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### poetry.

CONFIRMATION. (From the Church Times,)

How beautiful a rite! How beautiful a rite!
The young expectants crowd,
Bringing their offerings to the Lord of Heaven,
Of life and youth which he to them has given,
Each sound is hush'd and every heart seems bowed
In silent adoration—while a fear
Deep and sublime thro' the vast concourse steals,
Till not a stubborn heart is there, but feels
That God indeed is near!

How suitable to bring
The first and warm affections of the breast.
Back to the haven of their pristine rest,
Ere yet our youthful thoughts with bounding spring
Have gone into the world, and griefs and fears
Have shaded the dear sunshine of the mind,
Or disappointment left its sting behind
To mourn with bitter tears.

With the warm gushings of our earliest youth—
To dedicate our souls to God in truth!
As well might the young flowers forget to raise
Their bursting petals to the sun on high.
To thank him for the warmth which he hath sent,
As if in very truth their thoughts were bent
Upon the boundless sky. How natural to praise!

Yet how preserve our feet
From wand'ring from the rough and thorny way?
How can we make each sinful thought obey?
How shall we conquer when we have to meet
And struggle with temptation? Can we know
What trials may await us? What relief
Shall our sore wounded spirits find in grief.
To charm away our woo? To charm away our woe?

Oh! are ye faithless still?
Can ye not trust in Him who watch does keep
Over His saluts to guard them e'en in sleep!
And can ye not believe that He can will A strength for each temptation that may come, That He can ease thy cares, and soothe thy woe, And soften grief till tears forget to flow, Ank lead thee to thy Home!

Like Constantine of yore,
Thou shalt go forth to conquer, as the sign
Which led him on to victory is thine,—
Rememb'ring Christ who our transgressions bore
Upon the bloody rood, in faith and love
Thou'lt overcome the world and all its pain,
Eternal happiness will be thy gain,
A life of bliss above!

#### THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. No. XII.

BE CAREFUL FOR NOTHING. What an oppressive burden is taken off a Christian's shoulders by his privilege of leaving all consethe hands of God.—Cecil.

DIVINE WORSHIP. Truth hath a face both honest and comely, and looks wanton: she looks to command reverence, not pleasure; she would be kneeled to, not laughed at. To prank her up in vain dresses or fashions, or to sport worship. The service is incomplete without their worship.

OUR BLESSINGS MORE THAN OUR CROSSES.

number than our evil days—our days of prosperity the minister used plain and earnest words, and who (such I mean as is suitable to our condition and cir- now, when he had fulfilled his part, fulfilled theirs by most certain, though most of us are apt to cast up our accounts otherwise. How many days of ease in the terms of his pleadings before God, and adopted have we enjoyed for one of pain! how many blessings the sense of his address and the breathings of his soul, for a few crosses! For one danger that hath sur-Prised us, how many scores of dangers have we end. The poor and unlearned felt that they had some escaped, and some of them very narrowly! But part to take in Church-gatherings; that their voice alas! we write our mercies in the dust, but our had a claim and privilege to be heard, as well as the afflictions we engrave in marble; our memories serve voice of him who led their devotions. And St. Paul strangely forgetful of the former. And this is the folly of those who would restrain its due and decent greatest cause of our unthankfulness, discontent, and exercise. He admonished the assembly to encourage murmuring .- Bishop Bull.

FORESIGHT.

of these times makes memorable. While he was yet giving of thanks. with us, he preached often, and always very earnestly, the doctrine of the Trinity. So often did he exhort Part, that somebody ventured to ask him whether of a founder of a Church.—Church Review.

THREE LOAVES. Osom." \_S. L. Pomeroy.

THE BELFRY. Have you not known some mind of choicer mould, That richly could enfold, In high discourse and apt similitude,
Truths with deep life imbued,
Rising in dignity of look and word, As nobler fire within him stirr'd; Then by domestic love beguiled, Sinking at once into a child, And scattering thoughts, with playful art; Which through the fancy touch'd the heart; Till his unbending all enjoy, And love him most when most a boy?

So doth it seem with yonder belfry tower; That oft, in solemn hour, As 'twere the knell of time; Or fills the welkin with her muffled dirge, Sonorous as of ocean's surge; Then, on some bridal holiday. Gives all her bells to jocound play; Pealing forth sounds of festive mirth, That she may win the child of earth To listen, when light hours are flown, To deeper notes of holier tone.

Gospel Messenger.

CALVIN ON THE APOSTLES' CREED. ing the Apostles' Creed, as follows:-

all the pious .- Wstern Episcopalian.

RESPONDING. (By the Rev. Francis Jacox, B. A., Curate of Wellenborough,)

sentences unintelligible to the rest.

beauty and the efficiency of the service of the our Lord Jesus Christ. Much ornament is no good sign: painting of the sanctuary; for by it the people at large, "the unface argues an ill complexion of body, a worse mind. learned," being ignorant of what the minister was THE CHURCH-SERVICE, AND THE saying, were prevented from responding, from taking best in her own colours; but, above all, divine truth their part—that part which they had a right to take; is most fair and most scorneth to borrow beauty of that part which it was their duty to take, in the man's wit or tongue. She loveth to come forth in Catholic worship—and were excluded from saying her native grace, like a princely matron, and counts "amen" when the minister had ceased, because they it the greatest indignity to be dallied with as a were absolutely in the dark as to the purport of his with her in a light or youthful manner, is most abhor- active participation: there is an essential feature tent to her nature: they know her not that give her wanting: it is not common prayer in its full sense. such entertainment, and shall first know her angry The Apostle was hurt to think that the poor, who when they do know her. Again, she would be plain, but not base, not sluttish; she would be clad, not garishly, yet not in rags: she likes as little to be set God's house, on account of the foreign language out by a base foil, as to seem credited with base adopted by certain injudicious persons. He protested colours. It is no small wisdom to know her just guise, but more to follow it; and so to keep the mean, that while we please her, we discontent not silence that ensued when the unknown and unintelligible effusion had ended. He loved better to hear a good cordial outburst of voices from all sides-Consider that our good days are generally more in voices of men who had been praying in spirit while cumstances) than our days of adversity. This is a hearty and unanimous "amen," to signify that they us too well to remember the latter, but we are stood up for this right, and blamed and showed the such prayer and praises as were easily understood, drals. that simple minds might come in for their share in the service, when the time for responses came round. There is a story of Bishop Seabury, which the temper and be able as they were willing, to say "amen" at the

Times have altered. The discord which St. Paul not a cathedral. rebuked does not exist in our reformed Church. We union of many, is heard to say "amen."

it is, and indifference t does shew. The service is our liturgy? drawn up for the congregation at large, and by them A. You are returning to your old position.— Few, even of Episcopalians, are aware that John audible sign as well as be inward and spiritual grace; colouring—of light and shade, and contrast: not a treasurers very justly observe, the sum, which has Calvin—whom the Congregationalists and Presbyte- and he did it accordingy. He felt that he was a collection of meagre outlines of stiff figures, all in the been expended, is indeed small when compared with the offices and endowments permanently established whom the Congregationalists and Presbyte- and he did it accordingy. He felt that he was a concerning thanks account as their Founder—once wrote concernmember of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that same attitude, like those on an Egyptian monument, the offices and endowments permanently established sees of the Church, and joyously asserted that the contract of the Church sees of the Chur The ancient writers ascribe the creed to the and hymn of jubilee. But now, partly because the graceful attitudes. But to speak more plainly, there has been pursued in fixing the rate of Episcopal

publicly and universally received, as a confession of present much attraction, or be of much use, to those preserved by minister or people. faith, from the firs origin of the Church, and even from the days of the Apostles; nor is it probable that Prayer Book, and not at all with the letter; who are

A. Judge for yourself. First, during the senten
on a Colonial Bishop's liberality in the building of it was composed by any private individual, since from not sufficiently impressed by prayerful wants to kneel ces and exhortation, all stand up: they then kneel at Churches and schools alone must be very great. It viz. time immemorial [i.e. in law phrase, 'a time whereof when they make those wants known to their Father; the confession; the minister stands at the absolution, was however a mark of wisdom not to make a large the memory of man runneth not to the contrary'] it and are willing to give up their own share in the kneels at the Lord's Prayer; almost directly after, endowment the sine quâ non, in founding these Bishhas evidently been esteemed as of sacred authority by temple-service, their own priestly caste, (for priests rises again, to stand during the versicles before the oprics. Not that we mean to under-value the desi-

responding, which tends to constitute a cheerful course of half an hour. We find St. Paul, in the fourteenth chapter of his service. But, in the majority it is not so; and the verse he says, in effect, If you return thanks at Church the people is abandoned by them. When, however, are present to your mind. in a language which your neighbours and fellow-wor-shippers know not, how can they enter into the shippers know not, how can they enter into the humble voice unto the throne of the heavenly grace;"

The people is abandoned by them. When, however, the people is abandoned by the people is abandoned by the people is abandoned by them. When, however, the people is abandoned by them. When, however, the people is abandoned by them. When, however, the people is abandoned by the people is shippers know not, how can they enter into the reality of your ascription of praise? What scope is there for sympathy and communion between you and them, since you use words of which they you and them, since you use words of which they are wholly ignorant, and to which, therefore, they can in versicle and canticle, with a voice as of many extremely indevout to sit, as many persons do, during our worldly things?" We cannot for a moment doubt with this conviction "of the sacredaess and importmake no response. To expect them so say "amen" waters, with hearty emphasis, with energy and love; to a collect or prayer put up in a foreign language when to his greeting prayer, "The Lord be with quently happens) does not hinder one. were like expecting a man to sign his name to a deed you!" they affectionately reply, "And with thy A. I rejoice to hear you avowing a desire to obey all. Whether this be so or not, it is truly cheering graciously dispose the hearts of His servants to a corresof which he had not read one syllable, or to become bail for a person whom he never saw, in a cause of because of the Church. But here, if the rubric sion for Colonial Bishops "has had no effect in dimiwhich he knew nothing. And therefore St. Paul breathing power, that make its letters stand out as if than it has been, this part of the service would have nishing the power of the Church to call on men of the J. B. CANTUAR. demands, as a matter of plain good sense and practical written in gold, and around the sanctuary below is been less wearisome. For a relief would be afforded, highest intellectual mark and brightest worldly prospects T. EBOR. benefit, that the service of Christians at Corinth be shed a lustre dated from the sanctuary above. Can by change of posture, before the beginning of the to devote themselves to her call." Surely this is a conducted in such a language as the people at large we fancy one silent in the chorus of angels and arch- litany, (which takes from tifteen to twenty minutes to sign of life in the Church which calls for our gratibest understood; and that those who addressed the angels? one without a voice among the circles of the perform,) were the anthem always sung in its proper tude to Almighty God, when we reflect on the numer- E. Dunelm. assembly, or led their devotions, should not do so in glorified? one without a shout of jubilee? one with- place. Now, it is observable that St. Paul here takes it music? Why then such a fearful contrast here customs. We were talking of the direction of the Church never be found wanting in supplying such H. Carlisle. for granted that the congregation at large are anxious, below? It cannot be said of the tongue, "Therewith Prayer-book. quences, while in the path of duty to God! He has as a matter of course, to say "amen" at the end of bless we God the Father," unless we use it in the done with "How shall I bear this trouble?"-" how the prayers in question. He argues that the Corin- blessing. The same holds good of that other text, that after the third collect, in choirs and places where shall I remove this difficulty "—" how shall I get thian teachers had no right to debar the congregation "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation." they sing, the anthem should follow. Surely there the Colonial Bishopric Fund are, Gibraltar, Frederic- C. T. RIPON. through this deep water?"—but leaves himself in of this privilege, by offering up those prayers in an And an apostolic intercession entreats that Christian ought to singing here, if any where. Even where ton, Capetown, Adelaide, and Victoria. Four more unknown tongue. He thus implies that such a cus- believers may not only "with one mind," but also metrical psalms alone are used, the spirit of the liturgy have been partly enlowed out of the same fund, viz., tom as he assailed had the effect of spoiling the with "one mouth," glorify God, even the Father of could be acted upon by the performance of one here.

> MODE OF ITS CELEBRATION. (From the Englishman's Magazine.)

. . . . A. The expression, "reading prayers," has originated from a too prevalent disposition to overrate the sermon, and to underrate the liturgy: the liturgy being vulgarly considered as a mere introduction to preaching, and is regarded with less minute and discriminating attention than it deserves. Whereas the sermon (though highly important, and an essential part of the clergyman's functions on Sundays and holydays) is a mere incident in the Communion-service, in the middle of which it occurs, preceding the more solemn part of the office.

B. Well, I acknowledge that the expression is not accurate enough; though I can't help thinking you have said too much about it. Still, if there be large towns, such as Manchester and Leeds-been to perform it in such an uniform manner? It is usual for one clergyman to read psalms, lessons, prayers, and litany-sometimes even the communion-service-from

A. You mean that part of the Communion-service before the sermon. That custom is well known to be corrupt, and has never been defended as right in itself. It is quite contrary to the rubric. But you assume too much, in supposing that the practice of our Church discounterances the order observed in this place, where the litany is said from one part of the church and the lessons from another, by different clergymen. I know it is the earnest desire of the clergy here to do nothing which is not sanctioned by the rubric and the clearly ascertained practice of the Church of England. Now for these usuages they have the sanction of our cathe-

B. I don't pretend to know anything about cathedral-services, never having been in one. Of course I cannot object to the customs of those places, if duly sanctioned. But this at Leeds is a parish church,

A. If there be nothing wrong in the principle of a his people to hold fast the faith in this fundamental have an Article (the twenty-fourth) drawn up ex- Christian custom in a cathedral, it cannot be wrong in a pressly against this abuse. While the Church of parish church, where, by the liberality of the endowthere appeared to be any doubt on that head, and Rome continues to pray before English people in the ment, things can be done properly. There is but one why he dwelt so feelingly on what no one seemed Latin tongue, the Church of England invites her liturgy for either place, to which deans, and chapters, disposed to question. His reply was, that, in his members at home to pray together in their own and clergymen, are equally bound to conform. If all dialect, and, on the same principle, in her missionary the cathedrals in the land were to break a rubric, they New England would be the only remaining defenders settlements abroad, uses the language of the different ought not to be imitated by any inferior church. But of that essential doctrine, and that he was resolved stations, that all may unite with one mouth to glorify as to practices which are not contrary to the rubric they should understand its radical importance to God; and that the natives, be they Hindoos, or nay, which can be shewn to be coeval with the Reforpractical piety, as well as to sound Divinity. It was Chinese, or New Zealanders, may understand the mation itself—If these are kept up in cathedrals, it is bresight worthy of a suffering confessor, and an liturgy, and respond assent at its close. But at not only lawful but proper for other churches to follow instinctive adaptation of himself to the future necessi- home, in our English Churches, when our own com- the example, if opportunity and means permit; and ties of his flock, which well became the high calling pany meet and use the words of their sires, there the Churchmen of Leeds, having erected a magnificent is often, very often, found an utter coldness as church to the glory of God, wish the services for to the responses: a painful silence when the people the same purpose to be performed in the sublimest "Friend, lend me three loaves," would be thought have their part to take, instead of a ready utterance of style. The cathedrals are the principal churches in by a Yankee to be unreasonable; but sit down at an fervent words. Nothing can be better adapted for an each diocese, and, as such, ought to be models to Tankee to be unreasonable; but sit down at an area table, and he will put before you, to this day, animated worship than the liturgy of our Church, if others. Those particulars in which the cathedralthree loaves, thin and small, as the portion of one act of minister and people, it degenerates into a prisuch as add greater beauty and solemnity to the day. Shepherds on Mount Tabor to this day vate reading, where the people are listeners, not Church-offices. As their endowments are more fixed onvey the lambs in their arms; and how forcibly to fellow-worshippers; sitting to hear, not kneeling to and larger than those which can be ordinarily secured who sees them comes home the language of the pray; then it is robbed of that excellency which in parishes, they have greater facilities for observing ord of God—"He shall carry the lambs in his adorns its scheme. The scheme is abortive, because those customs to which the Church of England has it has not a fair chance. The service is pronounced plainly given her sanction, as being the most perfect tame and formal because it has been presented only in order of Divine service-which are omitted in most a fragmentary shape. There is no liveliness, no parochial churches, I believe, from want of sufficient fervency, no animation, no interest; because although means. It can be proved that it formerly was cusone man is doing his part, some hundreds are not tomary in all those churches—as it is now in many doing theirs. A single voice prays, collect after to say the Litany from a low desk in the centre of the collect, and versicle after versicle; and a single voice, church; and to read the lessons from an eagle, as at an official voice, one that should be drowned in the Leeds-customs derived and slightly modified from ancient usages in the universal Church.

