, and to give his chil-then to God, that in Holy Baptism they may receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, and be grafted into the body of Christ. Those who are fit to be confirmed, he presents to the Bishop for confirmation. Such young persons as come to him de-siring to be united in holy matrimony, he marries. Those that give evidence that 'Christ is in them,' and who lead

that give evidence that "Christ is in them," and who lead holy and godly lives, he admits to partake of the ever bles-sed Sacrament of His Body and Blood. "Trace now the progress of a single individual through this training of the Church. In infancy, he is baptized; his parents or sponsors were made to promise that he shall be taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Com-mandrament, the he shall at a suitable are, be brought to diments; that he shall, at a suitable age, be brought to Bishop to be confirmed by him. When he comes to irmation, the Bishop says; "Defend this thy servant with thy Holy Spirit more and more, until he come to thind with thy Holy Spirit more and more, thill he come to think everlasting kingdom.' He comes to his Pastor to be united in Holy Matrimony, and he is made to promise to live with his partner till *dath do them part*. I ask, how can a minis-ter of the Church require these promises of his Christian brethren, when he knows that the children do not belong to the parent, nor wives to their husbands, and that at the will of the parent, nor wives to their husbands, and that at the will of the master, or in consequence of his embarrassment, or debt, these ties may at once be rent asunder ; the father sold o one, the mother to another, the children to others, and all to one, the mother to another, the children to others, and an perhaps to Texas or other parts, where they can never enjoy the small Christian privileges which they have had ? "How discouraging this to a minister, if he have a real and firm belief in this doctrine of Communion of Saints.— What a damper must this thought, that all these exhortations may have been made or given for nought, cast over all his

What then is to be done when such a state of things exists in the Catholic Church ? We apprehend the mission of these Prelates and these Clergy is first of all to the whites; to those Prelates and these Clergy is first of all other winds, the laws.— The excuse, usually made by the Clergy to justify those practices which seem to be, and really are, inconsistent with the divine precept of 'doing unto others as we would wish they would do unto us,' is that they must submit to the civil Granted-but who makes the law ? Do not the law. members of the Catholic Church constitute a large propor-tion of law makers ? The Clergy should constantly, unitedly, and perseveringly, insist upon the repeal of every law, which imposes a burden on their Christian slave brethren, that they would not willingly submit to, if they were slaves thereafters themsel

The painful question now comes up, how has this duty in our whole country been discharged? Where have been the Prelates, where the Clergy, of either branch of the Church that have had the Christian fortitude and boldness, fearlessly to preach the doctrine of Communion of Saints, and insist upon the discharge, by the members of their flocks, of the duties required by its belief? There have not been wanting these laws in the United States, by which one class of Chris-tics brethran in the View of the states of t tian brethren in *the North* are purposely kept as a distinct, separate and neglected people; in *the South* are oppressed with bondage 'grievous to be borne,' and are compelled to

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Johnson has ' was one, generally, as large as life, elevated at the juncof Christ on the cross, p tion of the nave and choir, and facing the western entrance

"Rood-LOFT.—The gallery in a Church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commouly placed over the chancel screen in parish charches, or between the nave and chancel ; but in parish dral charches it was placed in the screen in parish dral charches it was placed in other situations. The rood-tower or steeple, was that which stood over the intersection of the nave with the transepts."

"RUBRIC.-[Fr. rubrique ; L. It. and Sp. rubrica ; from L. rubeo, to be red.] 1. A title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. 2. Directions printed in prayer books, formerly done in red. ". The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy

"SATYB .- [L. satyrus; Gr., σατυρος, a monkey, a faun.] In myth., a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been dis-represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery."

outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony en-joined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a *sacra*-mont for by it persons are separated from the world. relation to him is created, or their obligations to him ment, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also

Sacrament is "an outward and visible sign of au inward and spiritual grace given unto us," and further, that the Sacraments are means of grace.

To an ordinary reader the definition given in the Dictionary, would seem to coincide with the one given in the Catechism. Although according to the one, a Sacrament is merely a sign of grace generally, in the other it is stated to be of grace given to us, or the recipients of the Sacrament.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE DIVISION OF PARISHES.

The following is the first Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of effecting subdivisions of parishes :-

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

in particular cases, at our discretion, shall not exceed 4000 souls," have instituted an extensive inquiry, and are ac-quiring much valuable information respecting those parishes and their existing subdivisions.

ference as possible should be made between rer free seats.

We also recommend that upon any question arising at to the appropriation or occupancy of sittings in any church or chapel, the Bishop should be empowered to issue a

We recommend that the powers of the Church Building Commissioners, with respect to fixing and altering a seale of pew rents, should be enlarged.

To pew rents, should be enlarged. Donbts have arisen on an important point connected with the right of occupying pews. It is contended that the inhabitants of district parishes may not merely con-tinue to occupy pews and sittings, but even have pews and sittings assigned to them, in the mother church, at the end of 20 years, although they shall then have become exempt from the liability to repair it. We are of opinion that after the constituent of a district no fresh assignment of sittings "The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself."—Nelson. "3. In Scots law the rubric of a statute is its title, which is so termed because anciently it was written in red let-ters. The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing in red ink, in old books and manuscripts, espe-cially the date and place on a fitle-page." ever, cannot be fairly carried into effect without compen-sating the existing incumbent of the mother church, to which these dues have been reserved, and who depends upon them as a portion of his perhaps scanty income; and in the case of a living dependent almost entirely upon frees, the successor might require the same protection. We find that the principle of making compensation in such cases has been acted up n to a considerable extent by the Eo-clesiastical Commissioners for England.

The principle of assigning patronage in return for en-We cannot say that we are satisfied with the theolo-gical definitions, the word Sacrament is defined "an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace;

We are of opinion that the provisions of the act 1 and 2

a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master." The Church Catechism should not be entered at all cases become patron of the district carried which in all The Church Catechism should not be quoted at all, unless it is quoted fairly. We are there taught that a cases become patron of the district parish church. We are of opinion that the right of patronage may, in such cases, with the consent of certain parties, be properly assigned to any individual who shall contribute an adequate endowment. Similar arrangements as to patronage might be applied to some of the numerous district churches and chapelries, of which the incumbent of the mother church has already been made the patron, without having endow-

Until the 15th section of the act 3 George IV., 72, a provision is made empowering incumbents, trustees, and others, with the consent of the bishop, patron, and incom-bent, and with the sanction of the Church Building Commissioners, to surrender the right of patronage of any church or benefice in favour of any corporate of any church or benefice in favour of any corporate body or person, or to make any agreement as to its endow-ment, for the express purpose of improving the parochial system by the ceclesiastial division of the parish. By the act 8 and 9 Victoria, c 70, it is provided that the patron-age of a church may be assigned to any body corporate or to any individuals, but the assignment must be made prior to the consecration of the Church, and the consent of the Bishop metrors and incumbent is required. We are of the Bishop, patron, and incumbent is required. We are of opinion that these provisions may be extended, and that additional facilities should be given for assigning patron-

We your Majesty's Commissioners appointed 'to in-quire into the practicability and mode o, subdividing into the practicability and mode o, subdividing parts in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases at our distinction of each, except in particular cases at our distension, shall not exceed doing and the sub-get of Church rates, as affecting the division of parishes, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases at our distension, shall not exceed doing and model.

parishes and their existing subdivisions. We have also examined several witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the law as applicable to these subdivisions, of which there are now many kinds, differing in their legal character and circimnistances. Though we cannot hope, without much more information that we yet possess, and very careful further deliberation, to present to your Majesty a full report; we think it advise to state without further deliver and seperate of the gravest state inflicts a very serious hardship on the owners of property in distinct and seperate parishes and district parishes, by compelling them for 20 years not only to provide for the expenses of their own Church. In the case of a chapefry district, out off from a district or district parish, the grievance is still greater; for although the inhabitants, during that period of time, pay a double the inhabitants, during that period of time, pay a double to the distinct and separate or district parish church, they have generally to

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rear and	and in	No.	-	-	Sec.

provide for the repairs of their own chapel also, by voluntary contributions, thus virtually incurring the burthen of

ird rate. The most obvious remedy would be that every division and district should be liable to a rate for its own church or chapel only, and for no other. Such a rule, however, could not be immediately and universally applied. Some special provision must be found for those cases in which there are still existing charges on the church rates of the whole original parish, for the payment of monies borrowed for the general ecclesiastical purposes of that Parish, and also for the cases in which the mother church has and also for the cases in which the mother church has contributed, by rates of voluntary contributions, towards the erection of a new church; and probably also for other cases, where a very poor district may have been left to the mother church, that Church being perhaps large and dilapidated, and requiring frequent and expensive repairs. We are of opinion that the Church Building Commis-

dilapidated, and requiring frequent and expensive repairs. We are of opinion that the Church Building Commis-sioners should be required to re-consider the boundaries of all divisions or subdivisions of parishes, which have been effected under proper authority, with special refer-ence to the question of a just and equitable distribution of the church-rate; and then to recommend your Majesty in Council to fix a time when the new parish may be pro-perly and fairly exempted from the double rate, and the remaining part of the original parish, and the new parish or district, severally made liable only for the repair of its own church or chapel; and we recommend that each pa-rish or district should then possess an open parish vestry, with all the incidents, powers, and provisions applicable to vestries or parish churches; with separate churchwar-dens, one chosen by the inhabitant ratepayers within the peculiar parish or district, and the other by the incumbent; and that the churchwardens belonging to any new parish or district should, so far as may be practicable, have the same power of seating the parishoners as is possessed by or district should, so far as may be practicable, have the same power of scating the parishoners as is possessed by the churchwardens of old parish churches; and under such circumstances we recommend that all select vestries formed under the church building act should be abolished. Some difficulty may arise, in cases where an endowment has been left, either for the exclusive benefit of the mother church, or for church purposes within the parish; and as no general rule could fairly be applied to all such ing list. cases, it seems desirable that power to deal with them should be given to the Church Building Commissioners.

One of the most serious obstacles to the effectual sub- F division of parishes is found in those numerous local acts of Parliament which have been construed to exclude certain parishes from the operation of the Church Building Acts. It appears to us that this obstacle to church extension St ild he removed.

Our attention has been directed to the recent legislation Our attention has been directed to the recent registration on the apportionment of parochial charities, which it is feared will give rise to much needless and expensive liti-gation. By the Aet 8 George IV., c. 72, s. 11, it was pro-vided that the Church Building Commissioners should have power to apportion parochial charities among the several ecclesiastical districts, but as this power could not be conveniently exercised by that body, it was afterwards be conveniently exercised by that body, it was afterwards transferred, by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 70, s. 22, to the Court of Chancery, which was enabled to apportion them by a summary process. It appears to us, from ca-ses which have already arisen, that some further legislation

is necessary to prevent litigation and expense. Amongst the subjects to which our attention has been Amongst the subjects to which our attention has been directed, is that of affording increased facilities to the in-habitants of parishes or ecclesiastical districts towards providing themselves with suitable places of burial ; the Act 9 and 10 Victoria, ch. 68, enables parishes or districts with the sanction of the Church Building Commission-ers, to divide off land amongst themselves, for separate burial grounds, to which a chapel for the burial service is attached, common to each parish or district. We burial grounds, to which a chapel for the burial service is attached, common to each parish or district. We think that a further power should be given for parishes and districts to unite in purchasing land for this purpose and fencing it off according to their respected wants, and to defray the cost by a rate apportioned among the ser-eral parishes and districts according to the extent of land assigned to ach

assigned to each. We intend to prosecute our inquires, in the hope of arriving at further practical conclusions, and expect to be able shortly to lay before your Majesty a general view of the probable number of new parishes and new churches required in all the dioceses of England and Wales; but required in all the dioceses of Daniel it to be our duty to in the mean time we have considered it to be our duty to submit to your Majesty the foregoing suggestions, in the full belief that their adoption would essentially promote the invite Commission not by facilitathe object of your Majesty's Commission, not by facilita-ting the formation of new parochial divisions, but by giv-ing a more completely parochial character to the numer-

ous districts already formed. All which we humbly report to your Majesty. Witness our hands and seals, this 27th day of July, 1849.

T. EBOR, HARROWBY, C. J. LONDON, J. LICHFIELD, ASULEY, SIDNEY HERBERT, E. N. BUXTON, H. RAIKES, JOHN SINCLAIR, W. F. HOOK, T. DALE, W. COTTON, W. WELDON CHAMPNEYS, C. K. MURRAY, W. WOODBOOFFE, D. SANCHAR, W. WOODBOOFFE,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.					
Day.	Date.	The second second	1st Lesson	2d Lesson.	
G	Sept. 9,	14TH SUND. APT. TRINITY. (M. E.	Jer. 5, " 22,		
M	" 10,	{ M, B,	Micah 2, " 3,		
т	" ID	{ ^M , _E ,	** 4. ** 5,		
w	" 12,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· 6. ·· 7.	Matt. 13, Rom. 13,	
т	" 13.	{ ^M , E,	Nahum 1, " 2,		
F	. 14.		" 3. Hab. I.		
S	# 15,		" 2, • 3,	Rom. 16.	
G	** 16,	15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY, { M, E,	Jere. 35, 		
THE CHURCH.					

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry-Death's Three Messengers. Our Monthly Review. Ecclesiastical Intellige

Toronto, 22nd August, 1849.