Habit has a great deal to do with this indifference. B. I don't dispute the fact; for about these things Not accustoming oneself to respond, and not being as I told you before, I am ignorant, and wish to be willing to break in upon an old cherished silence, informed. Yet, do you not think that the frequent whether such infraction be an improvement or no- changes of posture and of ministers, however supported this is one leading cause of the neglect; but neglect by authority, accords ill with the simple character of

is frequently passed to minister and clerk. It is Simplicity there is, I grant; as far as that means we shall proceed to make a few remarks upon what designed for one purpose, and used for another. It is clearness of expression, such as the most unlearned has been done, what remains to be done, and by what meant to be taken up by voices of old and young, to may well understand, and a freedom from all supersti- means each member of the Church in his respective make a harmony of full and pleasant chords: instead tion, from vain repetitions (repetitions there are, but sphere may aid the good work. of this we have no consert, no chorus, but a mono- all significant and wise.) But simplicity does not tonous strain, in one unbroken key. In the early mean monotony. I have already observed upon the sum of £133,600 has been employed in the endow-Church the responses sounded like distant thunder. variety in the Prayer-book. It is like a picture of a ment, either wholly or in part, of nine new Bishoprics, membership in the creed and evinced it in litany cry but a combination of skilful groupings in majestic and thereby; and "that great and perhaps severe economy Apostles, either from a belief that it was written and love of many is waxed cdd, and partly from a drowsy is the greatest possible variety in the manner in which incomes: no one can object that anything has been publicated to luxury or splendour; we rather believe it

opinion that this compendium, being faithfully col- mouth-piece and deputy, the worship is become quite ship, as well as in the subject-matter. Just look at has been thought that scarcely enough has been given lected from the detrines delivered by them, was another thing. It might be animated from beginning your Prayer-book, and, as one instance, you will see to the reasonable claims for decent hospitality and worthy of being sandioned by such a title; and who- to end; but the ideal is rarely personified and realized. that hardly for ten minutes together, during the course the still more urgent calls for christian charity.' ever was its author, I have no doubt that it has been And it is hard to suppose, in fact, that our service can of Morning or Evening Prayer, is the same posture When we consider that £1200 a year is the whole

they are called to be,) and to delegate to another, psalms, and during the performance of the latter .-- rableness of placing the rulers of the Church in a who shall be their hired substitute and organ, that The position is changed four times during the lessons position which ensures competency: but it is a great homage of the lips which it is unscriptural thus to and the hymns which are said alternately with them; point gained for us to acknowledge as a Church the Sierra Leone, Western Australia, and the island of Mauthen they kneel after the creed: the minister rises duty of providing for the support of the highest order

B. An hour and a half, you mean.

A. True: but it is a direction of the Prayer-book | to give to them of their worldly substance!

had not observed that rubric. In fact, as I know been provided from the same sources; this Bishopric most of the prayers by heart, I seldom use mine but with three others, Antigua, Guiana, and Colombo havfor the psalms, and epistle and gospel.

Many people know things by heart, from habit, who only given to it. yet are really less acquainted with them, than those | Colonial Bishops .- The following Documents have who, with less faithful memories, have used their recently been issued faculties of reflection and comparison. Here, however, you have neglected the study of the rubrics,
with which no pions leaves a charlet by the Bishops of the United Church of England and
Ireland. with which no pious layman should be unacquainted. They teach us a great deal. But, in fact, I have always observed that those who have endeavoured to ships the following statement:make themselves acquainted with the structure of the Book of Common Prayer, are quite prepared to comprehend any such decorous arrangements as are made in our parish church, as they feel them to be accor-

B. I am glad you called my attention to this and the fourth has been subsequently added to our numsuch variety in the service, why has the practice of so many of our churches—of all but two or three in our missignings. I had about your process here. It had about your process here. misgivings I had about your usages here. I thought that the singing before the litany was an unauthorized in the Endowment either wholly, or in part, of nine new on. For instance, his standing up at the versicles monies entrusted to your Lordships have been

ing-desk, that I rever could observe whether he stood or knelt, and cared very little either, as I thought it a matter of no importance.

gratefully acknowledge that, by the blessing of God, the good results which were anticipated have followed as largely as could reasonably have been expected in the time that has elapsed.

It is intended on the part of the Standing Committee to recommend at the pext general meeting a grant of £1000 for the purposes of a College in the Diocese of Ruport's Land; and to propose a grant of £1000 towards a College in Hong Kong.

The very noticing of such directions, and seeking for their reason, may introduce him to the knowledge of splendour; we rather believe it has been thought that particulars of which he had never thought, but the advantage of which he will feel, when known. Now it is very easy to observe these rules; and when observed, the scale so low, not without regret for the necessity; but it will be seen that, after all, only due effect is given you trusted that this would have no effect in di to the different character of its various offices, so as, in fact, to put their meaning in stronger relief, and make it more significant. The rules of the Church are all founded in common sense. Now the bad effect of boxing up the reading-desks, or reading-pulpits rather has been felt by many; and therefore care has been taken in our parish church to follow the ancient and wise arrangement, so as to make the distinction between standing and kneeling, &c. in the officiating clergyman very perceptible. In the litany, in particular, the change of place makes it a separate office; and it would be impossible for any one to mistake it, as here performed, for a lesson or an area where the disappointed.

V. But the work, as you originally planned it, is still document. During the six years which have clapsed since his Lordship's translation to the see of Jamaica, the clergy have been increased by nearly a fifth of their number, while the general population, according to the clergy have been increased by nearly a fifth of their number, while the general population, according to the clergy have been increased by nearly a fifth of their number, while the general population. The present ecclesiastical establishment consists of four archdeacons, formed, and that without the possibility of dividing at the endowment. It is our duty to inform your Lordships, that the Fund may now be considered as exhausted. Your Lordships are the best judges whether the previous observations are well founded; and your lordships are the best judges whether the previous observations are well founded; and your lordships are the best judges whether the previous observations are well founded; and your lordships are the best judges whether the previous observations are well founded; and your lordships are the best judges whether the previous observations are well founded; and your lordships are the Right Rev. the are all founded in common sense. Now the bad effect been disappointed. as here performed, for a lesson or an exhortation; a mistake which might be easily made in many parish churches, by a deaf, sleepy, or careless person, or by one ignorant of our language. In fact, I suppose it is this mistake which make many people sit during the prayers. I have heard that it was formerly not unusual in remote parts of England to have a separate special in the Colonies in this may be raised, and the still subsisting, and continually increasing wants of the Church in the Colonies in this respect be in some measure supplied.

VI. It is important to remark, that of the whole sum a matter of the most urgent decention of your truly venerable and excellent Society, of Two Thousand copies of the Gaelie Prayer Book, being now entirely exhausted, it becomes a matter of the most urgent decention of the Prayer Book, being now entirely exhausted.

VI. It is important to remark, that of the whole sum a matter of the most urgent decention of your truly venerable and excellent Society. arbitrary views of propriety, but certainly they do not act in accordance with the spirit of the Prayer-book.

## COLONIAL BISHOPRICS' FUND. (From the English Churchman).

Subjoined is the statement of the Treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with the reply of the Archbishops and Bishops. Both of these documents, will be read with interest by all true members of the Church. As the subject is one of deep importance,

It appears that, since Whit-Tuesday 1841, the published by their common concurrence, or from an custom of leaving it all to the clergyman as their any church conducts the great business of divine wor- indulged to luxury or splendour; we rather believe it

endowment of a Colonial See, we think such observa-It is true there are exceptions. A few congregations, here and there, are notable for their efficient responding, which tends to constitute a cheerful course of half an hour.

A few congregation of the Clergy in our Colonial dependencies. We look upon it as merely the commencement of an endownent for them; a sort of first installment, if we may their vast extent and increasing population will soon render subdivision indispensable. so express it. It is, we believe, part of the arrangefirst epistle to the Corinthians, denouncing the use of an unknown tongue in public worship. His principle not from their allotted share in the Liturgy, and are "Order for Morning or Evening Prayer," which does land in the respective Dioceses. May we not anticiis to shew to be pray in Latin before a congregation willing to sustain what some hundreds repudiate. not usually take longer to perform. The litany is a pate that what has occurred in England, will also render a good account of their stewardship. We ask now is to shew to pray in Latin before a congregation willing to sustain what some hundreds repudiate. In the litany is a top the because most unprofitable. And at the sixteenth verse he says, in effect, If you return thanks at Church verse he says, in effect, If you return thanks at Church the people is abandoned by them. When, however, are present to your mind.

> out self-denials, and the entire expatriation which are C. WINTON. out care for the rolling tide of the anthem's rich B. Oh, but you are now running off to cathedral- the attendants of a Colonial Bishopric. May our men! And may her children also be found willing G. ROCHESTER.

> > New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, and Newcastle. B. I must look into my Prayer-book. I really The outfit for the Pishop of Rupert's Land has also ing been endowed by other means. We may there-B. If you studied it sometimes, you would find fore say that in eight years this fund has been instruless reason to besitate at supposed novelties in the mental in founding sine Bishoprics. We receive it as Church-service than you are now disposed to do .- an earnest of what it will accomplish, if the means are

We, the undersigned, being the Treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, beg leave to submit to your Lord-

I. At a Meeting of Archbishops and Bishops, held at Lambeth Palace on Whit-Tuesday, 1841, your Lordships accepted the Trusteeship of a Fund to be raised for the I. At a Meeting of Archbishops and Bishops, held at Lambeth Palace on Whit-Tuesday, 1841, your Lordships accepted the Trusteship of a Fund to be raised for the Erection and endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Church in their respective Dioceses. Also from Clergymen at Montserrat, Hong Kong. Niagara—and one from an officer of the 2nd European Regt. Lt. Inf. Camp, Aden, South Arabia. Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain. Three of the Fund, us were at that time appointed Treasurers of the Fund, South Arabia.

A donation of £4000 towards the Society's General devants of the Fund, South Arabia.

these purposes is £133,600, which sum has been employed

ust let me examine the rubric as to another point; III. Upon reference to your Lordships' original declabefore the collects. I see the rubric commands it.—
But in our church, he is so boxed up in a high readgratefully acknowledge that, by the blessing of God, the

IV. It cannot fail to strike the mind of any intelligent A. A good Churchman should never regard any directions of the liturgy as of no importance, no matter whether he may not at once see their use.—

IV. It cannot fail to strike the mind of any intelligent and candid person comparing the amount of the Fund with the offices and endowments permanently established thereby, that great and perhaps severe economy has been pursued in fixing the rate of Episcopal incomes; no one can object that any thing has been indulged to luxury and the power of the Church to call on men of the highest intellectual mark and brightest worldly prospects, to devote themselve to her call, and it is a subject of un-speakable gratitude, that your confidence has never yet

and it would be impossible for any one to mistake it, as here performed, for a lesson or an exhortation; a Lordships are also best able to suggest the mode, and per-

sual in remote parts of England to have a separate desk for the litany;—perhaps the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of those places. At all events of the custom may be observed still in some of the prayer Book, which is intended to consist of two columns of the Prayer Book, which is intended to consist of two columns of two colu a change of place and person is common to this day in College Chapels, and other places, in reading the lessons. The remarks about the variety of the offices of Morning and Evening Prayer might be extended of Morning and Evening Prayer might be extended. of Morsing and Evening Prayer, might be extended that class, as such, has not at all contributed in proportion theirs, take the opportunity of presenting our grateful acto the litany and communion. The fact is, unity in design, and variety in detail, is the very principle upon which our Church-services are constructed; and those

Lordships, in the hope that you will be enabled to devise some plan, whether by concurrent Pastoral Letters or otherwise, whereby means may be obtained for completing the work so happily commenced,—of imparting the full "These two editions," said the Bishop, "will be in all "These two editions," said the Bishop, "will be in all "These two editions," said the Bishop, "will be in all "These two editions," and the Bishop travers. Book the work so happily commenced,—of imparting the full benefits of our Church polity to every dependency of the probability all the editions of the Gaelic Prayer Book probability all the editions of the Gaelic Prayer Book British Crown.
VIII. The recurrence of the Whitsuntide, at which

extreme East and West, presents, we conceive, a favoura-ble opportunity for bringing this subject before the coun-try, under the sanction of your Lordships' recommen-

We beg to subscribe ourselves your Lordships obedient

J. T. COLERIDGE, W. H. Hale, W. E. GLADSTONE, J. G. HUBBARD. 79, Pall Mall, May 14, 1849.

Lambeth Palace, Ascension Day, 1849. The undersigned Archbishops and Bishops, having received the foregoing Report, do not hesitate to lay it before the members of the Church of England, in the con-Each man felt that he had something to do with the service, actively as well as passively, by outward and adding a colouring of light and shale, and contrast: not a udible sign as well as by inward and spiritual grace:

> 1. Gibraltar . - - -2. Fredericton - - - - - 1845.

Five more Bishopries have been in part endowed from New Zealand - -2. Tasmania - - - - 1842. 3. Melbourne - - - - 1847. 4. Newcastle - - - - 1847. And within the same period of eight years, four addiional Bishoprics have been endowed from other sources, - 1842 2. Guiana - - - - - - - - 1842. 3. Colombo - - - - - - - - - 1845.

4. Rupert's Land (Outfit provided by the C. B. Fund - 1849.
There is still an urgent demand for resident Bishops in ritius. It is also to be borne in mind that no provision is yet made for the Sees of Nova Scotia and Montreal, after

der subdivision indispensable.

From the statement which we lay before the public, we

that such will be the result in some places, if not in ance of the work, and in the hope that Almighty God may ponding measure of liberality, we' once more

E. SARUM. Thos. TUAM. RD. DUBLIN. G. PETERBOROUGH. H. WORCESTER. A. T. CICESTR. J. LICHFIELD. R. CASHEL and ELMLY. E. BANGOR. S. Oxon. THOS. VOWLER ST. ASAPH. The Sees which have been founded by means of J.H. GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL. R. D. HEREFORD. J. CHESTER.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### ENGLAND.

The June 12 No. of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, furnishes a detailed account of the proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the Meetings of the Society held in May, and June 5, of the present year from which we copy some interesting items:—
The issue of Books and Tracts between the Audit of
1848 and the Audit of 1849 has been,

New Testaments,.. 

 New Testaments,
 82,480

 Common Prayer Books,
 274,932

 Other Books,
 828,283

Letters read from the Bishop of Adelaide and Mel-

signs, from Z. anonymous, was announced-and other do-

At the meeting of June 5-£2000 were granted towards the endowment of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; interruption. I now see that it ought to be observed, if the Church's regulations are to be obeyed. But

Episcopal Sees, and in allowances for the Outfit and Passification and the Episcopal Sees, and in allowances for the Outfit and Passification are to be obeyed. But for I think you mentioned rather more changes of posture by the officiating clergyman than I had reckoned on. For inecome, his standing up, at the society of the purposes of emigrants; £600 to the Lord Bishop of Melbourne towards the erection of two Parochial Schools; £300 to the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land for the Society orders from time to time, we trust it will appear that the

en wisely and ded; and we ty's general designs in his Diocese.

It is intended on the part of the Standing Committee

ops and Clergymen, requesting assistance for various Church objects, all of which were responded to by judicicions pecuniary grants. The following information from these documents will not be without its interest:—

The Secretaries laid before the Meeting the copy of a Congratulatory Address presented to the Bishop of Jamaica by the Archdeacon of Surrey and Middlesex, and a body of Clergy in his diocese, on his Lordship's return from his long visitation in which he had been engaged, and during which it appeared four new Churches have been consecrated, two persons admitted respectively to the orders of Deacons and Priests, forty-eight congregatious personally addressed by the Bishop, and the rite of Confirmation administered to nearly six thousand per-

The Bishop's answer to the Address accompanied this

Of this Church I have now been a minister upwards of sixty-one years, and, within a few months, a Bishop; and during that long period I and my diocese have received

which our Church-services are constructed; and those who would prescribe but one posture, one place, and one minister for the performance of the whole service, —that is, of the various offices, —may have their own

ever required; the language in the course of fifty years will most likely have ceased in our pulpits and reading eight years ago this great movement commenced, a recurrence to be signalized, if God permit, by the consecration of two additional Bishops to govern our Church in the Ross and Moray has joined with me, I believe, in petitioning your Society for the Gaelic Prayer Book: his rerequest, I doubt not, will have its due weight with you, when you remember his large number of Gaelic congregations, his great age, and unwearied devotedness to the bests interests of our communion. The editions will in all respects be the same as those of your Society's editions of the Common Prayer."

The Very Rev. the Dean of Edinburgh, in a letter, dated

Edinburgh, May 23, 1849, urged this request in the name of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, of which he is the Secretary.

The Secretaries stated that the Standing Committee had

of the funds intrusted to them, they have been enabled to provide competent endowments for the five Colonial mouth Sound. His visits had been gratefully received by and tracts, which had been furnished to him by the Society. Mr. Childs observes, "It is satisfactory to know also that the Government is satisfied with my work. I am rejoiced to find that an interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of our future colonists is increasing on all sides."

### SCOTLAND.

Dalbeth Honse, Glasgow, 29th May, 1849.

My Lord, —As an Englishman, a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and a Clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church, I trust I shall be par I have the honour to be, my Lord, doned for presuming to put a few questions to your Lord-ship respecting certain remarks which you are said to have made in your opening speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., when presenting a petition, most erroneously stated in the *Times* to be that of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, instead of her seceding

In contrasting the Episcopalians in this country, with their once-Episcopalian brethren who have seceded, your Lordship describes the latter-ie., the petitioners, as "Members of the United Church of England and Ireland,

"Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, living in Scotland, and carrying on their worship according to the ritual of the English Church, professing their belief in the Thirty-nine Articles, and using exclusively the English Liturgy." And you add, "Not so the other body; they used a Liturgy materially different, and in that Liturgy the petitioners could not concur."

Forgive me, my Lord, if I venture to say that hardly one word of this is correct. First, because, as the Rev. Sir W. Dunbar (one of the seceders!) clearly shews, in his protest in the Times of yesterday, that the petition, far from fairly representing the "Members of the Church of England living in Scotland," has been secretly got up by a section, carefully concealed from himself and others (English Clergy and Laity) who understood the merits of the case, and signed by people who never read it or heard it read, and who were entirely ignorant of the question at issue.

Secondly, because not a few of the party originating the petition do not at all come under the description you Lordship gives, for they never were, in the proper sense, members of the English Church at all; but became Episcopalians only when they entered the Scottish Episcopal Church,—nay, some had joined, not our Church, but the seceders from it, long after the separation. It seems hardly possible that either of these should designate themselves "Members of the United Church of England and Ireland!"

And, thirdly, because your Lordship's ambiguous use of the word Liturgy must induce the general belief that we, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, have some fearful Mass-book which we force on all congregations within our pale, and which, consequently, English Churchmen must use, or leave the Church !

Johnson defines a "Liturgy" to be "a form of prayers - a formulary of public devotions,"—and I think most men would understand your Lordship, by "English Liturgy," to refer to the English Book of Common Prayer. Now, I beg to inform your Lordship that, in every one of our 116 Churches in Scotland the English Prayer Book is the only "Liturgy" employed. There is no such book as a Scottish Prayer Book now in use, though many in Engand think we still employ the "Scotch Liturgy" of 1637; and it is obviously the interest of our opponents to perpetutuate "the delusion and the dream." Moreover, many of our people are English and Irish settlers here; we almost all earry on our worship according to the ritua of the English Church; we all profess our belief in the Thirty-nine Articles; and, in fact, your first description applies quite as much to us as to the petitioners who have seeded from our body. What your Lordship means by another body using a "Liturgy materially different," I am totally at a loss to imagine. But, possibly, your Lordship understands a Liturgy to signify a "Communion Service; though, if so, I must venture to protest against the employment of a popular term in a limited and antiquated sense, so calculated to mislead the minds of the English public as to the ritual of our Church here

Even on this supposition, however, you fall into the common error of mistaking a particular for a universal; and, having been informed that a slight variation in the Communion Office (founded, however, on the purest primitive models; and sanctioned by the public and private authority of the English Church, obtains in some congregations, you rush to the conclusion that this variation from the English Communion Service is constantly em-Even were it so, it would not warrant breach of Communion. But what is the FACT? Out of one hundred and sixteen Churches, nearly ninety use the English Communion Office only—not merely English Prayer Book (which all the same as in England! From the line of the Forth and Clyde to the English border there are forty chapels, and the English office is employed in all but three!

How, then can the petitioners assert that the Chapels under the Scottish Bishops employ a "Liturgy," in which said petitioners "cannot concur?" How can your Lordship pretend that they are precluded from communic with our Church on the ground of our having a "Litur," materially different?" But you object, "Is it not the ca that this 'variation' is, by Canon 21 of your Church, d clared to be 'of primary authority?" Admitted, n Lord; and if you and your friends could shew that words in the said variation, honestly interpreted, decla a heretical doctrine, then, I readily concede, that y clients would be justified in leaving a Church with si an erroneous standard, even though the form were forced on them in public worship. But this, though of attempted, neither you nor they can do; and hence yo objection falls.

Yet your lordship continues, though modestly profess your inability to discuss theological subjects, to wa deeper into these (to you) evidently unknown and troubly waters. You boldly charge the Scottish Office with tooling the second state of the second state teaching Transubstantiation!" or something "very, ve very like it." Is your Lordship aware that all our Clea sign the Thirty-nine Articles, of which the twenty-eig expressly repudiates this error? Has your lordship r the Scottish Communion Office? I dare say not, or could not have failed to discover that it begins and e with speaking of "spiritually eating the flesh of Christ and that in its Rubic it alludes to the elements of bre and wine as still in their natural substance;—"If the exsecrated Bread and wine be all spent," &c., exactly as the English office, which your Lordship lands as "genuing while, you stignating ourse as "suprings." while you stigmatize ours as "spurious."

few isolated words, craftily suppress the context, pruder ignore all explanatory Rubrics, and then raise the "cr Treat the Presbyterian Confession of Faith (wh surely you will admit to be Protestant enough) in same way, especially Q. 170 in the larger Catechism, you can make it speak, not "very like," but the doctr itself in all its deformity. Nay, more, Romanists co-communicate according to the English office (as, indet they did during cleven years of Elizabeth's reign), could not without contradicting their belief in transcould not, without contradicting their belief in tran stantiation, according to the Soutish. Will your Lords permit me to quote the valuable testimony of the Scot Rishop Jolly on this point? "Our belief, says he diametrically opposite to the corrupt sacrifice of the n which, with all the other errors of the Church of Re none more heartily renounce and detest than we in Sci do." Surely, my lord, you and your ally the Bisho Cashel, have no slight sin to confess when you reckle charge our Church with errors she thus indignantly re diates, and that, too, on the very questionable authorit men, most of whom have forsaken our commun reasons entirely different from those they now put forth who of course nervously grasp at every straw tha seem to justify, or palliate, their secession from her fold. Lastly, your Lordship speaks as if the 116 Churches under the seven Scottish Bishops were the remains of the Jacobite, non-juring, rebellious Highlanders of "the 45," and as if the four or five seceding meeting-huuses represented the loyal, pious, and devoted members of the Southern Church—as if, too. the 116 were composed of intolerant " Scotch sectaries," and the four or five of the enlightened and exemplary members of the Church of England and Ireland! Great, then, must your Lordship's astonishment be to learn that, save in the northern congregations, one- on the 6th of June, and the proceedings were of a partaking of an ample and excellent dinner at the Lewis- to have them calve in December or January. If the half, three-fourths, and in some cases nine-tenths of all the worshippers in these 116 Churches have been originally members of the United Church of England and Ireland, or descendants of such; nay, more, though "naturali justly consider themselves so still, seeing that the sister the making of spring and summer butter or cheese, the making of spring and summer butt Episcopal (hurch "in" or "of" Scotland derives her succession from English Bishops, (1661)—exchanges pulpitsh Book of Common Particular as milkers.

The period of gestation of the Church as milkers.

Episcopal (hurch "in" or "of" Scotland derives her succession from English Bishops, (1661)—exchanges are begin-machinery of the parochial system.

Impart instruction to upwards of a million children; which, we trust, will ever continue to be as mutually interesting as it is now to either branch of the Church.—April or early in May, when the pastures are begin-machinery of the parochial system.

Towards evening, when the excessive and almost unexpulping the particular interests at least time is in the month of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the Church.—Towards evening, when the excessive and almost unexpulping to afford a supply of food.

When we consider the inbred erastianism of the got the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is but the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportunity of making mprovement, if it is now to either branch of the opportu by their Scottish fellow Churchmen.

the United Church of England and Ireland, and consequently the only one which English or Irish Churchmen

vice Ship, when he addressed the women, "who were most intent, and bathed in tears."

four or five congregations want a Bishop for themselves!
What would your Lordship and other noble Lords say, if The Secretaries reported that the Standing Committee had directed a further supply of books to be forwarded to Mr. Childs for the purpose state of the purpose state of things, making every Mr. Childs for the purpose state of things, making every Mr. Childs for the purpose state of purpose state of things, making every Mr. Childs for the purpose state of purpose measures are in progress for the spiritual provision of emigrants quitting the port of Liverpool.

Donatious to the amount of £298, and Legacies to the amount of £2,650 were announced.

"The Secretaries reported, that the sum already collectof the Church, were to throw off his authority (neverther ed and paid to the Society, towards the Jubilee Fund amounts to upwards of £3,000; and that additional contributions are coming in."

of the Church, were to throw off his authority (nevertheless continue to call themselves Episcopalians.) and modestly ask the House of Peers to send a neighbouring Bishop on a peripatetic expedition into the Diocese of their Bishop on a peripatetic expedition into the Diocese of their oppressor? Absurd as this may seem, it is not less so in the eyes of every consistent churchman, than the course proposed by those whose cause your Lordship has so ably, eloquently, but so unadvisedly advocated.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following letter will interest most of our readers on both sides of the Tweed:—

To the bight hold. The Lord Brougham, &c., &c. against the "unendowed, unprotected," Church to which I belong. Your humble opponent has ventured to write

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

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.) Sunday .- 10 A. M. and 31 P. M. Wednesday 25,-11 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 63 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesday 25,-11 A.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. Sunday,-12 Noon, and 61 P. M.

Day.	Date.			1st Lesson	2d Lesson.	
G	July	22,	7th Sunday aft. Trinity. ${M, E,}$	2Sam. 21.	John 10. 2 Tim. 1.	
M	"	23.			John 11. 2 Tim. 2.	
T	"	24,			John 12. 2 Tim. 3.	
w	"	25,	ST. JAMES, {M, E,	Ecclus.21,	John 13. 2 Tim. 4.	
T	a	26.		Jere. 17.		
F		27,			John 15. Titus 2 & 3	
S		28.		" 21, " 22,		
G	"	29,	STH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & B.		John 17. Heb. 1	

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JULY 19, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry—The Hidden Ones.
The Upight Chancellor.
Treatment of the Indians by the
Purtans. The Common Place Book. sponding. Church Service and the mode

Toronto, 12th July, 1849. MY DEAR BRETHREN RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose have), but the English Communion Office;—in other words, in three-fourths of our Churches the service is precisely

Stations, in accordance with the following List.

tend against in the present day. Cold and churlish is the greeting which we receive from the present I remain, &c.,

July, 1849.

JOHN TORONTO.

ich	July, 184			S. C. HELL T. C. S.
rd-	Monday,	23,	Scarboro', St. Jude's Ch.	11 A.M.
ion		PRI	Do. Christ's Ch	3 P.M.
gy	Tuesday,	24,	Uxbridge Mills	11 A.M.
ase			Mr. Fair's	3 P.M.
de-	Wednesday,		Brock, West Church	11 A.M.
my	Wednesday,	20,	Do. East Church	3 P.M.
red	Thursday	00		10 A.M.
our	Thursday,		Beavertown	ACTUAL CONTROL OF
nch	Friday,		St. Paul's, Whitby	4 P.M.
not	Saturday,	28,	Windsor, St. John's	11 A.M.
ten	Sunday,	29,	St. John's, Bowmanville	10 A.M.
our			Inniskillen	2 P.M.
ing			Clarke	5 P.M.
ade	Monday,	30,		10 A.M.
led			Port Hope	3 р.м.
ith	Tuesday,	31,	Perrytown	10 A.M.
ry,			Cavan, 2nd Church	4 P.M.
rgy	August, 18	49.	the tellor	and in od
ead	Wednesday,		Cavan, 1st Church	10 A.M.
you			Emily	2 P.M.
nds	Thursday,	2.		10 A.M.
t;"	Friday,		Fenelon	10 A.M.
ead	Saturday,		Peterborough	3 р.м.
s in	Sunday,		Cobourg	11 A.M.
1e,"	MARKET BUT BUT BUT BUT BUT BUT BUT BUT BUT BU	6,		11 A.M.
ce a	Monday,	,		2 г.м.
ntly	T	-	Colborne	11 A.M.
y."	Tuesday,	,	Carrying Place	
the	717 2 2	0	Radnorsville	
and	Wednesday,	8,	NOT THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	11 A.M.
rine			Pioton	3 P.M.
uld	Thursday,	9,	Marysburgh	11 A.M.
but	No. of the last of	TO S	Milford	3 P.M.
ub-	Saturday,	11,	TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	10 A.M.
ship	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE		Frankford	2 P.M.
tish	Sunday,	12	, Belleville	11 A.M.
e, is	Kon M. Huges		Huntingford	4 P.M.
nass	Monday,	13,	Tyendenaga	11 A.M.
and			Mohawk	3 Р.М.
pof	Tuesday,	14	, Napanee	11 A.M.
ssly	Sale en spileren		Clarke's Mills	3 р.м.
epu-	Wednesday,	15	, Bath	11 A.M.
y of	Section Description of the Party		Amherst Island	3 р.м.
for	Thursday,	16	, Fredericksburgh	11 A.M.
may	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.		Adolphustown	3 р.м.
fold.		CIL .		
nder			ld there be any error or	
aco-			nop requests the Clergyma	
and	to notify his	n of	the same in time to be co	rrected.