My Dear Brethren, residing between Kingston and Hawkesbury,-It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the follow-I remain

0	JOHN TORONTO.
eptember,	1849.
riday	7, St. James, Pittsburgh 11, A. M.
aturday	a Charle Frank of
	Lansdown 11, A. M.
unday	9. Brockville 11, A. M.
	Prescott
Ionday	10, Bellamy's Mills 11, A. M.
ANTERS AN TAM	Lamb's Pond 3, P. M.
uesday	11, Kitley's Corners 11, A. M.
	Singleton's Corners 4, P. M.
Vednesday	12, Newborough 11, A M.
	New Church, rear of
	Lansdon 4, P. M.
hursday .	13, New Ch., rear of Leeds 11, A. M.
State detric	Birmingham 4, P. M.
unday	16, Perth 11, л. м.
Ionday	17, Smith's Falls 11, A. M.
	Franktown
	18, Carlton Place 11, A. M.
the first date	St. John's, Lanark 3, P. M.
Nednesday	19, St. George's, Ramsay 11, A. M.
our Price	Ракіндрат 4, р. м.
	20, Fitzroy 11, A. M.
horquartin	ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.
Friday	21, St. John's Church, March 11, A. M.
hashold ere	St. Mary's, March 3, P. M.
Sunday	23, Bytown 11, A. M.
Monday and	24, Richmond 2, P. M.
Fuesday	25, Merrickville 2, P. M.
Wednesday.	26, Kemptville 10, A. M.
cuty much	Mountain
Thursday	27, Edwardsburgh 11, A. M.
	Matilda 3, P. M.
Friday	28, Williamsburgh 10, A. M.
	Osnabruck 2, P. M.
Saturday	29, Moulinette 11, A. M. 30, Cornwall 11, A. M.
Sunday	30, Cornwall 11, л. м.
October, 18	349. 2, Hawksbury 11, л. м
Fuesday	2, Hawksbury 11, A. M.

Note .- Should there be any error or omission in same in time to be corrected. to notify him of

The Church.

by a new birth of water and of the Holy Ghst. Such upon them. which the Bishop deduces from it.

It certainly does appear astonishing, tht the Evan- we believe that he has impugned it. elical body, who often insist so warmly ad affectionately upon the freeness of divine grace, hould have aken up a theory upon baptism which males the grace of regeneration depend altogether upon caditions, and the free and gratuitous nature of the divin mercy. To lively interest throughout the Church,-and mulit- tion of the soil; but that after remaining idle for one, means, and the fallow would be completed. But in us it appears characteristic of all God's dspensations, form are the conjectures as to the probable conse-two, or several years, its fertility returned, and it such a soil, supposing any such to exist, nothing us it appears characteristic of all God's dependences, and it is shown that it is the chemical disin-that he first gives benefits freely to those wo are called quences which may result from it. In the opinion of might again be sown, and yield a productive return. would grow: it is shown that it is the chemical disin-

We beg, by the bye, to protest against a expression out of the Church. Every candid theologian will exertion. In process of time, it was found that the The process of cultivating a fallow may be de given uncouditionally. employed by the Bishop, which we regard is calculated allow that it is a subject eminently suggestive of diffi-employed by the Bishop, which we regard is calculated allow that it is a subject eminently suggestive of diffi-

born again at all. 2. But there is another assumption in this Charge, he not expected that an appeal would be made, he managed farm. which appears to us equally unfounded with the first; should have requested the assistance of the learned tual possession of repentance and faith as equally the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." hope we are not misrepresenting his Lordsho; for we the judgment which has been come to. are fully persuaded that nothing will be gaind by misunderstanding each other : but really the theory he espouses seems to us so very complex and sibtle, that we do not feel sure we quite comprehend it We are quite ready to grant that the Church in her public formal acts does actually "require" only and solely the profession of faith from both parties, and does re-

quire that profession equally from both: Int we deny that she requires it from both on the same ssumption, of its reality being essential to the blessing of baptism standing good. We now proceed to subsantiate our denial.

In the case of adults, when the Priest exhorts the congregation in the words-" Doubt ye not therefore, but earnestly believe that Christ will favourably receive this present person," she adds the cualifications which he is supposed to possess ;-" truy repenting and coming unto him with faith." And the reference is evidently to the passages of Holy Wnt previously quoted ;-"" He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," and "Repent and be baptized," &c ; and-"Baptism the answer of a good emscience to-wards God." The Church having stated all these things as requisite, refers to them all as possessed by the party. Here is, beyond doubt, a case of "charitable supposition." "Faith" refers to the first quotation; "repenting to the second; "truly" to the third.

But when we come to examine the corresponding the list, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested portion of the Office for Infant Baptism ; we find neier these passages of Scripture, nor any reference to any such supposed qualification : for the words are simply,-" Doubt ye not therefore, but earnestly believe, that he will likewise favourably receive this present infant." On the contrary, the Church refers back only, and without reserve, to the "good will" much Christ showed to infants, when "he commanded the children Of the Clergy, &c., of the NIAGARA DISTRICT, at to be brought unto him, and exhorted all men to follow their innocency." The only qualification, therefore, of infants is "their innocency," and not their "repen-

The hypothesis, therefore, of Bishop D. Wilson, see that the points we have selected are the most im- extended sense, the term is also applied to fields while pensable for the nourishment and luxuriance of a new that "the whole of the two Offices (i. e. or Baptism portant, and that if we have overthrown them, the rest bearing root, drilled,* and summer crops of the legu- generation of plants." of Infants and Adults) proceeds upon theassumption that faith and repentance exists, or shall breafter exist, in the mind of the candidate," falls t the ground if we allowed the position of any individual to prevent It has also been common in this country to apply the from the above. If we should suppose the soil to be dtogether, and with it the whole of the onsequences us from "contending earnestly for," what we believe term Fallow to newly-chopped land, while being composed of ingredients perfectly impervious to the to be, " the faith once delivered to the saints," when burnt and cleared off, for the purpose of being sown action of the constituents of the atmosphere, then the

GORHAM V. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

WESLEYAN INQUISITORS.

In a late number of the Christian Messenger,-the organ of an obscure Canadian, off-shoot of Methodism, -we met with a cleverly written article entitled, "Why are secessions from the old Methodist bodies so rare? The author, who is a thorough free trader in religious matters, and who evidently regards Schism as rather a virtue than otherwise, gives the following among other answers to the above query :

"The last topic we shall introduce at present to account or the fewness of secessions from the old Methodist Bodies, s-the *fearful manner in which Seceders have been persecuted* the communities from which they dissented. On this nt volumes might be filled; but we can only offer a brief ount volumes might be filled; but we can only other a brief otice. The names of the leading men in the propagation of liberal views of church policy, and in the establishment if reform Methodist Bodies, in the British Isles, the United tates and Canada, might be enumerated in connection with ne persecutions they endured. Nor would it be difficult to ite instances in which individuals or societies have received reatment from the hand of those ministerial despots closely Uied to the inflictions of Penish immisitions. Their coned to the inflictions of Popish inquisitions. fuct, their motives and purposes have been traduced, they have been injured in their business, and their ruin triumpantly. dicted. In proof of these statements, we might refer to nost every instance in which a secession has taken place nd were no other evidence in existence, save the organs the Methodist communities, the columns of those journals furnish abundant proof of the correctness of these accu-sations. Whatever might have been the case many years sations. Whatever might have been the case many years ago, no man at the present day calculates on being allowed to secede *peaceably* and with an untarnished reputation. Who, then, we ask, with the inquisition before him, would be in haste to secede ?"

Our readers may per of that pseudo-martyr, Mr. Shore, called forth the maudlin sympathies of the Christian Guardian. Its Columns for weeks teemed with denunciations of the tyranny of the Church in general, and the Bishop of Exeter in particular. Dwelling in such an assailable glass house as the Messenger declares our contemporary habitation to be, we marvel much that he had the audacity to cast stones so unscrupulously at the venerable Mother from whom he has revolted. It ill becomes the mouthpiece of a body who allow no man to quit their platform "peaceably and with an untarnished reputation," to prate and habble about persecution for conscience-

f they had, there is no repentance after dath. But ister them; but it does not restrict the efficacy of the It is well known that it is by fallowing that, iu disintegration. He proceeds :-- "The same chemical the Church declares them undoubtedly aved, and Sacraments to such only as receive them rightly and Upper Canada, the greater portion of land intended actions as those now described proceed in our arable equally declares that "none can enter int the king- by faith. We repeat that the misstatement is, of for the reception of wheat, our staple crop, is pre- land, and it is to accelerate and increase these that how of heaven, except he be born of waterand of the course unintentional; but it will certainly increase pared. The term Fallow, in its strictest sense, and we employ the mechanical operations of culture. We Holy Ghost." It therefore follows that the are saved our desire to verify quotations, where anything depends as originally used, denotes the state of a field during renew the surface of the soil, and endeavour to make a season, or summer, in which it remains idle, and every part of it accessible to the action of carbonic infants are therefore regenerate by the imple and It is not our intention to go through the whole of undergoes several ploughings and harrowings, in order acid and of oxygen. Thus we procure a new provinere free grace and mercy of God, impartedn baptism. this Charge : those who understand the subject will better to fit it for being sown with grain. In a more sion of soluble mineral substances, which are indis-

with winter wheat. The custom of making fallows is of very early date, | except the destruction of weeds, would be that which and arose from the discovery, that when a field had would immediately follow the plough-share - the borne several successive crops of the same description, mechanical division of the soil; time would not be The decision given in this most important case is it became less fertile for those crops in a greater or necessary; the soil could be immediately broken up should reject a doctrine which illustrates a beautifully exciting, as might naturally be supposed, the most less length of time, according to the natural constitu-

the bic continuance or increase of the benefit which was first x on the midst of his Relatives. The fallow at first consisted in merely allowing the tegration of the constituents of the soil, by exposure that the thing conditional upon those returns is the continuance or increase of the benefit which was first of the sound and able journal. "that every internal of the every internal of the every internal of the tegration being at the tegration of the constituents of the soil, by exposure to the atmosphere, which renders the mechanical exposure of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the soil of the tegration of the constituents of the tegration of the tegration of the constituents of the tegration of the tegration of the constituents of the tegration of tegratical tegratical tegratical tegratical tegratical tegratical tegratical tegrates of tegratical tegrates of continuance or increase of the benefit which was first of that sound and able journal, "that every internal exhaustion being attributed to it, of a nature analaobjection or scruple on this subject should send a man gous to that of the bodily frame, when fatigued by the soil.

to produce a false impression; we mean born of wa-culties, and that as soon as we get below the surface might be considerably shortened, and fertility sooner being the destruction of weeds, as well as the disinter." If a person be "born of water," i must be by a new birth. Now we know of no new brth which is not a spiritual one; and we know of no spiritual birth we published last week, the concluding paragraph was step towards an improved system of cultivation, and character, and the soil of a tenacious description, without the Holy Ghost. Our Lord joins together, "water and the Holy Ghost" in the new birth, and we cannot consent to separate them. If a person be not that an appeal would be made against his decision, naked fallow furnishes a large portion of the employ- the winter frosts. The ridges should be made narrow, born of the Spirit, to our apprehension he camot be for he did not wish the burden of finally determining ment of the occupants, during the winter (where and draining properly attended to. If the soil remains so important a case to remain upon his shoulders. Had climate permits) and summer months, on every well- submerged, or saturated with water, the full effect

The objects in view, in fallowing a field, are: the to a great extent lost. The first ploughing, also, which appears to us equally unbounded with the list, viz., that the Church treats infants and adults "in like Chancellor of the Diocese of London (Dr. Lushington); destruction of weeds-the restoration of some of the especially on clayey soils, with a tenacious subsoil, manner," in reference to the profession actually made but he had not done so, as he was aware that he would constituents which have been taken from it in the should be made as deep as possible, in order to pulof repentance and faith : viz., that she regards the ac-be called upon to give his assistance as a member of shape of straw, grain, &c., by the application of ma-verize the soil to a proper depth. But on soils of a nure-and the improvement of its fertility by the more porous description, and not infested with weeds necessary, in order that the blessing of regneration It appears to be the general impression, that the mechanical operations of tillage. It also offers a con- of a troublesome character, the first ploughing may be may, as the Bishop expresses it, "stand god." We appeal taken by Mr. Gorham, will not shake or effect venient opportunity for improving the texture or phy- made early in spring, and on such soils may have a sical condition of a field, by the application of any sufficient effect. As spring advances, and the soil becomes considerably disintegrated by exposure, it is

constituent in which it is found to be deficient. The culture necessary to be given to a field depends to be harrowed, or gone over with the cultivator, to

on the natural character of the soil and on the de- loosen the particles, and promote the decay of grass scription of produce which we wish to obtain from it. and weeds by excluding the air. About the lat of One field may bear very good crops of wheat, and June, if it is found that the sod or weeds are suffirefuse to produce almost any other description of ciently decomposed, the second ploughing may be vegetation; another may produce luxuriant crops of given. A very good fallow for a wheat crop may otatoes or Indian corn, and refuse to grow wheat. even be made on porous or loamy soils; a recent Fields have been known from which heavy crops of clover sward, for instance, on land which has been grain have been taken in succession for a great num- previously well cultivated, by ploughing for the first ber of years, while others would become barren after time, about this time (the 1st of June), or even as bearing one or two crops. Now, it is important to late as the 1st of July. If the ground has been the farmer that he should understand the causes of ploughed the first time, into high ridges from the these phenomena, in order that when a field is barren level,-in ploughing the second time, these should be for any particular description of erop, or for all crops, divided again lengthwise, in order to bring back the he may be able to apply the necessary remedy. We surface to a level ; but if the first have been ploughed are told that "wheat, clover, and turnips, require out from high ridges, in ploughing the second time, certain constituents from the soil; and hence they four or five of them may be formed into one, or the cannot flourish in a soil from which these are absent. field may be crossed, in order to preserve a level Science enables us to recognize these necessary con- surface. This ploughing is also to be followed shortly stituents, by the analysis of the ashes of the plants; afterwards, when the surface has become somewhat and if we discover the absence of these ingredients crumbled, by the use of the harrow or cultivator from the soil, the cause of its sterility is obvious." once or several times. About this time, during June It is not to be expected that farmers generally or July, and preceding the first, second, or third

should understand the chemical constitution of soils: ploughing, as the case may be, it will be proper to they have a practical knowledge, gained by long ex- apply the manure, if any is used. This should have perience, by which they are enabled to judge, by been thrown into heaps, and turned, in order to make general appearances, of the quality of land, and the it of a more uniform texture, and to destroy the seeds treatment that it requires, though not always with the of weeds, before being drawn to the field. When certainty that could be desired. But if they could drawn out, it is to be spread evenly over the surface,

obtain a correct general idea of the principles on and as soon as practicable ploughed in, with rather a

only result obtained by the operations of tillage,

will not be produced, and the labour bestowed will be

The Legislative st October next. ween Austria and th August. A marked imples of Cotton a bales. Br declined quality firm-loted 23s 6d t o 7s. per bush parter. with a gration. We quot rovisions steady lemand—prices good demand. Paris advices o d that the Gov eaty between two Governm specting the an ardoned all exce e Milanese. Gen. Oudinot 1 ast possible data possible dela ay under his c The latest intel aracter, and fro at serious conse DREADFUL CO