# CHURCH EDUCATION.

nion with the English Church by Act of Parliament. 3 and 4 Vict. c. 33. English residents then ought to be the included in this category)—it is not to be wondered on the English residents then ought to be the included in this category)—it is not to be wondered on the English residents then ought to be the included in this category)—it is not to be wondered on the English residents then ought to be the included in this category)—it is not to be wondered on the English residents then ought to be the included in this category. very last to complain, seeing how much has been conceded included in this category)—it is not to be wondered met Bishop De Lancey, a short time before Morning Sersone instances less than 240 days, and in others at that the Privy Council's Committee, appointed to vice in St. Peter's Church, which was attended by us and more than 300 days. But any period less than 260 I maintain, then my Lord, that the Episcopal Church administer the funds granted by the State for educa- by several others of our brethren on this side. The days, or more than 300, must be considered as irreis the only religious body in Scotland in communion with tional purposes, should have striven to bring the Chancel was occupied by the Clergy, who were vested in gular—though in the latter case the health of the calf Society under subjection to their liberal and anti- their surplices. Those who were present from Canada is not affected. In the majority of cases, the period settling here can consistently join. Those who will not do
settling here can consistently join. Those who will not do
so are without excuse; for, in Edinburgh all the Chapels
but one, and in Glasgow all without exception, have the
service in every respect as it is in England—and eleven out
of fifteen Clergymen are of English ordination. And yet.

ecclesiastical views, For some years past an almost
were,—the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. F. J. Lundy, D.C.L.,
the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. T. B. Fuller,

ALEX. J. D. D'ORSEY,
Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Glssgow land, and the Creeds of the Church Catholic,"

beat the Church, and starve her, if possible, into a renunciation of her anti-expediency principles. When dealing with schismatics, therefore, they take especial care not to clog their proffered aid with any unpalatable or vexatious stipulations. Korah may fashion and trick out his censer as it seemeth best in his eyes. To the Papist, the Free-Kirkman, the Methodist, and the Socinian, the Council concede terms broad enough to satisfy the most capricious concience; and, accordingly, these heterogeneous gentry have not the slightest complaint to make against their patrons. They are suffered to sow their tares as whim and fancy dictate. But when the Church claims equal freedom of action, a widely different tone is forthwith adopted. To her the erastians haughtily say-(we quote again from Mr. Denison)-"There are other terms in your case; terms over and above the legal tenure of the site, and the inspection of 1840-(which are the only stipulations made with dissenters)—terms not of your own making, or of your own choice, or of your own approval; upon these terms we offer you money, and whether you like them or no, you shall not have the money upon any other terms!" Such is the liberality of liberalism! Such is the justice which the Church f the living God has meted to her by revelationcorning charlatens who hate the truth because it ears witness against their grovelling latitudinariansm; and who to perpetuate their tottering ascendency would erect the conventicle on the ruins of the altar.

We regret that our limits forbid us to lay before our eaders a report of the discussion which took place at he Meeting of the National Society, on this momenous question. Discussion we can hardly call it, ecause so far as principle was concerned the most gratifying unanimity prevailed. Some difference exhare of State assistance those founders of Church youthful guests. Schools who shall see fit to constitute and administer their schools otherwise than is provided in the management clauses of the Committee of Council.

threatening crisis. Churchmen hitherto have been The majority against this measure was 25. overly timid in doing battle for the fundamental principles which they profess to hold. The promise of our blessed Redeemer is clear and unequivocal-"Lo

Christ's Catholic Church in Canada his much to con- Office within an hour under a penalty of five pounds. is the greeting which we receive from the present Administration—dark are the clouds which envelope

Administration—dark are the clouds which envelope

The authorities when apprised, investi
Cholera Sheds. The authorities when apprised, investibanished from our leading seminary; and whilst the the removal is necessary or expedient. Popish bully is endowed under the lying designation of "moral agent," the Church is suffered to struggle against difficulties which would crush any mere human institution.

But what then? Is not the promise of our great High Priest more potent than the voice of a worthless and Gospel-scorning executive? If HE be for us, who can be against us? Let us adopt the example set us by the National Society in our father-land; and, regardless of consequences, and turning a deaf ear to the timid suggestions of expediency and worldlywisdom follow the path of principle and duty, nothing doubting but that is the path of security and honour.

# CRIME AND FOLLY.

One of those insane outrages against the laws both of other places where the ground cannot be ploughed or God and man, called duels, was perpetrated last week in hoed, should be mown close to the roots while in the vicinity of Lewiston. The delinquents were named blossom, in order to prevent the seed being formed such eases, the cause of dispute was of the most contemp- is to be gone through once or twice during the month, tible nature, being neither more nor less than the merits with the plough or cultivator, and also with the handmore wholesome state of mind.

BISHOP DE LANCEY. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Right Rey, Bishop commences. De Lancey visited Lewiston, and, on Thursday morning, St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, for the purpose of holding Confirmations. We had the pleasure of meeting the Bishop for the first time at the hospitable parsonage Ox kind, which are also called black and horned of the Rev. A. C. Treadway, the resident Clergyman at Lewiston, and much did we enjoy the highly gratifying interview with which we were favoured. Mr. Treadway's visitors from Toronto were four in number, who had entered upon the excursion together with the intention of meeting the Bishop, and of witnessing the ceremony of the Consecration of St. Peter's Church, at the Falls, which was to take place, as they understood when they started, on Thursday afternoon. The Consecration, we found, upon our arrival, was postponed, but the regret which this disappointment caused us was very much diminished stances. When the cows are required to give as much The annual general Meeting of the National Society by the courteous reception and the hearty welcome which milk as possible during winter, or for the making of for the education of the poor took place at London we received both from the Bishop and his Clergy. After butter during that season, it is often the custom most important nature. Most of our readers, we ton Parsonage, whose kind inmates seemed not at all dis- calves are intended to be sold as yeal, early in the presume, are aware of the influential position which concerted by the unexpected accession of visitors from spring, they are dropped in February or early in this Association occupies in England. Its education Canada, two or three hours passed in friendly and agree- March; but if to be kept as stock, and the cows for if I am correctly informed, it is from these two cities that province of the Clergy, to weaken their influence as with ourselves, that the appearance of so many of their to regulate the time of calving of the cows, by that at

He also gave an account of his visit to the Female Con- the petitioners send forth their bitterest complaints. These the divinely appointed guides and instructors of the Canadian brethren amongst them was a glad and com- which we allow them to be sent to the bull. In obforting sight, and afforded an encouraging evidence that taining the services of a bull, it may be considered of June till the 12th of July, according to the earli-Anxious to secure an interest in the funds appro- the principle of Church unity is practically appreciated unnecessary to say that it is important to have an ness or lateness of the season. It depends a good concession which did not involve a direct abandon- the Canadian Clergy, and an impressive practical dis- specimens that are frequently sen made use of in variety which arrives at maturity earliest in summer ment of principle, --but forbearance has at length ceased course was preached by the Bishop, from Hebrews xi. many parts of this country, that the fact was not is a sort of fescue grass, commonly called spear or to be lawful. The conditions dictated by the Whig 24, 25, 26. The Holy Communion was administered to known, that many farmers were deter-Gallios have assumed so oppressive and so objectiona- the Clergy, and to a fair proportion of the congregation. mined not to pay any attention to the matter. We plants in this country; but on poor or dry uplands it

price. The Committee of Council, as the Rev. G. A. have been arranged perpendicularly, and painted a dark Denison observed, evidently contemplate the estab- brown colour, which imparts to the building a very solemn lishment of a system in England "under which the and quiet appearance. The spire is of that description control of the education shall not be as hitherto prin- known by the name of the "brooch spire," and is sur-"they are fighting," as the above named speaker Mission is at present in a merely incipient state, and the and winter. The fact is, that there is a great want ting is usually clover. This should be mown when observed, "for the Catechism of the Church of Engs | congregation small; but we feel that, with God's blessing, much good, in this important place of fashionable resort, With dissent the Peel-Russell Administration can- will be accomplished through the labours of the zealous not afford to be at issue, nor indeed have they the and active Incumbent. Our first acquaintance with that inclination to combat with such congenial spirits. gentlemen, with many other circumstances of our visit, Their grand aim and object is to cripple and brow- will long be remembered by us with sincere satisfaction

#### THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

institutions of the land.

ST. GEORGE'S SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE.

sted as to the wording of the resolution which should Pastor, his brother Clergy, and the teachers of the Sun-

## THE JEW BILL.

Fervently do we thank Almighty God, that He has ancient, but sore blinded people, the Jews, we cannot hip bones well separated, and length of quarter; all and even swathe with the greatest apparent ease to enabled this noble Society to do their duty in such a but rejoice that the bill to remove their legislative of which can be proved to be essential to the perfect themselves, while other powerfully built fellows of fearless and uncompromising manner in the present disabilities has been rejected by the House of Lords. functions of the body. Small and short bones in the nearly twice the size would have the greatest diffi-

## CHOLERA.

and it can only be through want of faith in this most rately described here, but it may be mentioned as one comforting declaration that his people can ever be brought into circumstances of difficulty or danger.

May be through want of faith in this most been confined to persons dissipated in their habits, or imprudent in their diet. The Mayor has issued a proclambrought into circumstances of difficulty or danger.

Superiority. Other points are dissipated for the distance of difficulty or danger. mation that any one seized with the Cholera, or with the superiority. Other points, si decision of our brethren in England. The branch of premonitory symtoms must be reported at the Police with other pasticular and setting on of the tail, instead, and stepped at each stroke close up to his

our educational prospects. The very name of God is gate each case, and upon their decision it rests whether

New cases during the last 24 hours (Thursday).

Total .... Do. previously reported ...... 46 tish ox."

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS FOR JULY.

pitiable to reflect, that when duelling is almost entirely in the morning, while the dew is on the leaf. The reality the fact, the purest Durham cows having times be drawn into the barn on the afternoon of the discarded by the upper classes of the mother country, fallows for wheat occupy a considerable part of the proved to yield a large quantity of milk, or, speaking same day on which it has been cut without any danger. persons claiming the rank of gentlemen should seek to time during the month; the manure, in the ordinary perpetuate the witless abomination in our Province. A mode of conducting the fallow, being now scattered few years hard labour in the Penitentiary world go far over the surface, and ploughed under with rather a to bring such aspirants after notoriety into a sounder and light furrow. During the early part of the month, the securing of the hay crop is one of the most important matters to be attended to; and towards the close, the harvesting of wheat and barley usually

> NEAT CATTLE .- The term Cattle, in its most extensive sense, is used to denote all the larger domestic animals which are kept on the farm. In the more excellent for the dairy or the shambles. usual acceptation, it is applied to animals only of the cattle; but as all are not black, and many are without horns, the technical term, " Neat Cattle," is

used as more definite and appropriate. June and July, is the proper period to pay attention to the improvement of this description of farm stock. There is no very exact time at which it is the custom to have calves dropped. It depends a good deal in the purpose for which the cows or calves are required, quality. and is also often determined by accidental circum-

ble a form, that the Society has been constrained to St. Peter's Church, which is under the pastoral charge have seen this spring, and could pint out in any year is very apt to take possession of the soil, after a few take a firm and decided stand against them. They of the Rev. Mr. Read, has been very lately built and opened. during the months of May and Jule, a hundred calves years, to the exclusion of other sorts. It is generally. have become convinced that State pecuniary aid, It is a very neat and attractive edifice, built of wood, and of a year's growth on the road-side in different parts in flower early in June; and when the meadow conhowever important, may be purchased at too dear a in the Gothic style: in the exterior wood-work the planks of the country, any one of which would not weigh on sists principally of it, it should then be cut, as it very the scales more than many a wel-bred thrifty calf of soon ripens; and in that case, the value and quantity five weeks' age, that is, say just a ear younger-mere of the hay would be very much diminished. It is dwarfish little bundles, in fact, of ones-paunch and generally a poor description of grass, producing no skin. Now, this unthrifty state of things is to be great weight of hay; although, when cut in good cipally in the hands of the Church, but in the hands mounted by the Cross. The windows are an approxima- attributed, in the first place, to the want of a little season, cattle eat it very well, and on low, rich botof the state." It is no mere matter of detail or punc- tion to the lancet: it is a pity, we think, that the complete attention in the selection of animals to breed from; toms, when it is the principal plant growing, it often tilio which has constrained the members of the lancet window, which would have been in keeping with and, in the next place, to the great neglect in the produces a very fair crop. National Society to assume their present position— the rest of the architecture, had not been adopted. The rearing of the young animals during the first summer The next plant arriving at the proper age for cut-

this day." We are happy to say that the parties cattle, we must be governed in our choice of indi- other in the latter part. In regard to timothy, there conducted themselves in the most decorous manner, viduals to breed from by the quality of those within is some little difference of opinion; some farmers can and that nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the reach, the best of which, especially of the male anicity. It would have given us much satisfaction mals, should always be obtained. If the farmer does This opinion, however, can hardly be borne out by could we have added that the Lodges composing the not go to the expense of purchasing highly-bred experience. Cattle and horses certainly like it much ocession had dispensed with their banners and heifers or cows, he should at least take the pains to better, when cut before that time; and it has not signia. We fully grant that the Act which prohibits select and preserve the best of the native or common been shown that it returns any greater weight by such displays is both partial and oppressive; but so ones, as a foundation for an improved stock, and being left so long-rather the contrary-while the long as it is the law, it falls to be obeyed, and obtain for them the best bull within reach. By pur- land is much more exhausted. But if cut before it especially by those who solemnly swear to uphold the suing this course, and slaughtering or rejecting as has fully blossomed, although it may seem to have breeders all the inferior young animals produced, a obtained its entire growth, it will wither away, and great improvement will soon be effected.

This very pleasing juvenile entertainment took place different varieties of cattle is the most profitable?- pleasant occupations of the farm. This arises per on Tuesday, the 10th instant. In consequence of the press | This must depend a good deal on the particular pur- haps from the delightful period of the year at which of business occasioned by our intended departure on the pose for which they are required, whether for the it takes place, and from the fragrance of the new hays prow for the falls, we were, much to our regret, pre- shambles, the dairy, or the yoke, as well as on the as well as the comparative lightness of the work itself, cluded from being present at the festive celebration. We climate and the quality of the land where they are to but mowing is decidedly a very laborious business have been informed, by some of our brother Clergy, who be kept. Different varieties have also their advo- In order to render it as easy a matter as possible it is were more fortunate than ourselves in being enabled to cates, as much perhaps from mere partiality as from necessary in the first place that the mower should have end, that the arrangements made for the children's any peculiar intrinsic merit. In order to afford the a scythe of the best description. A bad one should not enjoyment were ample and well conducted, and that the farmer who is desirous of effecting improvement, but be used a single day, more would be lost in that time, children seemed to be highly delighted. The symposium may perhaps not have a sufficient acquaintance with in time, labour, and bad work, than would pay for was preceded by an examination of the children in St. the subject, an idea of the requisite qualities of a good another and better article. In the next place, the George's Church, which showed how carefully they had animal, whatever the breed, we may allude to what scythe should be well sharpened and properly adjusted been trained up in the faith of the Church, and the fear of God. After this the children, accompanied by their in this we prefer making use of a good authority—the the easy use of the implement. Those things being Pastor, his brother Clergy, and the teachers of the Sunday Schools, walked in procession from the Church to the head of the College Avenue, where the inviting and was adopted: That the National Society cannot according to the head of the College Avenue, where the inviting and swinging the cord shade of the National Society cannot according to the head of the College Avenue, where the inviting and swinging the cord shade of the National Society cannot according to the head of the College Avenue, where the inviting and swinging the cord shade of the National Society cannot according to the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those things between the case of the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those things between the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those the inviting and the case of the Implement. Those the implement the case of the Implement. Those the inviting and the case of the Implement that the case of the Implement that the implement the case of the Implement that the Implem substantial repast was spread beneath the cool shade of the trees, and was attacked with great cordiality by the there of State assistance those founders of Church the peculiar qualities of certain breeds, so as to be form the work without great labour to themselves proofs of their purity. Of the first kind are -a wide We have frequently seen little and insignificant look With every feeling of love and affection for God's chest, well-formed barrel, strong and straight spine, ing men, and even boys, rapidly laying down a broad legs give firmness without unnecessary weight. A culty in keeping up with them. This was owing This terrible disease has at length decidedly manifested of cellular substance underneath, which will readily the work. These particulars can scarcely be accur with other particulars, are only essential in so far as grass, bringing the heel of his scythe close round by the A mistaken notion, which we are requested to correct, experience has observed them in the best breeds, and point of his toe, and taking always a long cut ahead. We subjoin the latest particulars of the state of the turbed will fatten rapidly; while one that is restless be cut in the later part of the day. It should be scarcely any. The rump of the Freyburg cows rises the top. 88 high towards the tail; while a straight back, from the The preservation of the most valuable nutritive

and are hence sometimes supposed to have originated siderable quantity of meadow, and is not possesse Although not so handsome an animal as the Durham, than the cost of that article. In this country

glossy hide, and fine, long horns. They are a very its being put together as soon as it is sufficiently dry During the early part of summer, in the months of preferred to the short horns. The oxen are excellent is any moderate quantity ready for carrying to get it

of the country in which a more or less well-bred bull, fodder. selecting the best of these, and obtaining the services be so thoroughly dried as in stacking, as it can be so thoroughly dried as in stacking, as it can be so thoroughly dried as in stacking, as it can be so thoroughly dried as in stacking as it can be so that the same as the same of a well-bred bull for them, and paying greater attention in regard to proper care and feeding, the weight and quality may be very push improved without and quality may be very much improved, without detriment to the milking properties. We do not wish to be understood in these remarks as implicit the properties. to be understood in these remarks as implying that there has been no advance made in this respect. This building consists merely of four, five, or six strong and there has been no advance made in this respect. The poles set upright on sills at as many angles, advance has been very great—thanks to the enterprize boarded up to something above breast height.

mencing the operation of hay-making takes place, in and is kept at any fixed height by strong pins passed

of spirit and proper exertion among many farmers in about two-thirds of the blossoms have become this respect—a grudging of a little present expense withered, and of a brown colour. When the second and trouble, even when they will adknowledge that it crop is intended to be left for seed, it may be proper would repay them tenfold. Numbers of spirited to cut the first somewhat earlier than would other breeders in different parts of the Province have indeed | wise be done. Timothy is generally rather later in imported very superior animals at great expense and arriving at the proper maturity for being mown, which trouble, and many others have benefitted largely by is a little after it has fully flowered. When a meadow their enterprize-large numbers of well-bred and consists half of timothy and half of clover, it may superior grade animals, of the improved breeds, being frequently be difficult to avoid loosing the more nutri-The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was now found in many places; but on the part of the tive qualities of either one or the other, on account of celebrated by the Orangemen of Toronto on Thursday farming community at large, it must be confessed that their not coming in at exactly the same time. This, last. A large body of the brotherhood walked in there has not been that spirit in improving their own however, cannot very well be helped; and as the hay procession to St. George's Church, where an eloquent stock, by encouraging the enterprise of the importers season may frequently extend over two or three weeks and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Incambent, the Rev. Dr. Lett, from the text "Remember In endeavouring to improve our stock of neat maturity, in the earlier part of the season, and the loose a great part of its bulk and weight. It is frequently a subject of inquiry, which of the Hay making is usually felt to be one of the most

of digestion, or which are constantly associated with some men never learn to be good mowers, or to perthick skin, well covered with hair, ensures proper entirely to the difference in the method of holding and warmth; and its soft, loose feel indicates a good coat swinging the scythe, and in the manner of standing to indolent temper. An animal that is not easily dis- it has become quite dry, the heavier portion may and impatient will never acquire flesh. Among the observed that the grass be cut evenly, and as close to ancients a deep dewlap was considered as a great the ground as possible, one inch at the root adding

Deaths during the last 24 hours (Thursday) .... 4 neck to the tail, is indispensable in a well-bred Briqualities of hay depends very much on the care with which the making process is attended to; there is Among the improved breeds introduced into Canada, no branch of farm employment in which it is more the Short Horns, or Durhams, are perhaps the greatest important to have every thing done at the proper favourites, and are most extensively known. They are season. It should be exposed to the weather as little also probably the most profitable for general purposes. as possible, and so managed that it may dry uniformly, In colour, they are generally light, sometimes quite and retain a good color. For this purpose that cut in white. The horns of the pure-bred animal are quite the evening and early in the morning, if at all heavy, In July continued attention is required to the short; sometimes, in the finest bulls, a mere tip on should be turned and spread about before noon, and eradication of weeds; Canada thistles, in meadows or each side of the forehead. In the carcass they com- will usually be fit to rake into win drows, and put up bine every point which has been mentioned as essen- into small cocks on the afternoon of the same day; it tial to perfection. They are perfectly hardy, bearing very light meadows turning is not necessary. On the all the variations of this climate quite as well as the following morning the cocks, if at all damp or clammy Hamilton and Tench, the former belonging to St. Catha- and scattered about by the wind. Turnips and other native breeds, and returning, with fair keep, as great to the feel may be turned, and after a few hours exrines and the latter to Niagara. As usually happens in root crops should be hoed and thinned. Indian corn a weight for the butcher at three years old, as the posure to the air put up again into larger cocks, of common cattle do at six. A prejudice has sometimes even drawn to the barn or stack if too great a quanexisted against the Durhams, on the supposition that tity is not put together at once. In very light of a broken-winded and spavined horse. It is really hoe; and plaster should be sown broadcast on it early they were indifferent milkers; but the contrary is in meadows, especially if late in the season, it may some In securing a crop of hay the revolving horse-rake is technically, to be very deep milkers.

Next to the Short Horns may be classed the Ayra very valuable implement, as affecting a great saving hires: they are indeed by some breeders preferred to of time; and by means of it a large quantity of have the former, although their right to be considered as a on any indication of rain, may be put together and distinct breed has been frequently disputed. They resemble the Durhams very much, except in point of size, be required without. The farmer who has any dof from a cross of that breed with some smaller variety. a horse rake, will loose much more in a single season they have very good qualities, being very hardy, and season for hay making is usually very favourable, but season for hay making is usually very favourable, but it is still never advisable to incur any risk by leaving The only other improved breed well known in Canada is the Devon. In colour they are invariably a greater convenience of getting in a considerabe quandeep red, with a bright eye, fine head, small bone, tity at once. The quality is besides much better by handsome breed, and, though smaller, are by some It is always the safest and best plan as soon as there for purpose of draught, being very active, and walking into the barn or stack at once; the quality is not almost as fast as horses. The cows are of good quality injured, but rather improved by a slight fermentation. for the dairy, the milk being of superior richness.— If rather green a little salt, at the rate of a peck to The Devons fatten easily, and their flesh is of superior every ton, sown broadcast over each layer on the mow or stack will check the fermentation, and render the These are the most important British breeds well hay more palatable to cattle; but if hay be put known in Canada; the other principal varieties, as the together in decidedly too green or moist a state it will Hereford, Sussex, Leicestershire, Teeswater, and of course be much injured, becoming what is termed others, not being much known. It is to be hoped that mow hurnt and musty. Clover is sometimes saved in ere long the importance of paying attention to the a very green state by being built with alternate layers breeding of improved cattle vill be more fully appreof clean straw and salted. The straw absorbs the juice ciated. There is now, perhips, scarcely any section of the clover, and the whole is converted into excellent

In getting in a crop of hay, the use of barns much preferable to the system of stacking. At any Another excellent contrivance for securing hay is the of spirited individuals—but much yet remains to be done. hole in a block on which rests an angle of the roa THE HAY FIELD.—The usual period for com-

by light string vances the roo in, and lowere near the hay t One of these would be foun use of the grain Where neit the use of the course be reso and having it t secure till req The aftern depastured, or crop to enrich Eccle

through holes

sionary s aries -1 Previously ar Eight Mile C -per Rev. St. Philip's, M Warwick, per Port Burwell Stone Chapel Per Rev Brock, per R St. Mary Mag Christ's Chur St. James's, 1 St. John's

—per Rev. Christ's Chur Norwich .... Station .... Georgina, pe 128 Toronto, 1

The Annu the Diocese two o'clock, Laws of the terward

Laws of the terwards adjectair was tall chair was tall society. His prayer, explained the duty of secretary to regret to say desired, as fat tributions, o mercial affa factory, and society, will published. The repor W. Walker, solved—

1. That it It was then the Hon. J. 2. That th out thankfu cess which h the past year which lies up

J. Simpson, 4. That t Moved by yke, and R 5. That th British North J. Maclaren in Rupert's la becoming gines of this Moved b

7. That th and those of uring the I Moved by 8. That t office as Vi Jear. The Day, Gale, a ley, Fraser, kie, D. D., 1 Moved by ance, and 1 That

gar Adan Burnet, el Forsyt actavish, 8cott and V The doxe President. The atte National So and respe respe out the

statifying class of the which is fel hose which Letters v ving gen lity to a

of the Diod and the coulast from the as well as dents. The days. The ting, consider the coulast from the cou

near the hay the latter is quite safe from the weather.

One of these cheap buildings in each field of the farm would be found your convenient occasionally for the would be found very convenient occasionally, for the

The result, considering he circumstances of the countries of the countr

use of the grain crops as well as hay.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND. Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mis-

sionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries—15th May, 1849, 5th Sunday after Easter:— 

 Previously announced in No. 112, am'ting to 188 17
 2

 Eight Mile Creek
 £1 12 0

 Queenston
 1 3 0

 per Rev. Dr. Lundy 2 15 St. Philip's, Markham, per Rev. G. S. J. Hill... 0 12 0 16

Warwick, per Rev. J. Mockridge...... Port Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read ....... Stone Chapel Sydenham, -per. Rev. R. J. Macgeorge..... Brock, per Rev. R. Garrett
St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee... £1 5 0
Christ's Church, Tyendinaga ... 0 10 0 0 12 6 St. James's, Louth £0 15 0
St. John's do, 1 5 0 —per Rev. G. M. Armstrong .... Christ's Church, Amherstburgh per C. W.... Norwich ..... 0 6 7 

128 Collections, amounting to.....£201 15 2 T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, 18th July, 1849.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the receipt of £5 10 0 from the Rev. John Grier, a collection made on behalf of the Bishops Student's Fund.

C. S. D. T. Parcels sent .- July 17, -- Ven. Archdescon Bethune, D.D., Cobourg, (per steamer;) July 17,-Mrs. Merton, Hamilton, Carcels Remaining.—Rev. R. C. J. Taylor, Peterborough; Casrs. Lawrason & Chisholm, London.

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DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual General meeting of the Church Society of two o'clock, when some proposed alterations in the By-Laws of the Society were disposed of. The meeting af-terwards adjourned till half-past six, at which hour the chair was taken by the Right Rev. the President of the Society High President of the Society. His Lordship having opened the meeting with prayer, explained the objects of the society, and enforced the decrease called upon the Prayer, explained the objects of the society, and enforced the duty of supporting it, and afterwards called upon the Sceretary to read the Annual Report. The Report we desired as y, was not so favourable as could have been desired as far expectate to the amount of meaning the supposed the approaching visit of Her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish state prisoners.

W. Walker, seconded by the Rev. L. Doolittle, and Re-

That this meeting desires to express its satisfaction

the continued prosperity of the Sister Societies in the

J. Moved by Revd. Official Mackie, D. D., seconded by

Moved by N. Freer, Esq., seconded by James A. Sewell 4, M. D. and Resolved—

That the thanks of the Society be given to its officers those of the different District Associations for their ous and efficient discharge of their respective duties

Moved by Rev. R. G. Plees, seconded by H. N. Patton, sq., and Resolved-

That the following gentlemen be requested to accept as Vice-Presidents of the Society for the ensuing low in liberal supply at 34s. @ 35s. 6d, and yellow in liberal supply at 34s. @ 35s. Corn meal 16s. @ 17s per bbl. Wheat 6s. 1d. @ 7s. 4d.

kie, D. D., Dr. Bethune, and S. S. Wood. M. A. Moved by T. Cary, Esq., seconded by the Rev. J. Tor-

ince, and Resolved-Ashes.—100 by 26s. @ 26 Jessopp, T. Kains, D. Lindsay, W. D. Lindsay, H. Mesurier, John Lovell, J. Maclaren, W. Macrae. W. Actavish, Justice McCord, C. N. Montizambert, E. L. Ontizambert, W. Petry, James A. Sewell, M. D., H. S. ott and W. Wickes, Esqrs.

The doxology was then sung by the meeting which as afterwards dismissed with the benediction by the resident.

The attendance upon the occasion was by far the most sumerous we have seen at any previous meeting, the attendance Room being completely filled with a large are spectable, assembly when the spectable assembly as the spectable assembly as the spectable assembly as the spectable assembly as the spectable as the spectable assembly as the spectable as the special as the spectable as the spectable as the spectable as the sp and respectable assembly, who manifested through-out the greatest interest in the proceeding.—Sever-of the movers and seconders of the different Reso-lations, spoke with much feeling and effect. It was statifying to observe persons at the meeting from every hich is felt in the prosperity of undertakings such as which the Church Society contemplates.

letters were received by the Secretary from the folwing gentlemen containing expressions of regret at in-bility to attend the meeting at which they had been pected to take Resolutions. The Honourables C. Mof-48. Reid, and W. Bond, and Colonel Wilgress.