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September 5, 18

The Caledonia h winds, but pleasa bassenger. The i cholera in Londo inverpool it is on ster they have ected to be a mos On the continer avourable. The North of Europe, bet even fluctuatin Hops this year laid will be a gree The money ma business has be

JOSEPH HASLEGRAVE, R. B. SEELEY.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, &C. OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN ENGLAND AND WALES .-- A very interesting report of the transaction (during the last three months) of this very active Society, has just been bublished by the Sub-Committee. The report shows that fifty-one grants of money were made during this quarter published by the Sub-Committee. for the purpose of aiding the erection of nineteen new churches, the rebuilding of two, and the enlargement or re-arranging of the seats in thirty existing churches. This shows a considerable increase in the Society's busi-ness, beyond that of the previous quarter; and what makes this view more satisfactory is, that it displays some-thing like a revival of the former exertions to build new churches — which undertakings have been, for a long time past, less numerous than they used to be : and this agree-able prospect is made evident by the summing up of the grants made in this period, which were 104, 40 of these being towards the building of new churches, 10 for rebuil-ding and 54 for the only report of new churches, 10 for rebuil-time and 54 for the ambravenue to so consisting churches. ding, and 54 for the enlargement, &c., of existing churches. The number of additional seats which will be thus obtained are calculated at above 29,000; of which nearly 26,000 are to be free and unappropriated in fact solely for the use of the poorer classes. The sum to be bestowed to additional the seater of the s aid these objects from the funds of the Society is £13,810. Since the issuing of the last quarterly report, a legacy of £3,000, free of duty, was bequeathed by the late John Curteis, Esq, of Devonshire Street, who had been for many years a warm supporter of the Society.

PENSNETT CHURCH, KINGSWINFORD.-This beautiful edifice (St. Mark's) we understand will be consecrated in the month of September next by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, in whose diocese the Church is situated. A full Cathedral service will be performed.

A subscription is being raised for the reconstructing the fine old Norman tower of Merrington church Durham,

ROMFORD NEW CHURCH .- The ceremony of Laying the first stone of the new church at Romford, took place on Thursday, the 26th ult., T. W. Bramston, Esq., M. P. officiating as mason, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the gentry and elergy of the neighbourhood.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA.-The ceremony of consecrating this church was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by Lord Aucland, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and a large number of the district clergy, on the 27th ult.

CHESTER .- The Bishop of Chester consecrated, on Saturday last, the New Church of St. Peter, Macclesfield. The district of St. Peter is one of those constituted under Sir R. Peel's act, and has now become a separate parish.

Chapel of Ease, Oxford. once, though we almost doubt if one of the best of them could be got for the money.—Guardian.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A., Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,-10 A. M. and 31 P. M.

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

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 63 P. M.

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

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M.A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 63 P. M.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) hold Visitations of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archideaconry of York, at the times and places mentioned below :---

Chippawa, on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at 11 A.M. Of the Clergy, &c., of the GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICTS, at Hamilton, on Friday, Sept. 14th, at | tance and faith, to exist hereafter," as the theory of the

London, on Thursday, Sept. 20th, at 11 A. M. Of the Clergy, &c., of the WESTERN DISTRICT, at

Chatham, on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, at 3 P. M. Attention is requested to an alteration, by the

advance of one day, in the appointments at Chippawa and Hamilton respectively.

THE CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

which is his body. One of the greatest pains we ex- Truly, as the Bishop justly remarks, " there is in too perience is the finding that in the present day too many cases a want of a full, Scriptural acquaintance many of them are disposed to make common cause with the way of salvation." with so pernicious a party as the Latitudinarians, for We have now a complaint or two to make against the sake of their hostility to whatever they choose to the Bishop, which we do with much regret. His designate as Puseyism. Towards the Bishop of Cal- Lordship would lead his readers to infer, unless we cutta, we feel likewise a respect from his noble sacri- greatly misunderstand him, tuat those who teach large fices and exertions in erecting the first Cathedral in congregations that they have been already born of wa-The Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, has India in connexion with our mother Church. His ani- ter and of the Spirit, neglect to teach those who live and entirely concur with the opinion expressed in the

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the pur-ebase of an organ for the use of the Royal Dackyard Chapel at Woolwich, but the cost of the instrument is not to exceed $\pounds 60. - United Service Gazette. - [They ngight$ as well have taken one of the large street barrel organs atrows through we almost dabt if one of the best of theobserve a certain excessive humility with which heso frequently addresses himself to the officers of the popular preaching leaves men to suppose, that they Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

> ground of Theological teaching, we are sorry that we favourers of this unscriptural error, to cast aside the cannot agree with him; and that the unwearied, noble- prejudices which may well be characterized in the spirited, sympathetic Pastor, becomes as a Divine Bishop's words as arising from "the force of education confused, inconsistent, and confined and narrow in his and an exclusive line of reading," and read St. Paul's views.

recently published by the "Berean," characterizes the the views we teach be not most strictly scriptural doctrine of the general spiritual regeneration of infants Does not St. Paul in all these Epistles take for granted by baptism, as "an awful delusion :" and in opposing that all to whom he writes are actual partakers of the that doetrine, he proceeds upon two false assumptions; grace of God? Must not this have been countenance (1) that repentance and faith are, according to the ing "an aweful delusion," if they were not so? doctrine of the Church of England, necessary conditions of baptism; (2) that the baptism of adults and that which if we were acting the part of mere controversialof infants, are placed by the church upon the same ists, and only anxious to put his Lordship in the wrong, during the progress of this series of papers, to take footing.

edly saved.

Bishop of Calcutta supposes. The Sacarament, therefore, "has a wholesome effect or operation" upon infants, because they "worthily receive the same !" not merely because the Sacrament is duly administered, but because they are declared by our Lord to be " the fit and suitable recipients of it; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Whether this referred to all infants, or to the children of believers only,-we do not at present discuss.

Having, we trust, sufficiently shown that these two assumptions are groundless, we must beg leave to advert to what we feel to be the very rash language of

eration of Iufants; and we expressed ourselves as feel- St. Paul remind the Christians of Corinth in a body now in daily danger of falling. The new building in London wall. for the solemniza-tion of Divine worship, according to the rites of the Greek Church, is just completed, and will be consecrated with considerable pomp early in August. It is the first Greek be found to agree with us in holding the very doctrine in question =—towards the Evangelied body we feel the respect which ought to be inspired by men zealous he warns them that they were "carnal and walked as in Canada. for that which they believe to be truth, and many of men ?" And if temples of the Holy Ghost, must they whom we have seen willing to spend and be spent in uot have been partakers of a divine nature? Can any the service of our common Master, and the Church, plain mind resist the inference? Ours at least cannot.

presented an endowment of £80 per annum to the new mated and delighted description of his first solemn in sin that a radical change is required in them, before last paragraph; a great deal of talent, and that by no entrance into his Cathedral, shows us that, in tastes they can be in a safe state. We must assert most re-

> bave to seek to God to begin that work, and to give But when we come to meet his Lordship upon the them the first fruits of the Spirit. We do entreat the Epistles to the Ephesians, the Hebrews and the Cor His Lordship in a Charge, part of which has been inthians,-and calmly and impartialy judge whether

There is one more point about the Bishop's Charge,

fully proved by the fact, adduced by more than one of intentionally, but yet strictly as we have said. He ject had permitted. We had intended to have done our correspondents, and adduced judicially in the late quotes the 26th Article as affirming that "the grace this under observations for an earlier period of the cation, and exposure in heaps for two or three years at judgement of Sir Herbert Fust in the Court of Arches, of God's gifts is conferred only on such as by faith and year than the month of August; but as preceding that the Church baptizes infants, in prospect of rightly do receive them." Now, the Article contains articles have been taken up to a greater length than death, without any promises or conditions whatever, ---- no such statement : the words which the Bishop of was originally intended, in the discussion of matters time, although in smaller proportions, the gold being and declares those infants "lawfully and sufficiently Calcutta has marked as a quotation from this Article, more particularly relating to the month for which liberated by the chemical process of weathering, or of baptized," and pronounces that they are "undoubt-

aptized," and pronounces that they are "undoubt-dly saved." Now, it is perfectly obvious that such infants can Now, it is perfectly obvious that such infants can never repent; for they have nothing to repent of; and, receive them," by the wickedness of those who admin- now proposed to make a few remarks upon it.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

sake!

ment are making the most ample arrangements for the and economical manner.

Governor-General will visit the Show.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

"We have been able to snatch only a very hasty and cursory glance at the plans and drawings for this new building, sent in by various architects. New York and Washington, as well as Montreal, have competed with Toronto for the prize. We can safely say that our own city is by no means the last in the race." We copy the above from the Patriot of yesterday, means of an inferior order, has been evinced in several

DAILY REPORT OF TH	E ST	TAT	CE (OF	THI	CHOLE	RA.
						Cases.	Deaths.
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Saturday, September 1	-	-	-	-	-	14	5
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Continuation of Article for August.							
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we might easily enlarge upon; for it is in simple fact into consideration the Fallowing of Land somewhat 1. That the first assumption is incorrect, is most a direct and positive misstatement, made no doubt un- more fully than previous incidental notices of the sub- where the gold ores, after being reduced to a very fine

hich depend the results of the means they make use shallow furrow. The field may now, with the est of for the melioration of soils, it would be of the tion of being harrowed once or several times, remain greatest service, in enabling them to economize or at rest for some time, till the manure and grass, if the crease their expenditure, according to the necessi- former has been spread upon the sward, become quite ties of the case, and in giving confidence as to the decomposed. It is then to be cross-ploughed with a ults of any means proposed to be adopted.

a science." The art of agriculture consists in enabling the last of August or first of September, when it will a field to sustain its fertility for a particular plant, or be time to plough it into narrow ridges for the recepin making it fit for the cultivation of all plants; but tion of the seed. it is to science that we must look in order to ascertain Now, is the naked fallow, in taking a course of

the reason of the loss of fertility for any particular crops from a field, absolutely indispensable? or may description of plant-why one plant will flouri h in a the same results, as regards the fertilizing of the soil, soil, and another will not-or why a soil is sterile for be brought about by a system of cultivation, which all plants. Science having pointed out the cause of will return a greater value in produce, in a given sterility and the means of obviating it, it is the part number of years, for the labour and capital expended? We are informed that the Committee of Manage- of art to make use of those means in the most skilful

great Agricultural Fair that is to be held at Kingston, In regard to the results desired to be brought cropping, and of preserving in the soil, or restoring commencing on Tuesday, September 18th. The about by cultivation, Liebeg says :- " Empiricism to it, the mineral constituents necessary to the growth proprietors of steamboats on the different routes have ascribes all results to the art-that is, to the mecha- of plants, and also in reference to peculiar qualities liberally engaged to take passengers, stock, and arti-nical operations employed in cultivation, without en-of different soils. All plants require certain mineral the Metropolitan of India, when he declares it "an cles for exhibition, both to and from the meeting, quiring the causes upon which their use depends. constituents in the soil upon which they grow; but awful delusion to pronounce large congregations re- during the show week, for half their usual rates. We But a knowledge of these causes is of the highest all do not require the same constituents, or equal generate, in the sense of being actually partakers of a also learn that one of the most eminent agricultural importance; for such knowledge would prevent the We thought it necessary on a recent occasion, to divine nature." We beg earnestly to beg his Lord- chemists of the age, Professor Johnston, of the Uniallude with pain to the Charges of the Archbishop of ship to beware, lest in his zeal to denounce a Tract- versity of Durham, has acceded to an invitation to enable us to use them in the most advantageous York and the Bishop of Calcutta, as opposed to the arian error, he should be unawares committing himself attend and deliver a public lecture on the relations of manner. Is it conceiveable that the entrance of the the doctrine of the Church as to the Baptismal Regen- against the great Apostle of the Gentiles. Did not science to agriculture. Professor Norton, of Yale, plough-share, or of the harrow, into the earth-that in silica, in a soluble state."

expected, and the Exhibition it is confidently thought explained. It is quite certain that it is the great face, obtained by the careful ploughing and breaking It is, we find, expected that His Excellency the up of the soil, which exercises so very favourable an influence on its fertility; but these mechanical operations are only the means to attain that end.