W HE BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned to this city on or nesday morning last, from his tour through a portion and the Diocese, made for the inspection of the missions The latest intelligence recived by the French government the Diocese, made for the inspection of the missions at the confirmation of the young. His Lordship came that confirmation of the young. His Lordship came that from Bishops, College at Lennoxville, where he atheded the Annual Meeting of the College Corporation, well as the Annual Examination of the College Studies. The examination was held on three consecutive that the Engsh Government had presented a friendly remonstrate against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French government the city, and the inmates of the surrounding houses are seldom, if ever, sflicted with epidemic diseases; they seem to be peculiarly exempt; we merely allude to the fact; the exemption may be accounted for philosophically, or it may be an arrangement of Providence.

It is said that the Engsh Government had presented a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French government to cut with epidemic diseases; they seem to be peculiarly exempt; we merely allude to the fact; the exemption may be accounted for philosophically, or it may be accounted for philosophically, or it

by light string pieces near the top. By these contrivances the roof is gradually raised as the hay is filled in, and lowered as it is taken out, and so being always near the hay the latter is quite safe from the weather.

English Divines. The vivevoce examination comprised selections taken at pleasur from some parts of the writings of Virgil, Horace, Cero and Tacitus, in Latin:
Thucydides, Xenouphon, luripides and Aristotle, (besides the book of Deuteronany in the Septuagint and the sides th

Where neither barns nor barracks are possessed for try and the still infant stag of the institution, was exceedtry and the still infant stag of the institution, was exceedingly creditable and satisfactory, and the proceedings closed, upon the last day, by the delivery of several theses and disputations, composed by the students, some of which were spoken memoriter. Much interest was excited by a valedictory address delivered in this way by secure till required for use.

The aftermoth, or fog of the meadow, is usually depastured, or sometimes ploughed under as a green crop to enrich the land.

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paration for the Holy Ministry.

The Prize Essays founded by the Rev. Official Mackie,
D.D., were awarded thi year, respectively, to Messrs.
Carry and Roe; the subect of the one being "the types
of the Old Testament," and of the other "Colonization." The Offices of the College are at present filled as fol-

binical Literature.
C. S. Sewell, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, including Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.
Rev. L. Doolittle, Bursar.
French Teacher, Mr. De La Mare.

The charge of the classical school established at Lennoxville, under the auspices of the College, has been resigned by Professor Miles, in order that he may be at liberty to devote himself exclusively to his college duties. The School has now passed to the hands of the Rev. J. Butler, who for some years conducted an endowed establishment of the same description in England, and is furnished with testimonials of a very pleasing character, referring to his execution of the charge. The number of scholars is between 40 and 50, several of them being from

the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

The Bishop upon the day of his return attended the morning and evening meetings of the Anniversary of the Incorporated Church Society in this city, of which an unt is given above.

On Thursday evening his lordship, accompanied by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of his Chaplains and Secretary of the Church Society, and by several other gentlemen of the clergy, again left Quebec to attend the meeting of the Central Board of the same Society, held according to the principal of alternation, at Montreal, on Friday. His lordship returned home on Saturday morning.

### Arrival of the Niagara.

New York, July 13. The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The Niagara wrings 89 passengers, and her freight list is set down at £8,000. About midnight of the day on which Capt. Ryrie left Liverpool (June 30,) exchanged signals with a large steamer, then off Holyhead, supposed to be the Europa that left Boston on the 20th.

The cities of Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class steamers, under the direction of Mr. McIver, the agent of the Cunard steamers.

Baron Rothschild, having been elected by the city of London has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and made an appeal to the clusters. His clusters the clusters have been supported by the city of London A young man, carrying the clusters with the clusters.

sisters of deceased wives. The affirmation bill, which has recently completed its pas-

Lords by a large majority.

desired, as far as relates to the amount of pecuniary contributions, owing to the extraordinary depression of commercial affairs. Upon the whole, however, it was satisfactory, and the details given of the operations of the society, will be read with interest when the report is published.

Advices from Paris to Tuesday evening state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and business in the Bourse was steady. Prices had an upward tendency. Five per cents closed at 80. In the course of the debate in the assembly on Foreign Affairs, the Minister declared there was no danger of war. M, de Toggaeville said that after business mercanging and prices.

de Tocqueville said that after having more carefully considered the subject he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of the new "Holy Alliance" of which honourable members had the new "Holy Alliance" of which honourable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech M. de the direction of the Central Board.

That it be received and adopted, and printed under the direction of the Central Board. the direction of the Central Board.

It was then moved by the Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by the Hon. I. M. Ersen and Resolved.

The direction of the Central Board.

It was then moved by the Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by the Hon. I. M. Ersen and Resolved.

The direction of the Central Board.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, a destructive fire broke out in the premises of John instant in the premises of Jo the Hon. J. M. Fraser, and Resolved—
2. That this meeting desires to acknowledge with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, the measure of success which has attended the labours of the society during the past year.

Moved by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, seconded by the Rev. J. P. White, and Resolved—

3. That this meeting desires to recognize the claim which lies upon the Church in Canada, to relieve in part a least, the Church of England of the burden of her support, that she may have to give to those that are in greater portion.

The number of persons are seted in Lyons as implicated in the premises of John Stinson, taveru-keeper, St. Catharines, and before it could be extinguished a great amount of property was destroyed. The principles of that section of the Republican party which while it supports order, insists on progress. The new law against Clabs has been already put in force. On Monday the ministry introduced into the assembly a bill for regulating the press, and Odillon Barrott stated that it was merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the principles of that section of the Republican party which while it supports order, insists on progress.

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A petition from Glengarry, for the recall such that it was merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the press, and Odillon Barrott stated that it was merely as a temporary measure t

Moved by Wm. Bennett, Esq., seconded by the Rev.
Simpson, and Resolved—

1. The number of persons arrested in Lyons as implicated in the late attempted insurrection, is said to amount to over two hundred. The bickerings which have been carried on between the President and the Ministry are rapidly approaching an issue which it is supposed will lead to the certain retirement of some of the leading members of the Cabinet. The principal cause of of the church an appropriate channel for the exdiscord is the anomolous fratricidal policy in Italy. After a
severe bombardment three squadrons of the French army sucsevere bombardment three squadrons of the French army succeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of
Rome, on the 22nd ultimo. They have since be with operations for acquiring possession of the outer bastions of defence, and up to the 23rd or 24th, they had not made much progress. Every inch of ground was stoutly defended by

That this meeting rejoices in the erection of a see in the extreme. The country is restored to perfect quiet, and the surface of the Schrieber of the Schrieber

Consols, which opened at 921 @ 921, receded to 917 @ 911. The London money market is remarkably easy, and discounts for respectable paper are essily obtained. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now about £15,000,000 sterling.— There has been a good deal of business transacted in American

Western flour brought 24s. @ 25s.

White corp. b.

Lard .-- 100 tons sold at steady prices.

FRANCE.—The remarks of Gen. Cavaignac, are quoted in the report, in reply to M. Aguim who adverted at much length to an alleged monarchical constitution. France was to be the victim. The House showed its sense of his opinions and of Gen. C's views by voting the simple order of the day—the majority being 191.

On the next day the Assembly discussed the late attempt at insurrection, or pretended, on a motion the state seige declared annulled. This was also met by a vote to proceed to the order of the day.

GERMANY .- The insurrectionary forces of Baden have been routed. It is said the army under the command of the Prince

trians, reported to have issued unfavourable to the former, appear not to have been enjaged between the two armies, but partial affairs only, in which a few battalions were engaged.

ROME. - Most of the jurnals concur in regarding the pros of the community an evidence of the general interest ch is felt in the prosperity of undertakings such as Republican movement in Piris, instead of inducing the Triumvirs to capitulate, appears o have had the effect of adding to their exasperation against the French movement from Toulon Letters give accounts from Rome to the 19th of June, from which it appears that the less ustained in their different sorties had been terrible—amountig, it is said, to 1000 killed, wound-

ed and taken prisoners. The Pope remitted the sun of 20,000 francs for the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

The latest intelligence received by the French government

generals, 64 colonels, 79 lieutenant-colonels, 31 majors, 61

Information has been received of a most terrible fire at Rot-landom and a large quantity of lead.

Information of this having been laid before the magistrates, Information of this having been laid before the magistrates, Messrs. Tromp, Sairmondt, and Co., and very speedily destroyed property to a great amount. In fact, it is said that Rotterdam never was visited with such a calamity in the shape of fire.

The total loss of merchandize, &c., is estimated at £300,000.

uperiors and professors, and 515 students.

Lyons, of Niagara; Augustus Jukes, of Toronto.

Craig's Company of Volunteer Artillery, was inspected by dity. Lieut.-Col. Dalton, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada West. Their proficiency in the art of gunnery was tested by Sudden Death of Mr. Wilson the Dislack, opposite the Old Fort. Lieut. Col. Dalton was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the precision of their we announce the very sudden death in Quebec on the 9th inst.,

We see by Montreal papers, that Mr. Thomas McGrath, tried for assaulting Mr. Wilson, was found

has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and made an appeal to the electors. His election is considered certain.

The house of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill, which is to render valid marriage with the marriage bill, which is to render valid marriage with the aggregates.

A young man, Carrying Criting Council to Quebe, where he did not the tonowing morange. We believe that the forest must be on fire to the duebe, where he did not the tonowing morange. We believe that the forest must be on fire to the duebe, where he did not the tonowing morange. We believe that the forest must be on fire to the duebe, where he did not the tonowing morange.

sage through the Commons has been rejected in the House of at Barton, Tyendinaga, Thurlow, and Williamsburg.

Hill, was accidentally drowned whilst bathing off Yonge Street SPINAL COMPLAINTS. CURVATURE OF RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—A rencontre took place this evening, July 12th, between the Orange party and their opponents, in Notre Dame-street. We learn some heavy

Mr. Collins, of the North American

two gangs of men, twenty-five in each, were to commence once. The line is to be put in working order by the first September. The most gratifying accounts are given of the crops in the Province—the late rains having exerted a ver beneficial influence. The fires in the woods have been subdu

From the published report of the Colonia Land and Emigration Commission, dated May 17th, 1849, wobserve great increase of emigration to America since the year observe great increase of emigration to America since the year 1846, when the number of emigrants amounted to 129,851, whereas in 1847 it rose to 258,270 persons, and in that year whereas in 1847 it rose to 258,270 persons, and in that year 188,233 proceeded to the United States, and only 31,065 to the British colonies. Of the emigrants to INDIA.—Advices from Calcutta to the 8th, and from Bom- America, 50,675 went from Ireland, and 129,576 (also Irish)

terday with the melancholy information that, on occasion of an Orange procession on Thursday, a collision had taken place between the Orangemen and a body of Roman Catholics, in which twelve lives had been lost, and many persons were wounded. The troops were called out, and put down the disturbances.—N. Y. Albion.

On the 5th inst., a cab-driver, in Montreal, named James Doolan, accidentally fell from his cab, the whole of which passed over his stomach and caused death in a few

At a meeting of the Directors of the Great Day, Gale, and Pyke, Baldwin, Cochran, Gerrard, Badgley, Fraser, Hale, Moffatt, Molson, Pangman, Pemberton,
Sheppard, Stewart, and Walker, Colonels Chandler and
lie, D. D., Dr. Bethune, and S. S. Wood, M. A.

per bbl. Wheat 6s. Ad. @ 7s. 4d.

Provisions..—Beef demand limited, without change in value
Pork, demand for lowest quality, only Western has gone off at
irregular prices. Bacon, arrivals large and holding firm. Hams
scarce and inquired for. Shoulders a fair demand at 15s. 6d.

On the night of the Great
Western Railroad Company, on the 3rd instant, W. H. Harris,
Esq., was elected President, and G. S. Tiffany, Esq., re-elected
Chairman of the Company for the consuing year.

On the night of the 6th instant, Captains

Ermatinger and Sweeney's troops, in Montreal, were kept saddled up and ready for action during the whole night. The Montreal papers wonder what can be the cause of this strange Ashes.-100 barrels New York pots and pearls, sold at procedure on the part of the government.-Ibid.

The accounts of the crops in the Province of New Brunswick are very favourable.

It is said that Mr. Inspector General Hincks is to be the Post Master General, and that Benjamin Holmes, Esq., one of the Members for the City of Montreal is to be Inspector General .- Hamilton Gazette.

RIOT AND WANTON DESTRUCTION.—Last will commence on SATURDAY, the 4th August. night about nine o'clock persons to the number of about 2000, riotously disposed, assembled in front of the Police Barracks in will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Appendix Champlain Street-the Customs Building-and without ceremony entered and demolished, yelling and hooting all the time, everything that could be broken, doors, partitions, stair-railing and windows; the few policemen who were lodged in the house were compelled to make a speedy retreat. The military were at turned out; the police could not prevent the destruction the Police Magistrate was in Montreal obtaining information concerning a riot which occurred in that city; Mr. Symes, J.P., interfered, in the hope of checking the destruction, but we regret to learn was assaulted and severely cut and injured about

The design of the Board of Health to convert the house into an hospital for Cholera patients was the cause of the destruction.

This riot is to be regretted and strongly censured; the end contemplated by the Board of Health was a good one, the preservation of life by providing as convenient a place as could be obtained, for the reception of poor people suddenly afflicted with sickness; we do not mean to say that there might not have been a batter situation for an hospital, but certainly there could have been none more convenient for the Champlain Street population. The riot is not excusable on any grounds, though we may attribute it to a fear of the disease spreading in the vicinity of a Pest House. But facts are against this supposition. Some of the Loudon Hospitals are in the heart of the city, and the immates of the surrounding houses are seldom, if

and answers to critical questions in Latin and Greek, with papers upon theological subjects, including Church History, founded chiefly upon the writings of Standard

The Queen has been plead to contribute the munificent sum of £500 towards the suscription for the relief of the Irish Quebec Chronicle.

WORKINGS OF THE MORAL AGENCY. St. Catherines, July 12, 1849.

To the Editor of the Patriot. Dear Sir,-As you have already devoted some space to the xposure of the political Romish Priest, retained as an agent generals, 64' colonels, 79 lieutenant-colonels, 31 majors, 61 captains, 117 lieutenants 10 paymasters, 44 quartermasters, 41 medical officers, and 2 veterinary surgeons.—United Service Gazette.

Frankfort, June 13.—Last night, as the Prince of Prussia posted through a village called Ingelbiem, the first station between Mayence and Krneuzach, an attempt was made upon his life by some ruffians, who must have been hid among the vineyards adjoining the place. Four or five muskets were discharged from behind the hedges, and one of the postillions dropped from his horse severely wounded in the thigh. One of the Prince's Chasseurs rushed immediately forward, mounted the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved the horse vague apprehensions were turned into fears, by our contemptible government at an expense to the country of the Prince's Chasseurs rushed immediately forward, induced the horse, which was violently plunging, and the carriage moved on as rapidly as before. The assassin has since been arrested, when it was found that the conspirators had procured a barrel

The Offices of the College are at present field loss of merchandize, &c., is estimated at £300,000.

Rev. Jasper H. Nicolls, M.A., Principal and Professor of Divinity.

H. Miles, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

E. Chapman, Esq., B.A., Professor of Classical Literature.

E. Chapman, Frofessor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature.

Rev. Isaac Hellmoth, Professor of Chemistry, including C. S. Sewell, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, including Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

Maynooth College, Ireland, at present consists of nineteen superiors and professors, and 515 students.

Total loss of merchandize, &c., is estimated at £300,000.

A Roman spear has been found, eight feet from the surface, in Locha, Moss, near Dumfries.