" Among the effects produced by time, particularly n the case of fallow, or that period during which a field remains at rest, science recognizes certain chemical actions, which proceed uninterruptedly by means of the influence exercised by the constituents of the atmosphere upon the surface of the solid erust of the earth. By the action of the carbonic acid and oxygen in the air, aided by moisture and by rain-water, the power of dissolving in water is given to certain constituents of rocks, or of their debris, from which arable land is formed : these ingredients, in consequence of their solubility, become separated from the insoluble constituents.'

"These chemical actions serve to explain the effects produced by the hand of time, which destroys human structures, and converts gradually the hardest rocks into dust. It is by their influence that certain ingredients of arable land become fit for assimilation by plants; and the object of the mechanical operations of the farm is to obtain this result. Their action consists in accelerating the weathering or disintegration of the soil, and thus offers to a new generation of plants their necessary mineral constituents, in a form fit for reception. The celerity of the disintegration of a solid body must be in proportion to its surface; for the more points which we expose to the action of the destructive agencies, the more rapidly will their effects be produced."

Every one has read the interesting description which Liebeg-in illustration of the effects produced It was proposed in a former article, at some time by the action of the constituents of the atmosphere, and water, on the increased surface of a stone-gives, from Darwin, of the gold mines, at Yaquil, in Chili, powder in mills, are subjected to a process of electria time-the processes being repeated six or seven times, and new quantities of gold being obtained each

Indian corn, rape, &c.

deep furrow, in wide, flat lands; after which, and "Agriculture," says Liebeg, "is both an art and after an interval being harrowed, it may remain till

> The question of fallowing is to be viewed in connexion with that of the necessity of a rotation in quantities of the same. "All cultivated plants require alkalies and alkaline earths, although each of them may use different proportions of the one or of the other : the cereals do not flourish in a soil deficient

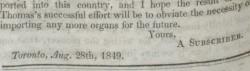
(To be continued.)

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Str, I was pleased to find that you made favourable nention of the Organ built by Mr. Thomas of this city, and live concerning the state of the stat fully concur in all you have said; there were some errors in the description, owing doubtless to the inexperiin such matters of your compositors—It should have been Great Organ, from double G to F in alt., stop and open dia-pason, open diapason front, principal, fitteenth, twelfth, du-ciana, flute, clara bella treble, clara bella bass, and trumpet. Swell Organ, from 8 feet C to F in alt. Hautboy, stop and open diapason, principal, flute, and dulciana. 12 octave of pedals, with a preparation for the same extent of open double diapason pedals. Some of the stops in the Organ deserve particular notice. The clara bella, a new stop, is a wooden icular notice. The clara bella, a new stop, is a woo of a peculiar construction, and has a peculiarly e. intermediate between the diapason and the du he bass of this stop used with some of the softer the bass of this stop used with some of the softer of productive of a remarkably pleasing effect. The dulciana, is, in my opinion, of as mellow and round a tone as I have heard any where; indeed as a whole, the Organ will, as you justly observe, bear comparison with any instrument in ported into this country, and I hope the result of Mr. Thomas's successful effort will be to obviate the necessity of importing any mean course of the durate.



Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese :--The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 19, 1849.

Previously announced in No. 31......£104 11 2} St. John's Church York Mills, per C. W.... 3 9 6 st. George's Church, Etchical, and the first statement of the fi St. George's Church, Etobicoke £0 18 6 St. Phillip's Church, Weston ... 1 2 6 $\begin{array}{c}
 2 & 1 & 6 \\
 0 & 7 & 3 \\
 4 & 11 & 3
 \end{array}$ --per Churchwardens...... --per Churchwardens...... Port Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read Trinity Church, Thornhill, per C. W. St. Paul's Ch. Fredericksburgh £0 12 6 St Paul's Church Ahophustown 0 12 6 1 5 0 Trinity Church do. ... 1 18 10 Christ Ch. West Gwillimbury... 0 17 0

-per Rev. F. L. Osler. Lloydtown, addition, per Rev. H. B. Osler

	surpress a feeling of pride with which we viewe of these from our own City.	
7	DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CHOLN	RA.
9	the shorts which include a set of the Cases.	Deaths
e	Thursday, August 30th, 13	9
e	Friday, " 31st, 12	5
e	Saturday, September 1 14	5
n	Sunday, " 2 12	. 8
	Monday, " 3 18	14
8	Tuesday, " 4 13	7
-	Wednesday, " 5 7	4
r	and the stand of a set of prosting considering start of the	-
I.	Total from commencement, 720	432
d		
	ACRICITI TUDE	
e	AGRICULTURE.	
-	Continuation of Article for August.	
	THE FALLOW.	

Connecticut, has also intimated his intention of being the contact of iron with the soil-can act as a charm

St Andrews Church Grimsby per Rev. Dr.

Lundy Toodburne Binbrooke	2	10	0
per Rev. J. L. Alexander	1	5	0
t George's Church Port whitey 2017 0 - Per Rev. John Pentland 0 8 0 - Parl's Church Woodstock, per. Rev. W.	1	5	
Dettridge			11
47 Collections, amounting to£ T. W. BIRCI	129	3	8
and the second second being the second s	Trea	sure	er.

September 5, 1849.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the sum of n the St. James's Parochial Association Kingston, the Rev. R. V. Rogers. Also on account of the Mission

Beechwill's Church Woodstock	£2	2	6			
14110	0	2	8			
Hner Rev. W. Bettridge				2	6	2
Huntingford	£1	3	5			
Ther Rev. F. D. Fauquier Also from Ingersoll Parochial \$1 5 0 on account of past year.				1	9 1	10
£1 from Ingersoll Parochial	Ass	socia	ation	the	sum	(
£1 5 0 on account of past year.						

News by the Caledonia.

The Caledonia had an excellent passage, considerable head⁻ ands, but pleasant weather. Sir A. N. McNab was a seenger. The intelligence is not of much interest. The olera in London was steadily on the decline, while at Liverpool it is on the increase. In Birmingham and Man-hester they have escaped the dreadful malady. The harvest and every appearance of being abundant; the wheat is ex-pected to be a most excellent crop.

On the continent, particularly in France, reports are also nounable. The potatoe disease is again prevalent in the forth of Europe, although in England and Ireland it is said, of even fluctuating, to be so bad as in former years. Hops this year have been attacked with mould, and it is

d will be a great failure. The money market is steady. In the funds a fair amount business has been transacted. Consols for account 93. The Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the October next. The conclusion of a treaty of peace be-ten Austria and Sardinia was officially announced on the August.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

A marked improvement in business is observable. Large of Cotton at an advance of 1. Sales of the week 90 bales. Breadstuffs dull, prospects of good harvest. ^{eat} declined 1d to 2d per bushel. Flour dull. Sales ¹ quality firm—best common 6d lower; sour American ^{101ed} 23s 6d to 25s; and inferior 18s to 20s. Wheat 5s o 7s. per bushel. Indian Corn has declined 2s to 3s per th a good demand from Ireland and some spec on. We quote yellow 27s to 28s; and white 28s to 29s. Wisions steady. Prices well supported. Lard is in good nand_prices have advanced 6d. Money plenty and in d down of the state of the s

Paris advices of yesterday have come to hand. It is stathat the Government had received a notification of a aty between Austria and Piedmont. The members of vo Governments had much difficulty in coming to terms cling the amnesty; they had, however, agreed, and oned all except 83, which included the chief families of

Gen. Oudinot has been ordered to return to Paris with the st possible delay, and to bring with him a portion of the ay under his command.

the latest intelligence from Rome is of an unsatisfactory aracter, and from what has manifested itself it is expected at serious consequences will take place.

DREADFUL CONFLICT IN HAMBURG BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Hamburg, August 4th 1849. infantry arrived, the people gathered in great numbers ad pelted them with stones. Another party tried to shut a gates by which they were entering against them. The odiers used their arms against the people, and a serious milici took place. The loss of the military was trilling, at that of the populace very considerable. 10 soldiers the carried to the hospital—30 or 40 people were wounded. During the night some of the National Guards united with a multitude, and erected barricades close to the Riding addes free carried, and a little later every thing was quiet. esterday, when the 2nd battallion of the 15th Regimen cades were carried, and a little later every thing was quiet.

HUNGARY. ceived at Paris from Vienna declares positively the Government had resolved to negotiate with the Vienna on the 12th, an official dest atch from the Ruseneral Luder was published, announcing a battle en his force and those of Bem, in which the Hungarians totally defeated, having 1000 killed, and leaving in the s of the Russians 5000 prisoners. Bem himself was unded and nearly captured. The Russians captured 7 pieces, 2 standards, and Bem's carriage. In the carwas found an important despatch from Kossuth, in he urges Bern to excite the Turks against the Rus-This despatch, no doubt, relates to the old affair, and was four ounts are obviously grossly exaggerated council of ministers was held in Paris on Friday mornthe consideration of important questions of foreign They have had information of the intention of the an Government to march 10,000 men to Vienna, to the capital, while the Austrian troops are operating in

perform those duties, which are so indispensable, to assist in averting the violence of the pesilence which is now raging

MURDER IN TORONTO .- It is our painful duty to have to record the perpetration of one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders which it has ever been our lot to chronicle, committed at an early hour on Thursday morning last, by a man named Smith on one Richard East-wood. The men were both privates in the Rifle Brigade, and the crime was committed at the new barracks, near this city. It seems that Eastwood, who was in every respect an exemplary soldier, and was about to be transferred to the Royal Canadian Rifles, occupied the same room with Smith, and was finding fault with him, at seven o'clock on Thursand was finding fault with him, at seven o'clock on Thurs-day morning for making a disturbance during the night. Upon this, Smith became very insolent, and said, he was glad they were going to get rid of Eastwood, as he was going into the b—y Cannocks. Eastwood replied, that he was going where he (Smith) could never go, his conduct was so bad.—(Smith was once a deserter.) After this nothing pas-sed between the men until their return, from parade, about nine o'clock, when as they were cleaning their arms, Smith

nine o'clock, when, as they were cleaning their arms, Smith took his musket and deliberately shot Eastwood through the body. The ball entered the right side, passed through the stomach and spine, and out behind, lodged in a bed near which the unformation of the storage of an unit of the storage of a storage of the storage of a storage of the storage of a storage of the storage o stomach and spine, and out bennic, toget in a caused death which the unfortunate man was standing, and caused death within half an hour. Smith was immediately locked up, and when in the guard house, inquired if Eastwood was dead, and on hearing that he was not, he said " then the d-db-rought to be," and further, that they " need not send for a ought to be," and further, that they " need not send for a

doctor, as he had shot the man through the heart. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of --- "Willful Murder against Robert Smith" recorded. In the course of the evening Smith was handed ver to the civil authorities, and sent to gaol to stand his trial at the next Assizes .- Globe.

The Official Gazette of Saturday last, contains a proclamation giving the Royal assent to the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway Bill. It is only bare justice to Mr. Capreol to say, that the public are entirely indebted to that gentleman for his successful result of the exertions he has so perseveringly continued, in the midst of every discour-agement, and at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice. Now that the minicipe of the Bill is tilly sanctioned, we have that all principle of the Bill is fully sanctioned, we hope that all parties will unite in urging on this most vital measure to the interests of Toronto.—*Patriot*.

To the Proprietor of the Journal of Education, Toronto, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR,-It will afford me much pleasure in placing MY DEAR SIR, —It will allord the much pleasure in placing at your 'command a special sum towards the promotion of education in the Colony, in the opening of 500 schools in the interior, for a sound religious and scientific education. "You will be so good, my dear sir, as to prepare a state-ment at length of the probable sum necessary for this object with a statement of the localities where you would recom-mend the opening of the same

nd the opening of the same.

Besides the special sum I give for this object, I will endeavour to enlist the patronage of friends in behalf of your plan; and I have not the smallest doubt such an amount will be raised as will enable you to enter upon the most ex-ensive operations in all directions. The details of your blans had better embody a special impression, as doubtless t will be perused with great interest, and attended with the nost happy, the most beneficent, the most permanent re-ute

It certainly seems now impossible to resist the conclusion that the time is now come for this important question engathat the time is now come for this important. that the time is now come for this important. I among also of Agricultural Would you recommend the opening also of Agricultural schools for the specific training of those desirous of the same? I am my dear Sir, Yours, &c.,

during the next sesson of parliament, to bring in a Bill, by which to compel the people of Montreal to pay for the libraries and other property destroyed on the night of the 25th of April by a compulsory rate.—Montreal Courier. buildings and of a better class have been erected this than any preceeding season. New factories are going into operation; old mills being rebuilt, and new ones projected. A foundry, machine and engine manufactory, is about being established, and sanguine expectations are enter-tained of the cotton factory soon recommencing opera-tions — Thank Advecute M. P.

London, July 20th, 1849.

great object proposed, for suggestions on the subject, between this and the 30th of September."

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The vote of the Legislature, at its last session, which in effect declar-ed the continuance of the Seat of Government at Montreal no longer desirable, having reopened the question as to the selection of the provincial capital, it was made one of the duties of a recent deputation from the Corporation of this city to London, to urge upon the Home Government a favorable consideration of the claims of Kingston to the coveted honor, in the event of a reference of the arriving here at a satisfactory conclusion, it did not arriving here at a satisfactory conclusion, it did not appear improbable that a final reference of the question any town in Canada.—Port Hope Advertiser. would be made to her Majesty, and the decision be thus vested in the Home Government.

The Deputation presented a petition to Lord Grey, in big to their own satisfaction, the question of the removal of the Seat of Government; alledging, that at a Cabinet Council which it was stated : -"That the Seat of Government having been placed at main in Montreal. We have good reason to believe that

The Church.

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- A gentleman

from New Brunswick, named Lewis Payson, is at present

lecturing in Montreal "on the capibilities of the Lower Provinces Agriculturally and Commercially." We wish

hat he could be induced to make a tour of Canada West,

and lecture the people into something like a correct knowledge of the capabilities of those provinces, to which we hope soon to be united, and benefits that would mu-

Graceless and cold-hearted must be the farmer in this

portion of the Province, who is not grateful to Almighty

God for the abundant increase with which this year He has rewarded his toils. The wheat and peas have already been gathered in, both being excellent crops, and the oats

and potatoes give promise of a like happy result.-Steets-

CONGREGATIONAL DISSENTERS .- A paper

o be called the Christian Statesman is about to be issued

to be called the Christian Statesman is about to be issued under the patronage of the Congregational Union of Can-ada West—it is stated in the prospectus that "the Com-mittee feel that they at once guarantee to the public the character and principles of the *Christian Statesman*, when they announce that the Rev. John Roaf has, with the con-currence of his Church, consented to become the Editor for at least the first year of its existence."

LORD ELGIN AND THE CONSERVATIVES OF

BYTOWN.-At a Public Meeting of the Conservatives of Bytown, it was resolved, not to interfere with any demon-

stration but that in the event of a public meeting being called, to adopt an address to the Governor General, the

MINISTERIAI RESIGNATIONS .- We have

lso spoken of the resignation of Mr. Price from official

life. This is absolutely certain. His official resignation was sent in on Thursday last. Mr. Price is a gentleman

who is much respected among all classes here, as a sensi-ble man, opposed to all the foolish acts of violence which

have disgraced the ministry of late, and embittered the feelings of the good people of Montreal. He has been re-quested by a high functionary to remain, but he stated to him that he was sacrificing his professional income, for a very uncertain tenure of office, and that he could not effect do so. He also are heling unch has been the stated to be a set of the s

afford to do so. He also, we believe, made some allusion to some of his colleagues availing themselves of the open-ings created by recent acts of Parliament, to retire on per-

sion as to the party to assume his office. Mr. Merrit wants

it, so does Cameron. The programme talked of is Colonel Taché to be President of Council, Mr. Merritt, Crown

Lands; Mr. Cameron, Public Works. Another is Mr. Caron, President of Council, and Speaker of the Upper House (thus saving a salary); Mr. Merritt, Crown Lands

The Upper Canada Schooners, L. S.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND LIBRARIES.

THOROLD.- A much greater number of

PORT HOPE .- Notwithstanding the general

ery of "hard times," and the depression that certainly

has been felt during the past season, in trade and amongst the business community, by which of course all have been more or less affected, our town has still continued to

improve, and the effects of the severe fires with which it

Our contemporaries have settled, doubtless

was visited last winter have been nearly obliterated.

There is a rumor afloat that the Government intends

Shickluna, of St. Catherine's and Pacific, of Toronto, con-signed to Joseph Ward, Esq., arrived at Quebec, from

anent appointments. So he leaves the ministry. We are also informed that there has been some of

nd the others as they are. We shall learn soon how it is to be.-Gazette.

Halifax on Tuesday the 28th. August.

tions .- Thorold Advocate.

Conservatives do turn out and attend the same.

for at least the first year of its existence."

ville Review

tually result from such a union .- British American. THE HARVEST, TORONTO TOWNSHIP .-- Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation. OPINION OF DR. HOLLICK.

relief to acute nervous affection so often met with in practice, that I have adopted the Embrocation in my prac-

TORONTO MARKETS.

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 d
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 Spring do.
 40
 a

 Oats, per 34lbs
 10
 a

 Harley, per 48lbs
 19
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tice, and shall recommend others to do so.

Rye ... Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ... Do. fine (in Bags)... Market Flour, (in Bafrels)... Do. (in Bags) Oatmeal, per barrel Beet, per lb. Do. per lb. Pork per lb. Do. per lb.

otatoes, per bushel.....

EXCHANGE.

 Toronto on London
 121
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 per cen

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 New York...
 21
 0
 "

 New York on London....
 1092
 0
 "

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CARMERS and Others are hereby Noti-

A field, that from and after THURSDAY, the 6th day of Sept. next, the following section in the City Law, "To regulate the Public Markets of the vity of Toronto," will be strictly enforced; and any person guilty of furcation thereof "shall, on conviction before the Mayor, or any one or more of the Aldermen of the City, forfeit and pay, at the discrition of the Mayor or 'Alderman or Alderman com-victing, a sum of money, not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Five Shillings."

SECTION XIX.

SECTION XIX. ¹ That the Square of the New Market on the Bay Shore shall be the only place in the City or Liberties for selling Wheat, Barley, or other Grain, Flour or Meal, and any person buying or selling Wheat, Barley or other Grain, and Flour or Meal, at any other place within the City or Liberties before the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, shall be liable to the penalties hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided* to prevent persons awing Stores or Warehouses in the City or Liber-ties fom selling Four or Meal in the usual way; nor to prevent frameer from selling Wheat, Barley, or other Grain, or Flour or Meal in any other part of the City or Liberties, after the hour of Wheat, Barley or other Grain, or Flour or Meal, and have been maiole to dispose of it in the said Market : *Provided always*, That is durated on the Bay Shorey. **B. HARRISON, Market Cerk.**

Toronto, August29, 1849. R. HARRISON, Market Clerk.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, of the Protestant Religion.

THE MISSES MACNALLY

BEG to announce that their SEMINARY

MRS. COSENS begs to announce that

her ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 17th of September.

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

MANUFACTURED by the Subscriber.

SHOWER BATHS,

JOSEPH HODGSON,

No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel,

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

The Provincial Mutual and General

Insurance Company,

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT E. BURNS, Esq., President.

T. S. HOWARD, Esq., Vice-President.

W. Gooderham, Esq. James Browne, Esq. W. L. Perrin, Esq. K. C. Gapper, Esq. C. Gapper, Esq.

W. L. Perrin, Esq. K. L. Perrin, Esq. K. C. Gapper, Esq. J. C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.

E. G. O'BRIEN, Esq., Secretary.

OFFICE-Church-street, Toronto.

IS now prepared to effect Insurance in the Mutual Branch of the Company, at its Office, in Toronto, and at its different Agencies, on the most safe

As the Mutual Branch is limited to £500 on any one risk

As the primare isolated Buildings and Property, it will be found especially to the advantage of the Farming popu-

AGENTS ALREADY APPOINTED.

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

GRGRGE B. SPENCER, Phænts Foundry. Price, sixty shillings.

MANUFACTURED and for Sale by

any made in the United States or Canada. GEORGE B. SPENCER,

ed of the best description, equal in accuracy to

Phæniz Foundry.

ad words 1841

has OPENED, and that the Classes are resumed.

August 28, 1849.

Toronto, August 13th, 1849.

Toronto, August 13th, 1849.

Toronto, August 29th, 1849.

and advantageous terms.

lation to avail themselves of it.

Montreal-C. Boekus. Kingston – M. Drummond. Belleville-F. McAnnany.

Oshawa-S. B. Fairbanks.

Hamilton-Josias Bray. London-John S. Buchanan.

Dundas -- R. W. Suter.

Stratford-J. W. Daly.

Scarboro'-C. C. Bowen Sharon-J. C. Hogaboom.

Weston-John A. Donaldson?

Woodstock-H. C. Barwick.

Albion-Tobias Switzer.

Streetsville-Benjamin Switzer. Bradford-T. McConcky.

Drummondville-R. R. Hubbard.

Esquesing-Jos. Young. Coburg-Goodeve and Corrigal.

Sincoe-Jas. A. Lyons. Richmond Hill-G. P. Dickson.

Brantford-Alex. Kirkland:

Nelson-Wm. McCoy. St. Thomas-H. Black.

Chatham-J. Waddell.

Toronto, August 11, 1849.

Bytown-W. H. Thompson. St. Mary's, Blanshard-P. M. Nichol.

. PALMER, Travelling Agent Home and Simcoe Districts.

3-41

TRAVEELING AGENT-Mr. Thomas Ryall.

Goderich-John Clark.

Gananoque – W. S. Macdonald. St. Catharines – A. K. Boomer.

Prescott-William Patrick. Preston (W. D.)-R. W. Dessaur.

Peterboro'-James Hall.

................

Do. per 100 lbs.

Do. salt, do.

e, per lb.

Eggs. per doz., Turkeys, each

Apples, per barrel

Geese, do. Ducks, per pair Fowls, Do. ...

Hay, do. ... Fire Wood,..... Bread, per loaf ...

ne discus-

Straw, per ton

September 5, 1849.

Mutton per lb. Lamb, per quarter Bacon per 100 lbs Hams, do.

To Dr. Sherwood, 17, Chamber St., N. Y.

51 C 6 a

0 per cent

Diocesau Press.

DERSONS indebted to this Establishment

for dues to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1848, retwise, are hereby called upon to make payment, without DEAR SIR, --In compliance with your request, to state candidly my opinion of your *Galeanic Embrocation*, it af-fords me pleasure to say that I highly approve of your valuable Compound, and the great convenience of its ap plication. After many trials, I found its efficacy in giving delay, to the Clergy, or other authorised Agents, within theirs, respective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrears, if not personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they will without further notice be put in suit.

Toronto, July 31st, 1849. A CONSIGNMENT OF

CHAMPAGNE

48-2m.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally. BRAND-" SILLERY MOUSSEUX." For Sale by THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

Toronto, June 22nd, 1849. TORONTO, September 5, 1849.

75 HHDS. of Bright Muscovado Sugar, For sale by THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

Toronto, August 24th, 1849.

THOMAS BRUNSKILL,

HAS removed to his new premises, Church Street, where he is receiving, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, warranted first quality. Paints, Dry and in Oil. Tens, Tobaccos. Sugars, viz.: Refined, Crushed, Havanna and Muscovado. Brandy, Pale and Coloured, vintages, 1848; 1847, 1846 and 1844. Holland Gin. Jamaica Spirits. Wines, a large and general assortment. White Wine Vinegar. Whiskey Raisins, Currants, and Figs. Salid Oil.

Salid Oil. Glass, all sizes, and Putty. Nails, Tin, Patent Pails. Pipes, Indigo, Fig Blue, London Starch. Coffee, Cloves, Peppere, Ginger, Mustard. Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

-ALSO-

100 Casks Port Wine, consigned for sale, on account of the Shipper Toronto, June, 5th 1849. 48-2m

Church Organ for Sale.

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handsome case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes-10 feet high, 63 feet wide. 4 feet deep-stops as follows: --Stop Diapason, Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciano, Flute, Fifteenth, with pedal to ake off the Chorus Stops, Price £150, on time with interest. Apply to the undersigned,

LEWIS MOFFAT, Churchwardens THOMAS D. HARRIS, J of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

SITUATION, in either CITY or COUNTRY, as CLERK in an Office or Counting-house ; or SALESMAN in a Store, being well acquainted with business. For further particulars, apply to the "Church" Printing Office, Yonge-street urther particulars, apply to the "Church " Printing street. Toronto, August 1, 1849. 1-41

BOARD.

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

in set antista all guiss 26 January 24, 1849.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street. London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

BISHOP'S COLLEGE LENNOXVILLE.

MICHALEMAS TERM commences of the first of September. Candidates for admission are re-uested to send in their names immediately to the Principal, from hom on the spot, or from the Rev. A. W. MOUNTAIN, Quebec; r the Rev. J. IRWIN, Montreal; any further information may be

23

had. The Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public, the appointment of S. C. SEWELL, Esq., M.D., as Professor of Chemistry—Including Agricultural and Experimental Philosophy— and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and to state that provision has been made for dustrating the Lecture-and the state that provision has been made for the state that provision has been made for the state that provide August 1st, 1849. 3-41

THE PRINCIPAL

OF Upper Canada College,

N answer to enquiries which have been made upon the subject, bers to announce that he will be ready. V.) after the Midsummer Vacation, to receive a limited number of spils, as Private Boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every ention will be paid.

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

Aug. 8th, 1849. The Patriot and Colonist will please insert once in each week.

PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the CATHEOREM taken in Exchange. Apply to THOS. D. HARD'S THOS. D. HARRIS, Thorne's Buildings, Front Street 47-th

Toronto, June 21st, 1849.

THE MOST VALUABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES IN THE WORLD.

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

An invaluable Compound Sarsaparilla preparation. Manufactured on the same principle as the Forest Wine, for which it is an important adjunct. They are costed with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention from which Dr. Hasley has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Gov vernment of the United States.

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

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE !!!

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

Scrofula, Dropsy, Billious Disrases, Dispepsia, Indigestion Weakness, Want of Nervous Energy, Jaundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rhm-matism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhea, Cholera, Ulcerø and many other diseases are radically eured.