Callisle has been visited by an earthquake shock. It has always been understood that there is a connection between the volcano of Mount Hecla, in Ireland, and the ranges of hills in this part of Britain; for when that mountain has been in a state of eruption, the effects of it have been felt in this direction.

—English Paper.

Maynooth College, Ireland, at present consists of nineteen superiors and professors, and 515 students.

The wole of the morning the streets were crowded with Banderali, a celebrated professor in the Royal Academy at these Romish desperadoes. About 2 o'clock they all assembled The whole of the morning the streets were crowded with Paris, has died of cholera.

Jenny Lind has recently left Paris for Sweden, her native country, in consequence of the cholera. She sang lately at a party given by the Swedish Ambassador at Paris.

Colonial.

at the "moral agent's" house, and ranged themselves like a military force in front. From this point they proceeded down to Slab Town, about 2½ miles from St. Catharines; the Rifles evidently being a check upon their movements in town. In Slab Town 15 Orangemen were peaceably holding their Lodge meeting; the Romish force approached, and in passing, some of them fired into the house; the fire was returned by the Orangemen, and three of the Romanists fell mortally wounded, while these are four more ware slightly hust. The Romish at the "moral agent's" house, and ranged themselves like a while three or four more were slightly hurt. The Romish HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third Exhibition for this year took place at the Normal School Grounds. The display was not so large as we had expected. The Fruit and Vegetables were good, but the Flowers were not of that superior character which are usually seen on such occasions. The character of our Gardens, both private and for the market, would we think be greatly underrated if it was to be supposed that the samples shewn yesterday were the best that could be exhibited.

moment's notice. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to grant Licences to the following persons, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, viz.:—

moment's notice.

Now, Sir, is it not a most infamous and disgraceful piece of business, that the Priest—the main-spring of all this mischief—the man responsible for the blood of the wretched creatures who have been shot—the minister of peace who suffers a Province formerly Upper Canada, viz.:—
George Calaghan Cotter, of Toronto; William Markland
Lyons, of Niagara; Augustus Jukes, of Toronto.

On Wednesday last, the 11th inst., Capt.

I remain, Sir, Yours, &c.,

of Mr. Wilsen, the distinguished and far famed Scottish voca-We see by Montreal papers, that Mr. list, who so very recently afforded so much amusement and delight to our music loving citizens. It appears that Mr. Wilson was found light. Sentence, fine £12 10s.

A young man, carrying Orange Lillies in Quebec, where he died on the following morning.—Colonist

sky, yet there was an evident, and indeed, strong smell of bur-Branches of the League have been formed Barton, Tyendinaga, Thurlow, and Williamsburg.

A man named Smith, from Richmond

Barton, Yet there was an evident, and indeed, strong smell of burning wood perceptible in the air on Thursday night, and during the whole of yesterday. There is a report that the woods are on fire in the neighbourhood Beauharnois.—Montreat Courier.

blows were exchanged by the beligerents. A meeting of Orangemen was subsequently held at the Rechabite Hall. The excitement continues unabated, and some farther disturbances and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

n	TORONTO MARK	E T	4.					
Toronto, July, 18th								
3	1 ORONZO,	o dily	d	****		d.		
7	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	9	a		10		
1	Spring do. do.	0	0	a	0	0		
	Oats, per 34lbs	1	0	a	0	11		
n	Barley, per 48lbs	0	0	a	0	0		
e 1	Peas	1	3	a	1	6		
	Rye	2	0	a	2	3		
e	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	9	a	0	0		
y,	Do. fine (in Bags)	20	0	a	0	0		
	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	6	a	0	0		
	Do. (in Bags)	17	6	a	18	0		
11	Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0		
	Beet, per ib	0	24	a	0	4		
1e	Do. per 100 lbs	17	6	a	20	0		
	Pork per lb	0	0	a	0	0		
	Do per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0		
n	Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	3!		
n	Bacon per 100 lbs	30	0	a	35	0		
	Hams, do	35	0	a	40	0		
1-	Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	2	6		
d	Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	a	3	0		
it.	Butter, tresh, per lb	0	7	a	0	83		
of	Do. salt, do	0	5	a	0	7		
	Cheese, per lb.	0	41	a	0	5		
e	Lard, per lb	0	0	a	0	0		
У	Apples, per barrel	0	0	a	0	0		
1.	Eggs, per doz.,	0	6	a	0	71		
-	Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9		
	Geese. do	0	0	a	0	0		
1	Ducks, per pair	-		a	2	6		
	Fowls, Do	1	0	a	1	6		
re	Straw, per ton	27	6.	a	32	6		
ar	Hay, do.	35	0	a	45	0		
1	Fire Wood,	9	0	a	11	3		

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London ..... 11½ @ 0 per cen " New York... 25 @ 0 "

New York on London... 108¾ @ 108¾ " O per cent.

# PRIVATE TUITION.

YOUNG MAN, residing in the city, who is accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of meeting with vate Pupils, whom their parents wish to be well grounded in the DIMENTS, previous to their attending a Grammar School, satisfactory References will be given, on enquiry at the Church

the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS of this Insti-ntion, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes lace, will be held at the house of business of the Corporation, will be held at the nouse of business of the Corporate street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 6th day of Aug The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon, precisely

By order of the Board: T. W. BIRCHALL, British American Assurance Office, Toronto, July 14, 1848. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, the 31st July. The Exhibition Examinations

will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August. J. P DELAHAYE, Collector U. C. College.

51-2-i The Patriot, Colonist, Globe and Mirror, will please give two Education sections, one in each week.

GENTLEMAN, a B.A. of the Univer- quiring them. ACENTLEMAN, a B.A. of the University of Paris is desirous of obtaining a situation as ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL, or as a TUTOR in a Private Panily. He would undertake instruction in the FRENCH and LATIN Languages and the Higher Branches of an ENGLISH education.

Quiring them.

References kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toolonto, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing. Address, post-paid, to T. C. F., Church Society's House, Toronto

ROBERT MARTIN, HAS REMOVED TO

No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849,

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada Coliege, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, Reference may be made to the Bar D. A. as BOARDERS.

Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849. 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 CATHEDRAL taken in Exchange.

Apply to THOS. D. HARRIS. Thorne's Buildings, Front Street.
47-tf Toronto, June 21st, 1849.

HAGAR & VOGT, ORGAN BUILDERS.

ORGANS of every size and description reasonance.
Orders thankfully releived and punctually attended to.
N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted. Hamilton, May 10, 1849

HAMILTON, C. W.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, 156, YONGE STREET, GENERAL GROCER, AND DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS &C.

Wholesale & Retail,

to his Stock of newly imported
TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, Sc which, having purchased in the best markets, he is enabled to offer on the most favourable terms: together with a large quantity of PRO-VISIONS, consisting in part of

250 Hams in Canvass, 100 Smoked do., and 150 Sides of Bacon,

of the best quality, and cured under his own inspection.



DR. F. A. CADWELL, Oculist and Aurist,

FROM MONTREAL, begs to inform the

important a service.

Dr. C. will make no charge for an opinior, unaccompanied by other advice, and therefore solicits a call from all, however doubtful the case may be. Dr. C. will also insert the Artificial Eye without pain, which will be made to more with the same freedom as the sound eye, and to bear so close resemblance to it as nearly to defy detection in broad day light.

Squhrting, and all other deviations from natural sight, will be completely restored to a natural position in less than one minute.

Dr. Cadewli's Office may be found at No. 68, King Street, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas Rahn, Surgeon Denrist, Office hours from 9 A. M. te 5 P. M. Residence, Pheenix Hotel.

N. R.—The Medical Profession generally, are respectfully invited of clock.

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.
Teas, Tobaccos. as, Tobaccos.

yars, viz.: Refined, Crushed, Havanda and Muscovado.

undy. Pale and Coloured, vintages, 1848, 1847, 1846 and 1844.

Hand Gin.

maica Spirits.

nes, a large and general assortment.

vite Wine Vinegar.

iskey sins, Currants, and Figs. Raisins, Currants, and Figs.
Saild Oll.
Glass, all sizes, and Putty.
Nails, Tin, Fatent Pails.
Pipes, Indigo, Fig Blue, London Starch.
Coffee, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Mustaud.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

100 Casks Port Wine, consigned for sale, on account of the Shippers Toronto. June, 5th 1849. Imports at New York for Toronto. TUNE 12th Ex "Union," Captain BREA,

FROM BORDEAUX. 10 Half pipes Brandy for THOMAS BRUNSKILL. 48-1m.

A CONSIGNMENT OF CHAMPAGNE. BRAND-" SILLERY MOUSSEUX."

Toronto, June 22nd, 1849. Paper Hangings.

THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of ROOM PASSES, of the Newest Pat-J. W. SKELTON,
6, King Street East, nearly opposite Yonge Street.

Toronto, July 18, 1849.

BRITISH AMERICAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS of this Institution, at which the St. in cases of Pupils in the Wilder of Study will be adopted, processing the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS of this Institution, at which the St. in cases of Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to tholy 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, processing the Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the St. 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, processing the Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the St. in the St. in case of Pupils in the Mest Indies who have been admitted to the pursued by him in every Branch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical and the Pupils in the Mest Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In case 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.

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Autigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER

she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

> THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
> G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
> SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
> Trent. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq.,

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

Colborne.

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of Letters received to Wednesday, July 18: teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. 20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

J. D. Goslee, Esq.,

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per and the country of the remarks in Plain-Spoken's letter are so entirely uncalled for, and so completely inapplicable to the real position of our Journal, that we do not conceive that the cause of truth will be promoted, our readers edified, or the remarks in Plain-Spoken's letter are so entirely uncalled for, and so completely inapplicable to the real position of our Journal, that we do not conceive that the cause of truth will be promoted, our readers edified, or the remarks in Plain-Spoken's letter are so entirely uncalled for, and so completely inapplicable to the real position of our Journal, that we do not conceive that the cause of truth will be promoted, our readers edified, or the remarks in Plain-Spoken's letter are so entirely uncalled for, and so completely inapplicable to the real position of our Journal, that we do not conceive that the cause of truth will be promoted, our readers edified, or the remarks in Plain-Spoken's letter are so entirely uncalled for, and so completely inapplicable to the real position of our Journal, that we do not conceive that the cause of truth will be promoted. Yench, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.
Nov.30th, 1848.

Diocesan Dress.

A T A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the DIOCESAN PRESS, field on TRURSDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1849, it was

Resolved,—That a Notice be inserted in "The Church" that alf dues to the Diocesan Press, either for Instalments on the Capital Stock of the Press Association, for Subscriptions to the Paper, and for Advertizements in the Paper, will be put in Suit unless they are paid by the 15th day of July next, ensuing.

THOS. CHAMPION.

Manager.



FARES REDUCED.

WOULD call the attention of Families DAILY LINE OF OPPOSITION STEAMERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTREAL.

FASHION, - - - - - CAPTAIN WELLS, LORD ELGIN, - - - - CAPT. FARLINGER, IN connexion with the Royal Mail Steamers SOVEREIGN and PRINCESS ROYAL leave Kingston every morning (Mondays excepted) for Montreal, at a Quarter past Six o'clock, and go through same day.

Passengers by this Line will arrive at Montreal in Thirty-two Hours from Toronto. The Steamers SOVEREIGN and PRINCESS ROYAL leave TORONTO for KINGSTON every day (Sundays excepted) at TWELVE o'clock noon. Cabin Passage-Toronto to Montreal, (meals included) .. £1 0 @ Deck Passage-Toronto to Montreal, (without meals) .... 0 5 0

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, June 26th, 1849 THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

SOVEREIGN AND PRINCESS ROYAL, WILL-leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at PORT HOPE and COBOURG, weather permitting, severy day, (Sundays excepted,) at Noon. Returning, will leave KINGSTON, every afternoon, (Sund vs xcepted.) on the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 23, 1849. "ADMIRAL,"

CAPT. NEIL WILKENSON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, every northing, at half-past 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave LEWISTON AND QUEENST arrival of the Cars from the Niagara Falls. Cabin Passage ONE DOLLAR.

. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE TATILL (weather permitting) leave HAM-ILTON for TORONTO, Every Morning, (Sundays excepted) at alf-past 7. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at 2 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, July 9, 1849.

1 THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER BEAVER CAPTAIN BELL, WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston and Bytown, and vice versa, twice a-week, as follows—leaving Kingston every Tresslay and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, after the arrival of the Pharnie from Grauville, affording to Westere

> DOWNWARDS: DOWNARDS:
>
> Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M.
> Kingston Mills 10 "
> Upper Rrewer's 1 P. M.
> Jones' Falls 3 "
> Isthmus 6 "
> Oliver's Ferry 9 "
> Kilmarnock 12 Midnig Merrickville 2 A. M.
> Boaritt's Rapids 5 "
> Beckett's Landing 6 "
> Long Island 9 "
> And arrive at Bysown at 12 o'clock, no And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon UPWARDS: Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M.
> Long Island 12 Midnly
> Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.
> Burritt's Raptics 4
> Merrickville 7
> Werrickville 6 Smith's Falls 10 "
> Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M.
> Isthmus 4 "
> Jones' Falls 7 "
> Upper Brewer's 9 "
> Kingston Mills 11 "
> And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Kingston, 5th June, 1849. MACPHERSON & CRANE. FOR THE TOILET.

FOR THE TOILET.

6, King Street East, nearly opposite Yonge Street.

Toronto, June 29, 1849.

EDUCATION.

FOR THE TOILET.

The thousands who daily use Bogle's Hyperforr Fluid asknowledge it to be the best and only article ever known, for curing scurf, and preventing baldness and prey hair. Among the ladies, it is the theme of universal praise, and they rejoice "they have at last warticle for the bair, not only innoctious but salutary—a stud purely vegetable, which cools the fevered heat, imparts a gloss to the hair, and prevent its loss." After such praise as this, it would be useless to repeat its virtues here, but the subscriber would remind partice going to bathing qua ters, that the salt water leaves the hair harsh and coarse, its also apt to rot it and make it fall off. The Hyperton, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Reprieves under the adjustice, resist the action of the salt water, and make the hair soft, silky, and glossy.

Reprieves under the callege are coverable by the desired and the previous desired in the form of the salt water leaves the hair and coarse, its also apt to rot it and make it fall off. The Hyperton, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Previous Examination at Cobourg.

Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Reprieves under the gallows are generally hailed with satisfaction, and the same may be said of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antile largely, sends us the following note which he has just recived in the way of his business.—Chromotype.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am nearly out of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may forward, if you please, two or three dozens from the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

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

Been admitted to Holy O

Signed I. BUTT'S on the wrapper For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO., and ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTHS. At [Thorold, on Sbnday the 8th July, Mrs. Peter Keefer of a son.

At Woodstock, on Monday the 9th instant, the wife of Jas. Ingersoll, Esquire, of a daughter.

MARRIED. In Cobourg, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. E. Grasett, Charles Elliott, Esquire, to Miss Elizabeth Hargraft, both of Cobourg.
On the 12th instant, at St. Paul's Church, London, Canada West, by the Rev. B Cronyn, Minchin Jackson, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, County Tipperary, Ireland, to Frances,

sixth daughter of the Rev. B. Errington, Mitford, Northum-By the Rev. B. Cronyn, on Sunday evening the 8th of July, MRS. HERRMAN POETTER

AS Removed her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and to Louisa. second daughter of Mr. Thomas Williams, brewer,

> DIED On Wednesday, the 11th instant, A. Cuvillier, of the firm of Messrs. Cuvillier & Sons, and first speaker of the House of Assembly of United Canada.