Which at this moment is spreading death and Terror over the earth, it is still a great mystery,

Asiatic Cholera is but a disease, in its advanced stages, incontrolable and incurable. It is in the All who breath partake of the poison, all aré exposed to the same malignant infection, and

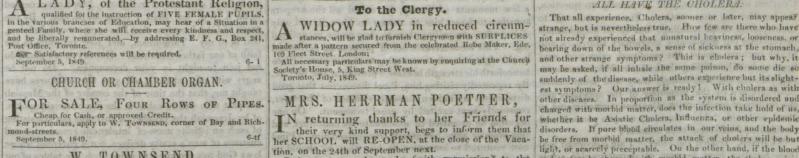
ALL HAVE THE CHOLERA.

That all experience. Cholera, sooner or later, may appear strange, but is nevertheless true. How few are there who have not already experienced that unnatural heaviness, looseness, or bearing down of the bowels, a sense of sickness at the stomach, and other strange symptoms? This is cholera; but why, it may be asked, if all inhale the same poison, do some die so suddenly of the disease, while others experience but its slight-est symptoms? Our answer is ready! With cholera as with other diseases. In proportion as the system is disordered and charged with mothid matter, does the infection take hold of us,

3-tf ELS. 3-3m

CHOLERA,

their very kind support, begs to inform them that her SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, at the close of the Vaca-tion, on the 24th of September next. References may be made (with permission) to the The SCHOOL will account the close of the Vaca-tion, on the 24th of September next.



W. TOWNSEND.

4-5

Colonial.

One of the Kingston papers states that the eputation from Kingston to Downing Street affirm, that are assured by Lord Grey, that Kingston is not only the Seat of Government for Canada, but also for the left Provinces, when the Federal Union shall take place. hat the Queen is about to visit Canada, and that one of eputation has been instructed to provide a house for Royal residence.

MAYOR'S COURT .- CITY OF TORONTO.

In Monday last His Worship the Mayor opened his Court The session of the City. There are about 20 cases reipally Petty Larcenies, which it is a pity could not be used of in Petty Sessions. Not having room for the see of his Worship's Charge to the Grand Jury, we give wing extracts.

ctive pestilence has now raged amongst us for hod of two months, during which time between 4 and of our fellow creatures, mostly resident inhabitants of city, have fallen victims to the fatal malady. Although additional experience which the presence of the disease now afforded us, has thrown no new light upon its true ³ nor enabled medical science to discover any more actory antidote to its ravages : yet that additional expe-e has amply demonstrated the truth of the previously tred theory, that the severity of the disease may be. I'y agravated or diminished by local circumstances; that is as in all other anidamic diseases—its ravages are most The Committee reported: The Committee reported: It was thought that under the present position and aspect of the Canal, the immediate opening of books of subscrip-tion and that, as a preliminary, more information should be obtained, and surveys be made of the different routes to which public attention has been called. At the adortion of subscription of subscription and surveys be made of the different routes to which public attention has been called. and fatal in premises upon which local nuisances which are badly drained and ventilated, and in which numbers of human beings are crowded, often in a state tion and uncleanliness, and not unfrequently in a sipation and wretchedness, and I am satisfied that ited in stating that more than three-fourths of all sez of cholera, which have occurred in this city, attributed to the influences of some of these local or

salutary effect of adopting efficient sanitary measures ⁶ removal and continued prevention of these local pro ⁶ canses of the disease has been strongly demonstrated
 ⁶ city of Rochester, over which the pestilence has been
 ⁶ this city in particular.
 ⁶ The offer of the Canadian Covernment to appoint an
 ⁶ Canada, and tending to the prosperity and advancement
 ⁶ of this city in particular.
 ⁶ The offer of the Canadian Covernment to appoint an
 ⁶ Enginer of theirs to take part in the surveys, was very
 ⁶ which its influence has been vastly less fatal. I as
 ⁶ this city or proch to the virilance of the Board of Health Y not so much to the vigilance of the Board of Health at city—which has undoubtedly been most effective rgetic and patriotic assistance of the respectabl tants of that city, who have voluntarily placed them-at the disposal of the Board of Health—have been into Branch Committees, and each committee placed ge of a small section of the city, for the purpose of g the removal of nuisances, the adoption of clear nd the carrying out of the sanitary regulations of the By the exertions of these sub-committee Board of Health of that city, all original nuisance en removed, and by the constant surveillance of the es, who visit their respective charges two or three a week, the re-accumulation of these nuisances is pre-and the public health is preserved. Impressed with onviction of the salutary effects of such an arrangement, band of Health of this city authorized a proclamation to ed, inviting our fellow-citizens to volunteer their ser-discharge similar duties in this city, but I regret to

hat up to this time, out of a population of 25,000, only dividuals have responded to this invitation! the Board of Health have no funds to enable them to uge the duties assigned to them, except those furnished Corporation; and as that body have no power to im-special tax for the purpose in question, nor to increase essent rate of the City taxation, it is obvious that no sexist of paying a body of individuals to discharge the uestion; and that unless the patriotism of our fel-ns supply the needful assistance voluntarily and portant and essential means of preserving health, to which I have referred, must remain formed.

ve strong confidence, however, that nothing more the explanation and intimation as these herein conveyed, sary to induce a sufficient number of onr fellow-citias to step forward and volunteer their personal services to Cobourg and Guelp.

Kingston by Lord Sydenham, (where it renained for thre years) large sums were expended, under his recommenda-tion, in acquiring land for military fortifications, in extending the fortifications, and in the purchasing of the ground whereon to erect the necessary Parliamentary and other

public buildings-ail of which land is now available for such purposes. "That when Her Majesty's Government were at last "That when Her Majesty's Government were at last induced to consent to entertain the question of a change in the seat of the Canadian Government, the exercise of the Royal Perogative was strictly limited to the choice of one of the two places only, by the address of Sir Charles Metcalf to the Legislative Assembly, dated Kingston, 6th October, 1843, wherein is stated, "that her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to submit favorably to Her Majesty such addresses on the subject as may be presen-ted by either or both Houses of the Legislature, in recom-mendation of either Kingston or Montreal, * * * *

it being understood that the selection is now necessarily limited to one of those places." The undersigned beg leave respectfully to state their belief that this limitation is still in force, and that if the disapproval of Montreal by the Canadian Legislature leads to an exercise of the Royal preprogram. prerogative, the choice will necessarily revert to Kingston. That in addition to the extraordinary advantages

which Kingston possesses for an easy and speedy access to all parts of Canada, it will be brought within thirty hours distance of the sea-board at Boston or New York by the Rail-road now constructing from the opposite shore at Cape Vincent, to intersect the road leading to Albany. We would beg also to state to your Lordship, that while it is almost precisely in the centre of that portion of Canada capable of cultivation, it may also be said to be in the centre of the intelligence of the country, for of the 582 post offices in Canada there are 293 below Kingston, and 289 above it.

Kingston, and 259 above it. That the situation of Kingston is eminently salubrious, and that there is less mortality among its inhabitants than those of any other large Town in Canada we confidently assert, and we appeal to military statistics in confirmation of the assertion.—Abridged from the Chronicle.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal was held in the Bonsecours market, on the 28th August at 2 P. M, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Convention, held at Saratoga on the 21st inst., relative to the proposed Canal to join the waters of Lake Champlain, with those of the St. Lawrence.

The Canal, the immediate opening of books of subscription and that, as a preliminary, more information should o obtained, and surveys be made of the different routes o which public attention has been called. At the adoption of such a course your Committee have the mole action as it is calculated to remove all the following Gentlemen were entered of and admitted into the Society as Students of the Laws.

felt much satisfaction, as it is calculated to remove all misapprehension, and to ensure the location of the Canal, upon safe and approved data, in a manner to meet the concurrence of the government, who are to be consulted according to the act, and to serve the interest of the people of Canada, and tending to the prosperity and advancement

cordially accepted by the meeting. A report had been prepared and was submitted on be-half of the American portion of the Convention by Chancellor Walworth, containing much valuable information and important views. As this document, however, had been prepared upon the information possessed by its far-mers solely, and did not consequently, expatiate much on the points involved as far as concerns Canada, your Committee asked and obtained leave to pepare and communicate a report of theirs, to be printed along with the report

of the Proceedings. After the adoption of the report, it was resolved,

the cost of surveys. and expense incidental to the locating of the said canal; such sum having been apportioned as the amount to be paid by Canada for the purpose above mentioned.

On Wednesday the 22nd ult., the Propeller Oswego, of Oswego, ran against the lower gates of the lock at Port maitland, carrying both away. It is expected the damage would be repaired, and the lock ready for use, on Wednesday the 29th causing a week's delay.

CHOLERA.

The cholera has not yet left Chippawathere was one death there on Sunday last, and two or three persons were suffering from the disease the following day

At the Stone Bridge on the Welland Canal, there were nine deaths from cholera on Monday and Tuesday, and four other cases under treatment.

One case, we understand, has occured at Sodom.-Niagara Chronicle. There have been some cases of Cholera in

held on Saturday last, it was determined that it should re no such decision has been arrived at .- Pilot.

It is stated that the Hon. John Macdonald of Kingston intends to resign his seat in the House of Assembly, the ill health of a near relative rendering it necessary for him to reside next winter in a southern lati tude

GROSSE ISLE.—We regret to learn that Cholera has appeared at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Sta-tion. The Island, until within a short period, has enjoyed ice of tion. an immunity from the disease, and we have been informed that the passengers by the *Circassia* were the first to in-troduce it there. A note appended to the official report for the week ending the 18th inst., stated two deaths had occurred from Cholera, on beard the Sir Charles Napier, from Dublin, while lying off the station, on the 19th and 20th. Twenty-six of her passengers had died of Cholera during the passage. The weekly report to the 25th an-nounces one death from Cholera (a child aged four years), and six cases under treatment on the Island. An extra return, dated seven, P. M., on the 28th, mentions the following :-- "Died from cholera on the 26th and 28th Aug-three men, six women, and one child ; total, ten. Under treatment, sixteen cases. Typhus fever, seven deaths. - Quebec Mercury.

TAVERNS IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. -The number of Licenses granted this season for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Montreal, is less by one half than was granted last year.

FIRE IN THE WOODS AT WILLIAMSBURG .-The country in these parts is all on fire. The destruction of property is imense. *Twenty-five* comfortable Farmers have been turned out of house and home this forenoon, in the Township of Winchester alone, and from all accounts they are no better off in other Townships; even our neighbours on the south side of the St. Lawrence are suf-fering equally with ourselves; no knowing where it may end, unless we get a change of weather white misfortune. Really the farmers are loosing terribly by this misfortune. - Correspondent of the Kingston Argus Aug. 28th.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

TRINITY TERM, 13TH VICTORIA. In the present term of Trinity, the following Gentlement were called to the degree of Barristers at Law:

On Monday 30th July, William George Draper, Esquire, George A. Montgomery, " On Wednesday 10th August,

IN UNIVERSITY CLASS ; Mr. John Boulton, B. A.

IN SENIOR CLASS: Mr. Charles Sidney Cosens, " Alister McKenzie Clark.

IN JUNIOR CLASS:

Mr. Adam Ferrie, Junior, Francis Evans Cornish. George Alexander Drew,

Henry A. Jones.

Ordered,-That the examination for admission shalluntil further order, be in the following books, respectively, that is to say: for the Optime Class, in the Phœnissæ of Euripides, the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid or Legendre's Geometrie, Hinds Algebra, Snowball's Trigonometry, Earnshaw's Statics and Dyn-amics, Herschell's Astronomy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric, and such works in Ancient and After the adoption of the report, it was resolved, That one hundred and fifty pounds currency, be raised by subscriptions, in sums not exceeding ± 2 10s. to defray and Timon,) Odes of Horace ; in Mathematics or Meta-physics at the option of the Candidate according to the following courses respectively: Mathematics. (Euclid, first, second, third, fourth and sixth books.) or Legendrie's Geometrie, (first, second, third and fourth books), Hind's Algebra to the end of Simultaneous Equations, Metaphysics, (Walker's and Whateley's Logic and Loeke's Essay on the Human Understanding,) Herschell's Astronomy (chapters first, third, fourth and fifth) and such works in Ancient and Modern Geography and History as the Candidates may have read. For the Senior Class, in the same subjects and books as for the University Class. For the Junior class, in the first and third books of the Odes the Junior class, in the first and third books of the Odes of Horace, Euclid (first, second and third books,) or Le-gendrie's Geometrie, (first and second books,) and such works in English History and Modern Geography as the Candidates may have read. And that this order be pub-blished every Term with the Admissions of such Term. Ordered, — That the Class or Order of the Examination and the end of the Class or Order of the Examination passed by each Candidate for Admission, be stated in his Certificate of Adm

JAMES EDWARD SMALL, Treasurer. Osgoode Hall Trinity Term, 13th Victoria.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., CHARLES SMALL, Esq., JOHN RADENHURST, Esq., Toronto. PROFESSOR GWYNNE, M.D., WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., CAPTAIN PATTERSON, THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., Cobourg. Belleville. JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., Trent. Celborne. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to attend to any communi-cation relative to her School on her return from the country, on the 1st of September. 20, William Street.

Toronto, 15th August, 1849.

SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE begs to inform her SCHOOL will re-ope Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL water the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, September alter interview of the continued exertions towards the wolfare and advancement of her Ports, to merit and retain the high patronag she has hither to so liberally rescrived. 8-3m

Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, August 16th, 1849.

Reviews, Magazines, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINTS of the following Reviews, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by his Travelling Assistants, who visit (about every three months) all the Towns, Villages, and Settlements of any importance between Quebec and London, C. W.—

The London Quarterly Review. "Westminster " "Edinburgh " "North British " Blackwood's Magazine.

TERMS:-Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review, per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 28s. 9d.; Three, 40s.; Four, 46s. 3d.; Five, 57s. 6d. Any other Book, Pamphlet, or Magazine, published in the United States, furnished on equally advantageous terms. THOMAS MACLEAR, Bookschier and Stationer, 45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street. Toronto, July, 1849.

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

JOHN ESMONDE.

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

E. having removed to the above premises, • takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well exe-cuted, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former f public patronage, avours extendek to him

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Always on hand.

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

N.B.-Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in

exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

A WIDOW LADY; of middle age, re-A cently from England, is desirous of forming an engageme with a respectable family, as Housekeeper. She is quite competent take the management of a family, and has been accustomed to the be society. Salary is less an object thau a comfortable and respectal some. The most satisfactory references will be given if required. The country would be preferred. Address (post-paid), to A. B., care of Mr. H. Rowsell, Toronto

4-tf

August 28th, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, a few copies of

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Cauada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

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

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street.

August 25th, 1849.

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

WHAT IS TO BE DONE THEN?

When the first symptoms are felt, and before the disease takes a serious turn, the first thing to be done is to remove the orbid matter from the system, remove " the fuel to which the infection ignites." then purify the blood, strengthen and fortity the system. This, reader, is precisely the principle on which Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills and Wine act. Five or six of these mild and excellent pills taken at the commencement of the disorder, carries off all infectious matter, and the symptoms of Cholera disappear, while the great purifying and strengthening effects of the Forest Wine fortify the system against further attacks of Cholera or any other disease.

For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto,

S-41

ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN THE OLD DOMINION.

We extract an article from the New Era, published at Portsmonth Virginia, and edited by A. F. Canningham, Esq. He speaks of him all and here is the extract (Dec. 24, 1846)— We have been, fo ome days suffering under severe inflammation of the lungs, produced by cold, and irretated by speaking in public, so that throughou Saturiday night, simday, Monday, till Tuesday, the symptoms of the increase another uses in the suffering was interior with the by cold, and privated by speaking in proof, so that infroignout Saturday might, similar, Monday, fill Taesday, the symptoms of the disease seemed to increase and the suffering was interise, without the least appetite for food. The cough was dry and bard, causing the most acute pains in the head and back. We had fairly given up alf hope of relief when we thought of this Balsam, and we sent round to our friend. Heintsi, the agent, for a bottle We took the first dose according to the directions, and almost instantly felt a glow of healthy warmth through the system. This was at two o'clock. At five we took another dose, at mine another, and we soon after detected a perceptible relief in the frequency of the spasms and the violent pains that had before attended them. At three in the morning we took another dose, and the phlegm, though tough, yellow, and ropy, was ejected from the lungs with compatative ease. We feel grateful for the relief afforded, and recommend a triad of it by all who are suffering as we suffered. We have deemed it due to the medicine and to minmanify, to give this unsought testimony to the virtues of the Balsam in our case.

For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO., and ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

HYPERION'S CURLS

HYPERION FEED.—An article indispensable for the toilet. Its virtues are trul, astonishing, completely curing baldness, and creating a fresh, and vigorons growth of hair. It also has a most powerful tendency in reforing the hair to its pristine colour, when grown grey rom other causes than old age; and by its continual use atest period of life, do much to preserve its original huie and seurf, so detrimental to the growth of the hair, are is scale, so demains a second second

Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at the Parsonage Goderich, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Lindsay, Elwood, A. M., of a daughter. At London, C. W. on the Sth August, Mrs. F. B. Bedlome, of a son.

On the 22th ult. Mrs. J. P. Clarke, of a son. In Hamilton, on Saturday, the 1st inst., Mrs Hugh C. Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult, by the Rev. John Grier, A. M. Rector of St. Thomas Church Bellevile, to Miss Angeline Maria Stoneburgh, of Murray.

On the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. V. Phelp' Mayerhoffer, Evelyn Campbell, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 16th Hussars, to Julia, eldest daughter of Wm. Roe, of Newmarket. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Michael Boomer, Mr. G. S. Holmwood, to Miss Margaret Brander, both of Woolwich.

At Dundas, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. W. McMurray, Mr. Charles Holmwood to Miss Eliza Chambers, all of that town.

DIED

On Tuesday, 4th September, Mr. James McMillan, of

this city aged 61 years. At Quebec, on the 25th ult., lady Stuart, the wife of Sir James Stuart, Bart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada. At Vittoria, on Tuesday the 21st ult. Charles Peter, infant Twin Child, of Peter and Sarah Rapelgie aged 14

months and 18 days.

At Laprairie, on the 17th ult, Henry George, infant son of the Rev. R. Lonsdell.

of the Rev. R. Lonsdell. In this city, on Monday, the 3rd September, Mr. Alex. Smith, Hair-dresser, King Street, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends. At his residence, Yonge Street, near Richmond Hill, on 31st August last, aged 53 years, Mr. James Marsh, uni-versally beloved and regretted by a large circle of rela-tions and friends. tions and friends.

Daniel Collins, Esq., rem. vol. 12 &e.; Messrs. Barnard & Curtis ; John Ballenger, Esq., rem. vol. 12.

LETTERS received to Wednesday September 5th :--

24

poetry.

THE HOUSE ON THE SAND.

A traveller came, with an axe in hand, To the beautiful western praifie land; He journe; ed many a wenry day, Till a noble river crossed his way: On its banks he paused, with glistening eye Upraised to an almost cloudless sky, And gazed on the glant forest trees, Swayed to and fro in the summer's breeze; Goregous wild flowers grew around : Gorgeous wild flowers grew around : Such britliant hues are rarely found, Mid haunts of men, save on prairie ground.

"Hid haunts of men, save on prairie ground: "Here," he exclaimed, "where the wild deer roam, And free birds warble, I'll build my home; A cabin of logs, with its thatched roof, for me, Near this broad clear stream, my dwelling shall be." "Nay, friend," said a voice "it thou?" listen to me, Who have felled from these woodlands many a tree, Choose firmer foundation—thou knowest not the land ; Build high on yon rock, and not on the saud ; Perchance through the winter securely thou?it dwell,— The apring tides will rush over valley and dell.

The spring duces win runn over vancy and that The stranger heard; but the rock looked bare, And the river banks were lovely and fair. A hut soon rose, and the yellow grain Promised many a loaded harvest wain. The wheat was garnered – a bounteous store Of Heaven's rich gifts the prairie farm bore : Oit the lonely mau blest the guidding band Which had led his steps to that, fertile land.

The summer was ended—the winter past ; The ice-king had bound earth and ocean fai Whit the first breath of Spring, a warning was heard, Passing away as the song of the bird: "Boware, beware of the rising tide !" He heeded not-" I shall safely abide: My roof-tree is strong, and the river is wide."

At midnight it came. He woke with the roar At midnight it came. He woke with the roar Of the swelling waters entering his door. He climbed the roof in his agony ; The waves seemed to mock at his misery, Higher, still higher !—away they boro The hut, and its invaste was seen no more. As he samk 'mid the darkness, one look he gave From the foaming billows—his fearful grave— To the barren Rock, standing firm and secure, Untouched by the tide, its foundation sure.

By death, from their homes are as sudder ly driven, hy built they on sand, which must surely decay ? or other foundations can no mention There are settlers of earth who, despise warnings given For other foundations can no man lay Than that which is safe through eternity,-The Rock of Ages, cleft, sinner, for THES!

THE BICETRE IN 1792.*

intendent of the Bicêtre, urgently applied for permission from the authorities to abolish the use of irons with which the lunatics were then loaded. Unsuccessful, but resolved to gain his object, he repeated his complaints with redoubled ardour before the Commune system.

men !'

to think of unchaining such animals?"

without being aware of his release.

man in the prime of life, with sparkling eyes; his Fifty lunatics were in this manner released from OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, himself with greater ardour to his favourite composi- fraught with the utmost danger. tions, he ended by locking himself up in his room, often passing the day without food, and the night without sleep. To complete all, an unfortunate passion added to his excitement : he fell in love with the daughter of one of his neighbours. She, however, soon grew tired of the poor author, was inconstant to him, and did not even allow him the consolation of a doubt. During a whole year the anguish of the poor dreamer was the more bitter from concealment. At length, one fine day he saw the absurdity of his despair, and passing from one extreme to the other, gave himself up to every kind of excess. His reason fled, and taken to the Bicêtre in a raging fit, he remained confined for twelve years in the dark cell where Pinel found him flinging about his chains with violence. This madman was more turbulent than dangerous, and, incapable of understanding the good intended to him, it was necessary to employ force to loosen his irons. Once he felt himself at liberty, he commenced running round and round the court-yard, until his breath failing, he fell down quite exhausted. This excitement continued for some weeks, but unaccompanied by violence, as formerly. The kindness shown to him by the doctor, and the especial interest he took in this invalid, soon restored him to reason. Unfortunately he was permitted to leave the asylum and returned to the world, It was in the latter end of 1792, that Pinel, who then in such a state of agitation ; he joined the politihad been appointed, some time before, medical super- cal factions of the day with all the vehemence of his passions, and was beheaded on the 8th Thermidor.

Pinel entered the fourth cell. It was that of Chevingé, whose liberation was one of the most memorable events of that day.

Chevinge had been a soldier of the French Guard, of Paris, and demanded the reform of this barbarous and had only one fault-that of drunkenness. But once the wine mounted into his head, he grew quar-"Citizen," replied one of the members of the com-relsome, violent, and most dangerous, from his promune, "to-morrow I will pay you and the Bicêtre a digious strength. Frequent excesses caused his disvisit. But woe to you if you deceive us, and are con- missal from his corps, and he squandered his scanty cealing the enemies of the people amongst your mad- resources. At length shame and misery plunged him in despair, and his mind became affected. He ima-The member of the commune who spoke thus was gined that he had become a general, and fought all Conthon. The next day he arrived at the Bicêtre. who did not acknowledge his rank. It was at the Couthon was himself perhaps as strange a sight as termination of a mad scene of this kind that he was that which he had come to see. Deprived of the use brought to the Bicêtre in a state of fury. He had of both his legs, he was always carried about on men's been chained for ten years, and with stronger fetters shoulders; and thus mounted and deformed, he, with than his companions, for he had often succeeded in a soft and feminine voice, pronounced sentences of breaking his chains by the mere force of his hands. death ; for death was the only logic at that moment. Once, in particular, when by this means he had obtained Couthon wished to see, and personally to question, a few moments of liberty, he defied all the keepers the lunatics one after another. He was conducted to together to force him to return to his cell, and only their quarter of the building ; but to all his questions did so after compelling them to pass under his uplifted he received but insults and sanguinary addresses, and leg. This inconceivable act of prowess he performed heard nothing amidst the confused cries and mad on the eight men who were trying to master him. From howling but the chilling clank of the chains reverbera- henceforth his strength became a proverb at the Bicetre. ting through the disgustingly dirty and damp vaults. By repeatedly visiting him, Pinel discovered that good Soon fatigued by the monotony of the spectacle and dispositions lay hidden beneath violence of character, the futility of his inquiries, Couthon turned round to constantly kept excited by cruel treatment. On one Pinel, and said, "Ah, citizen, are not you yourself mad occasion he promised to ameliorate his condition, and this promise alone had greatly tranquilised him. Pinel

"Citizen," replied the other, "I am convinced that now ventured to announce to him that he should no these lunatics have become so unmanageable solely because they are deprived of air and liberty, and I that I have confidence in you," added he, "and that I that I have confidence in you," added he, "and that I more and more solemn) that Jesus of Nazareth is the

he was confined, but which he had no longer strength effect on this self-conceited man far more powerful to lift. They were left on him as much from habit as than the irons and the dungeon. He felt himself from the remembrance of his crime. His case was humbled by this isolation, this total abandonment, in hopeless. Dr. Pinel had him carried to a bed in the the full enjoyment of his liberty. At length, after infirmary; his legs, however, were so stiff and contract- much hesitation, he began to mix with the other ed, that all attempts to bend them failed. In this invalids. From that time forward he visibly improved, state he lived a few months longer, and then died, and in less than a year was sufficiently recovered to acknowledge the folly of his former ideas and to The third presented a strange contrast. He was a leave the Bicetre

bearing haughty, and gestures dramatic. In his youth their chains in the space of a few days. Amongst he had been a literary character. He was gentle, them were individuals from every rank of life, and witty, and had a brilliant imagination. He composed from every country. Hence the great amelioration romances, full of love, expressed in impassioned lan- in the treatment of insane patients, which, until then, guage. He wrote unceasingly; and in order to devote had been looked on as impracticable, or at least

> BOLD CONFESSION OF CHRIST BY A YOUNG JEW, IN THE MIDST OF HIS RELATIVES.

(From the "Jewish Intelligence.")

We will imagine ourselves in the midst of that Jewish family. It is, as observed, Friday evening. The Sabbath has commenced. Our young convert's brother's wife is, as her manners bespeak, a very pious, and bigoted Jewess; not so her husband, who feels convinced that Christ was the Messiah, though his notions 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. about his person and work of salvation are a mass of confusion, and as often as he falls out against the system of the Talmud, and praises the Christian religion, his wife stops her ears, and reproves him sharply. Her father, one of the strictest sect of the Pharisees, is present, and listens with devotion to his daughter, whilst she is spreading out her hands over burning candles, and says : " Blesssed art thou O God, the God of our fathers, who hast commanded us to light candles to the honour of the Sabbath." Two wheaten loaves, covered with a snow-white napkin, lay at the head of the table, and the cup of blessing, filled with wine, is not wanting. The old gentleman, together with the pious daughter, wash their hands and pronounce the blessing: Blessed art thou, O God, who commanded us to wash our hands." The pious wife casts a sort of threatening look at her husband, because he does not stir to the wash bason ; but to avoid any disturbance he at last moved, though very slowly, to wash his hands too. The father-in-law begins chanting the usual prayers, breaks the bread, pronounces 1 blessing, and hands to each a piece : our young convert takes it silently, and puts it on the side of his plate ; the cup of blessing goes round, and coming to the convert, he gives it without drinking of it to his neighbour.

The pious wife of the house throws a shower of fiery and indignant looks on the young convert, the horizon becomes darker and darker, and at last she can hold no longer. "I suppose," she says, in an angry tone, you Mr. Nathan, (addressing the convert), have thrown all religion overboard. I knew that this would be the final result of your going to Pauli's Church. Go and be baptized at once ! Why not disgrace and ruin us at once ?"

The convert (very mildly), "You, and every one of you here present, do me great injustice in thus judging me to have cast away all religion. 1 have never ceased to be a Jew, nor shall I cease to be one. By the grace of God I confess that I have renounced Judaism, that is to say 'Talmudism, and have returned to the faith of our father Abraham. Hence you see that I do not join to-night in your ceremonies. Do not be angry with me, when I tell you the scriptures have taught me, that the time of the coming of the Messiah has past who was to usher in the new covenant spoken of by Jeremiah the prophet, a covenant not consisting of such an infinite mass of intolerable ceremonies and customs of men's crafty devices, but a covenant whose venture to hope a great deal from a thoroughly different method." and that I have confidence in you, "added he, " and that I hove solemn) that Jesus of Nazareth is the more and more solemn) that Jesus of Nazareth is the true Messiah, and so far am I from an irreligious state, viour, as Jesus Christ is; for it is this Christ of whom all the prophets spake ; he is the sacrifice for all our sins. You may charge me with renouncing all religion, because I have renounced all the human traditions, and hold fast the hope of our fathers, which the Seriptures speak of. Know, then, you are mistaken about me. In the days of my ignorance I also thought to worship God with all these external ceremonies; but I have learnt otherwise: God is a spirit, and those worship God with all these external ceremonies; but that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth, and none can thus worship Him, unless he is born again of the spirit. You know that also I used to chant, and to say all your long prayers, of which my heart knew and felt nothing ; but now, I trust, I pray ; for I hope I have received the spirit of grace and suplication from Him whom they have pierced through. Time and space will not allow me to write down w much more this young man spoke, and all appeared to be petrified. They did not know what to make of what they heard. At last the wife of the house broke the silence, and said : "We have heard awful things, alas ! alas ! bow will that end ?" However, the alarm the whole family felt was somewhat assuaged, when the young convert declared he would shortly leave for England, and be baptized there ; "not for fear of any man," he said, " or to hide my principles, for the whole world may and ought to know that I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; but solely that I must prepare myself some considerable time longer for holy baptism. My trade (he is a soap and candle maker) will support me in England."estano 2 sono 10

Mrs. DACK, FRENCH STAY MAKER, No. 58, King Street West.

43-tf

35-tf

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, 1849

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT,

The Church:

TORONTO. March 27th, 1848. HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE. June, 1848.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings,

ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY

Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf

ROBERT MARTIN. HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,

Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849. 39-tf

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO, MR. DANIEL BROOKE,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of

Messrs Brooke & Beatty's COBOURG.

July, 1848.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

ARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES, ITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. 142 Yonge Street. onto, April 25, 1849. JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

FROM LONDON.

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

EDUCATION.

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

men. The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commerial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Fupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders. In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter.

For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the

The School will be opened on the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at No. 2, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TESTIMORIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chap-lain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Com-pany's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Cambervell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Depositor, King Street, 14 August 16th, 1848.

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-AMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare. by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University —the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg. — Terms and other particular and the second Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 22-tf MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladics.

COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev-erend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. sq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov.30th, 1848.

HAGAR & VOGT. ORGAN BUILDERS, HAMILTON, C. W.

ORGANS of every size and description le and Repaired, with neatness and skill. rders thankfully received and punctually attended to. N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted. Hamilton, May 10, 1849

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron: Cast Spring Print Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS.

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Rollers, Coloured and Varnished. The Map of the World, 6. ft 6 in. by 3 ft, 4 in.

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 Do. Africa,
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 Do. North-America
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 Do. South America
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 Do. Palestine, Illustrating both its Ancient and Modern

 Geography, 3 ft. 7 in, by 2 ft. 3 in

 Do. Holy Land before Conquest

 Do. do. on a sheet

 Holy Land Divided among the do. on a sheet do. adapted to New Testament.... do. on a sheet... Countries mentioned in Old Testament.... do. New Testament...

do. New Testament. Journeys of Israelites do. St. Pauls Travels... England and Wales Scotland. Ireland.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5 King Street West. Toronto, 8th May, 1849.

PERIODICALS

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

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE

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ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

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CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. MR. EDIT President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson. pressed to you at Kingston, THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Anna-ities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments Toronto was there at that

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vanies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the nvestment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of com-ound interest, much here is the province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guarant teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a small teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUTTES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either wITH OUT partici-pation in the profits of the Company ; the premiums may be

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will iums, secured upon be given for one half the first SEVEN pr

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Age. With Profits Without Half Credit.

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your presumption." Now master of his actions, Pinel commenced the next day his enterprise, the real difficulties of which

doing serious mischief.

lent temper.

'mly. "Captain," said he, "if I take off your rator. chains, and give you liberty to walk up and down the injure any one?"

me. They are all too much afraid of me, even you in a language unintelligible to the rest of the prisoners. yourself."

waistcoat in place of your heavy chains."

himself useful, exercising a certain authority over the human arrogance in derangement ! other lunatics, governing them after his fashion, and The life of this man was a complete romance, in establishing himself as a kind of superintendent.

He was declared insane, confined for life in the Bicêtre, salcasms to which he was exposed. and had been afficted for years with this revolting Arguments with such minds is useless; they neither

shall assist me in releasing those unfortunate indivi-"Well, then, do what you like with them; I give shall assist me in releasing those unfortunate indivi-duals who do not possess their reason like you. If what I can assure every one of you that I never knew what true religion meant, till I felt the need of a Sathem up to you. But I fear you will fall a victim to you conduct yourself properly, as I have cause to hope

he had never for a moment disgused to himself. He or complete a change: the keepers themselves were contemplated liberating about fifty raving madmen forced to respect Chevingé from his conduct. No without danger to the more peaceable inmates. He sooner was he unchained, than he became docile, attendecided to unchain but twelve as a first experiment. tive, watching every movement of Pinel, so as to exe-The only precaution he judged necessary to adopt was cute his orders dexterously and promptly, addressing to prepare an equal number of waistcoats-those made words of kindness and reason to those lunatics with of stout linen, with long sleeves, and fastened at the whom he had been on a level but a few hours previback, by means of which it is easy to prevent a lunatic ously, but in whose presence he now felt the full dignity

of liberty. This man, who had been unhumanised by The first whom Pinel addressed was the oldest in his chains during the best years of his life, and who this scene of misery. He was an English captain; doubtless would have dragged on this agonising exishis history was unknown, and he had been confined tence for a considerable length of time, became at once there for forty years. He was considered the most a model of good conduct and gratitude. Frequently ferocious of all. His keepers even approached him in those perilous times he saved Pinel's life; and one with caution; for in a fit of violence he had struck day, amongst others, rescued him from a band of ruffione of the servants with his chains, and killed him on ans, who were dragging him off à la lanterne, as an the spot. He was more harshly treated than the elector of 1789. During a threatened famine, he others, and this severity and complete abandonment every morning left the Bicetre, and never returned only tended still more to exasperate his naturally vio- without provisions, which at that moment were unpurchaseable even for gold. The remainder of his Pinel entered his cell alone, and addressed him life was but one continued act of devotion to his libe-

Next room to Chevingé, three unfortunate soldiers yard, will you promise me to be reasonable and not had been in chains for years, without any one knowing the cause of this rigor. They were generally quiet "I will promise you; but you are making game of and inoffensive, speaking only to each other, and that

They had, however, been granted the only privilege "No, indeed, 1 am not afraid," replied Pinel; which they seemed capable of appreciating-that of "for I have six men outside to make you respect me; being always together in the same cell. "When they but believe my word; confide in me, and be docile. became aware of a change in their usual mode of J intend to liberate you, if you will put on this linen treatment, they suspected it to proceed from unfriendly motives, and violently opposed the loosening of their

The captain willingly agreed to all they required of irons. When liberated, they would not leave their him, only shrugging his shoulders and never uttering prison. Either from grief or want of understanding, a word. In a few minutes his irons were completely these unhappy creatures were insensible to the liberty

Several times he stood up, but sank down again : he had been in a sitting posture for such a length of time that he had almost lost the use of his limbs. However, at the end of a quarter of an hour he suc-ceeded in preserving his equilibrium ; and from the depth of his dark cell he advanced is and from the depth of his dark cell he advanced, tottering towards solemn ; his smile, sweet yet severe, forbade the least the door. His first movement was to look up at the familiarity; everything, even to the arrangement of his heavens, and to cry out in ecstacy, "How beautiful !" hair, which hung down in long curls on each side of During the whole day he never ceased running up and his pale resigned, and expressive countenance, gave down the stairs, always exclaiming, "How beautiful! him a singular resemblance to the beautiful head of How delightful !" In the evening he returned of his our Saviour. If they tried to perplex him, and said, own accord to his cell, slept tranquilly on a good bed " If thou art Him whom thon pretendest ; in short, if that had been provided for him in the meantime, and thou art God break thy chains and liberate thyself!" during the following two years which he spent at the he immediately, with pride and dignity, replied, " In Bicêtre he never again had a violent fit; he even made vain shalt thou tempt thy Lord !" The sublimity of

which religious enthusiasm played the first part. He His neighbor in captivity was not less worthy of pity. had made pilgrimages on foot to Cologne and Rome, He was an old French officer, who had been in chains and had then embarked for America, where, among for the past thirty years, having been afflicted with the savages, he risked his life in the hope of one of these terrible religious monomanias, of which converting them to the true faith. But all these we even now-a-days see such frequent examples. Of travels, all these voyages, had the melancholy effect weak understanding and lively imagination, he con- of turning his ruling idea into a monomania.ceived himself destined by God for the baptism of blood On his return to France, he publicly announced -that is to say, to kill his fellow-creatures, in order himself as Him whose gospel he had been preaching to save them from hell, and to send them straight to far and wide. Seized and brought before the heaven, there to enjoy the fecility of the blessed! Archbishop of Paris, he was shut up in the Bicetre This horrible idea was the cause of his committing a as a lunatic, his hands and feet were loaded with frightful crime. He commenced his homicidal mission heavy irons, and for twelve years he bore with singular by plunging a dagger into the heart of his own child. patience this long martyrdom, and the incessant

madness. Calmness at length returned, but without can nor will understand it. Pinel, therefore, never reason: he sat on a stone, silent and immoveable, re- attempted to reason with him; he unchained him in sembling an emaciated spectre of remorse. His limbs silence, and loudly commanded that every one for the were still loaded with the same irons as when first future should imitate his reserve, and never address * From the account of Dr. Scipion Pinel, son of the humane and scientific physician of that name.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71d. each subse-quent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line first inser-tion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849.

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No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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AGENT. Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

> FRANCIS H. HEWARD. COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS, TOBONTO.

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J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Church Street.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. H. BURT WILLIAMS.

March, 1849.

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N.B.-No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

Kingston, 5th June, 1849. 32-6m

And arrive at King

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears. Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grape-vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture. KING STREET, TORONTO. JOHN S. BLOGG,

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The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desira-ble for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlas, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice-up-ards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.

A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants. Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfac-tory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE. August, 1848. 11a-14

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, AMAP TOWNSHIP OF YORK,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, EX-PRESSLY REVISED, BY

J. O. BROWNE, F. S. A. Civil Engineer, and Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

THE MAP will be drawn upon a scale of

forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and wild Lands, the Villages, Churches and Chapels, Mills, School-houses, Post Offices, Mansions, Farmsteads, Streams and Roads. The Macadamized, Planked and ordinary Roads, will be marked by distinctive characters in the drawing.

In the drawing. Parties who have Property in the Township for Sale, may have the same distinguished by their names, and the subdivisions of the Lots, so far as practicable, on condition of their becoming subscribers, and forwarding sketches of the Lots, with a fee of five shillings to Mr.i Browne, at his Office, 99 York Street, Toronto. The Map is now in course of completion, and will be published shortly. The price, one dollar; coloured, seven shillings and six-pence; mounted on rollers and varnished, ten shillings.

Published by SCOBIE & BALFOUR. Toronto, June 27th, 1849. 48-tf.

Confirmation Cards,

A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.-Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d. per

Marriage Certificate,

A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the and Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.-Price 2s, per Quice.

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Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M. "Long Island 12 Midnight. Burritt's Rapids 4. "Burritt's Rapids 4. "Merrickville 7. "Kilnarnock 8. "Smith's Falls 10. "Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M. "Isthmus 4.

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