At Cincinati, on the 8th July, after a short illness, Mr. A. A. Lindo, aged 73 year, formerly a resident of Kingston, Jamaica. Although his sojourn among us had been comparatively brief, his consistent piety, rectitude of principle, urbanity of manners and superior qualifications obtained him hosts of friends, who sincerely sympathize with his sorrowing family in their afflicting bereavment. He died in the hope of a blessed immortality, reposing confidently in the faith of his forefathers—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob,—Cincinnatti Commer-

Rev Hy. Patton. rem. for Rev. S. S. Strong, Vol. 12; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, rem. for Lord Bishop of Nov. Scotia, C. J. Morris, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Captain Levisconte, 2 subs., Hon. G. S. Boulton, Rev. J. Beatty, and two others, Vol. 12; James Shaw, Esq., rem. Vol. 12; Josias Bray; Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, rem. for Mrs. Mills, Vols 11 and 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

literary reputation of our correspondent consulted, by its

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THE HIDDEN ONES . - PSALM IXXXIII. 3. (From "Thoughts in Verse for the Afflicted.")

> When all around is gloom,
> When clouds bespread the sky.
> When thunders roll the doom
> That lightning bringeth nigh;
> Then, dost Thou shelter those
> From black impending harm,
> And forth Thy mandate goes,
> To hurt not nor alarm
> Thy much beloved sons,
> "Thy hidden ones." When war, with quenchless rage
> For blood and human life,
> Bids rival hosts engage
> In fierce and deadly strife;
> Then, dost Thou bear Thy shield
> To ward the fatal blow,
> Thy mighty sword dost wield
> To save from ruthless foe
> Thy favoured sons,
> "Thy hidden ones."

When hungry famine spreads
Throughout the naked land,
When rivers leave their beds
But heaps of burning sand;
Then, dost Thou come to feed
With choicest fruits of earth,
To cooling fount dost lead,
Preserving from the dearth,
Thy precious sons,
"Thy hidden ones."

When pallid sickness sweeps
With desolating blast,
Front king to peasant leaps
And, writhing, holds them fast;
Then, Thou art near to soothe,
Alleviate their pain,
Their dying pillow smooth,
Or bring to life again,
Thy faithful sons,
"Thy hidden ones,"

When Satan grimly smiles,
Or chills with demon frown,
With thousand hateful wiles
To hell would ture them down;
Then art Thou ever nigh
To strengthen and instruct—
Far from the tempter's eye
Thou safely dost conduct
Thy blood-bought sons,
"Thy blood-bought sons,
"Thy hidden ones."

Not mid the worldly proud,
Not on the stately throne,
Nor in the gliddy crowd,
Thou lookest for thine own;
For in the peaceful home,
Or in some lowly cell,
In howling deserts roum,
Or sea-washed caverns dwell,
Thy chosen sons,
"Thy hidden ones."

THE UPRIGHT CHANCELLOR. (From "Short Stories from English History: Second Series.)

river Thames. The highly cultivated and ornamental regret to those happy hours! appearance of these grounds, the neat trim walks, the ing the labours of a numerous train of servants, whom occur, but when he could find a spare hour to take a idleness, encouraged all the servants in his household, Keenly alive to the beauties of nature and art, his and he had a great number, to employ their time profitably and industriously Being himself very fond of benevolence, joined to a brilliant and inexhaustible natural history, and of observing the various instincts vivacity, rendered him a most agreeable and instrucof animals, he showed much pleasure when any of his tive companion. He, on his part, was no less pleased servants discovered the same tastes; and, as he was and gratified to find how rapidly the mind of his able to be of more service to Massachusetts, than a of human virtue were to be looked for, who had a most kind and indulgent master, there was a little beloved Margaret was ripening; to perceive how regiment of dragoons or parks of artillery. Had he pleaded for toleration and charity with all their might, emulation amongst them as to who should add most sound her judgment was becoming, how pure her been as vindictive as the cruel State which banished and fled to enjoy and to exemplify them, thousands to his stock of natural curiosities. This collection, tastes; while her truthfulness, and love of all that him, and never relaxed in her imperial inflexibility, he and thousands of miles along the tumbling billows of which he had procured with much labour and expense, was noble, and just, and good, endeared her to him might almost have fulfilled the hyperbole of Hushai the main." was disposed in such a manner, that the eye of the still the more. He saw, with delighted affection, that to the letter, and dragged Boston into the ocean. guest, on entering the approach to his house, was her character was forming day by day, for something But he had the true forgiving spirit of his Master, and adviser,—"You have beguiled me! These are not every where amused with rare birds, quadrupeds, and above the common stamp; he saw she was about to returned good for evil. Two sentences which he the deeds of Puritans—meek victims of 'Laudean' foreign plants. Hot-houses and green houses were become all that his fondest hopes could desire. But wrote in his letter of vindication to Major Mason, are persecution.' These are the foot-prints of the old things unknown in England then; and most of the when he expressed to her his pleasure and gratifica- worth all the religious diaries which have been written 'Malignant Party' in sheep's clothing. Away with vegetables we now have, potatoes excepted, were tion in her improvement, Margaret, with fond esteem, since the days of Martin Luther. Indeed, I know the supposition that they who made the arches of brought from Holland and Flanders, so that though attributed it all to himself. "Your instructions, my not any higher or fairer testimony of exalted Christian heaven ring with their protests against oppression the king and court were pretty well supplied, the rest dear father," she would say, "have been the cause of virtue, than they afford, since the time when Apostolic of the people scarcely knew the taste of them.

turnips, salads, and cabbages, which not long after- well might she near them appeared, in a more flourishing condition, amidst the many qualities which adorned his mind, helped me to break to pieces the Pequot's negociathat he should do this thing? But the future made some gooseberry trees, not long brought from Flanders. and threw a lustre on his character, none were so con-In the summer evenings, when the labours of the day spicuous as his integrity—his inflexible, unbending, many travells and charges, the English league with And how did Puritanism fulfil its own boasts? The were over, the sweet sounds of a lute, or musical spotless integrity. His sound judgment, his literary the Nahiggonsiks and Mohiggins [Narragansetts and from one of the arbours placed near the river; or a of temper; his benevolence, fortitude and disinter- forces marched up to the Nahiggonsik country against the Indian, recorded on these pages can answer. Sir amusement of his companions;—rather an uncommon shone out his integrity, his uprightness, his love of Providence, the General Stoughton and his officers, the hearts of the saints in England; and Dr. Watts, sight in those days, when few of the lower class could truth ! read at all.

his servants had a taste for reading, or an ear for friendships were uncommonly ardent while they lasted, and brought my countrymen and the barbarians, And the proof is cumulative, if the answer must be music, allowed them to cultivate their favourite purbut who, as soon as he was attracted by new objects, Sachems and Captains, to a mutuall confidence and lifted to a higher key. May heaven grant that it be suit, and, by so doing, kept them from idleness, or forgot all his former inclinations, and his regard was hurtful amusements.

ful over his children; and perhaps you may think callous indifference, hurried to the scaffold.

England. But it is time to speak of his children. He had four; John, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Cecilia, all good office. He was so happy in his loved home, so fond who, "ayming at the Conversion of the Indians [his and obedient children, and very fond of their father. of his literary pursuits, and social intercourse with his own Italics] and the establishment of the worship of There was one, however, who seemed to love him friends, and so unambitious of wealth or honours, that God in purity, did therefore transport themselves and more than the rest; her anxious desire to please him, he deeply regretted the King's command. Besides, families into this howling wilderness?" Did they and to fulfil all his wishes, and her sweet filial atten- he felt how dangerous it would be to thwart Henry's begin as Roger Williams did? Alas, how differently tions, might be deemed a proof of it. This was his humour, by speaking the truth to him, when truth was Mather, who professes an exact acquaintance with daughter Margaret, at this time about fourteen years distasteful; and yet he hoped that no fear of the Indian history, admits that the Indians had been of age. Intelligent, accomplished, modest, and affec- monarch's anger would tempt him, for a moment, to maltreated by his countrymen, who touched on the tionate, she gave promise of amply repaying to her swerve from his integrity. beloved father his unremitting care and tender watch- In the intervals of business, the education of his before the arrival of "the Pilgrims." The Indians fulness over her. In those days the education of children had hitherto formed his principal avocation, therefore, he says, were in a state of great exasperation dren was all that was thought necessary. But Sir give up this delightful care to others. Thomas More thought otherwise. He was the first Henry became so fond of his new minister, so have imitated such as Williams, and approached them who set the laudable example of cultivating the minds delighted with his good sense, learning, wit, vivacity, as familiarly and blandly as he did. Williams acof his daughters, and inspiring them with a love of that he required his almost constant attendance at quired such influence over their rugged natures, that literature. His efforts were attended with such suc- court. It was no unusual sight to behold the King he could venture among them, and stay "three days cess that, at an early age, they were capable of writing and More stationed in the night on the roof of the and nights," when they were fresh from battle—when elegant Latin, and had read with profit some of the palace, counting the stars, and tracing the forms of as he says, their "bands and arms, methought, reeked best authors of the day. Being the first English the constellations; for astronomy, in that age a rude with the blood of my countrymen." But his superiors ladies who could write and speak in the languages of science, was held in high esteem by both. If Henry, in proposing (Mathers hits the idea exactly, they pro-Greece and Rome, they were considered very clever, who was fond of theology, wished for an argumentative posed many good deeds they never thought of exempliand the maxims and example of Sir Thomas More conversation on it, he found no one who pleased him fying) to act a Christian part towards the poor Indians, produced a striking effect. From that time it became so well as More. In his gayer moments, when throw- no sooner receive a few harmless arrows from them, the fashion for females to have a learned education, ing aside the cares of state, the monarch desired a than a quick reply comes from a musket, followed by and the daughters of noble families began to vie with companion who should amuse him with his wit, and a death-shrick, the forerunner to a thousand more. each other in the study of literature. But while enlivening discourse, Sir Thomas More was still the Well might John Robinson rebuke them, as he after-Margaret More and her sisters could read, write, and favourite. converse with ease and correctness in the Latin tongue, To a man of ambition, nothing could have been happy a thing had it been, that you had converted and were also proficients in music and other elegant more desirable than this constant and familiar access to some before you killed any!" They ought to have accomplishments, they were unassuming and modest his sovereign. But More had no ambition of this kind, received far sharpar rebukes from their own conin a high degree. Their learning shed an exquisite and disliking the ceremonies of a court, when he found sciences. But no, the spirit which developed itself gentleness and refinement over their manners, but no that he could rarely pass a quiet evening at home, he with powder and ball, continued to follow the same ostentation or vanity appeared; no pedantry, or affec- began gradually to abstain from his usual facetious- direction. A foolish Indian bravado is answered in tation of superior wisdom, so unbecoming in a woman. ness at the royal parties. The monarch, in his merry the temper of a modern duellist. The Sachem of were, for they felt how much they had yet to learn.

Thomas More had taken for his second wife a lady his presence was, in time, less required.

no part of their day being wasted in idleness or tri- never heard.

But while the head was attended to, the heart home to all! was not neglected. Good temper, cheerfulness, selfperforms his duty, and yet all are so cheerful, as if brilliant. mirth were their only employment—such a house While his children were young it was the custom, ever knew, (King Philip of Mount Hope,) is doomed

affection for each other, and for their parents, daily member of his household! increased. And here, they were strengthened and prepared for the overwhelming trials they had afterwards to undergo. Ah! many were the pleasant TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS BY THE hours they spent in that favourite garden, where their merry laugh was often heard; and many were the delightful excursions up the Thames, in their father's In the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII., gaily painted barge, manned by his eight watermen, there stood in Chelsea a large, handsome house, sur- and the fool, or jester, in the stern. Long, long rounded by beautiful gardens, which reached to the afterwards, they looked back with fond and mournful

Of all Margaret's enjoyments, the one which

him the warm filial affection

But the master of this family, if he found any of Henry the Eighth, a monarch whose attachments and marched up with them to the Nahiggonsik Sachems, opinion of its more than ordinary piety had vanished. not unfrequently turned into aversion. The most The gentleman who was thus so carefully to pro- beloved wife, and the most favourite minister, if they began his career with the Indians, and such was his of like passions with those whom they condemned mote good habits in his servants, was equally watch- stood in the way of his new propensity, were, with triumph over their barbarism, and the cruelty of his and seeing what they themselves are, split into intest

such a delight in natural history, he must have been hasty temper, which seemed under no control, More brought him great gain at last. If Roger Williams been taught them: that they are no more pious at a man without any particular business to occupy his for some time, and after repeated requests that he might had never lived another day, after recording such a heart, no more orthodox in principle, no more benevotime and attention. But no; in all London there be excused accepting the favours which Henry wished passage in his chequered life, he might have said lent in life, than the mass of Christians which surrounds was not a man who had more business to do, or whose to heap upon him was allowed to live in retirement. his Nunc dimittis, and laid him down to die, as one them. time was so constantly, so fully, so usefully employed; But a cause, in which he showed much ability, coming of the veriest Christian heroes who ever adorned the there was not a man of more indefatigable diligence and under the King's notice, he was so pleased with the doctrine of God our Saviour-or, if I may attend to despatch; or one who knew better the value of talent he had displayed, that he would no longer dispense with his services; and having first appointed him | Saviour our God. He was Sir Thomas More, the Lord Chancellor of Treasurer of the Exchequer, he in a few years raised But how was it with others, who, as Mather says him to the dignity of Lord Chancellor.

females was considered a matter of little importance; as well as his greatest pleasure. Now that he was a against the English, when "the Pilgrims" arrived. to manage their households and attend to their chil- courtier, he was compelled, in a great measure, to Well then, there was all the more reason that they,

No; the more they knew, the more humble they moods, used to condole with him on the misery of those Narragansetts, (whom Roger Williams conciliated being dragged to court, and chained to the company of without perhaps an angry word,) provoked, no doubt,

noted for her prudence and economy. She took care The beloved home, in which More was now able to at Plymouth, whom Mather himself allows to have that however learned her step-daughters might be, they pass more of his time, owed much of its happiness, been a knave. The Governor is told that it signifies should be well acquainted with all kinds of needle- perpetual good humour, and unbroken harmony, to his "Enmity and War." He receives the communication work, and the internal management of a family. For own peculiar sweetness of temper. His son-in-law, in its worst construction, at once fires up, and without this purpose, she set them daily tasks of such things who lived in his house for sixteen years, declared that, the slightest effort to soften his barbarian neighbour's

one hour, they could be construing Latin verses, or done in a tone of kind, though serious admonition. endeavour to beat the Indians out of their country." engaged with their music, and the next, with equal This tranquility and mildness, diffusing themselves over Nor was this the worst result of an intercourse, skill, be mixing the ingredients for a pudding, or pre- the whole family, everything was there conducted with which began with such violence, that even an occasional paring medicine for the poor. The secret was this; gentleness, and the loud language of anger or reproach interlude of peace only tended to heighten the sus-

fling amusements, they found ample time for these As any trifling quarrel which might accidentally reason," said one of the Sachems to the English, occupations. And all was done cheerfully; in each arise, was immediately adjusted, by a general interfer- "that when we come to visit you, you hold the mouths employment there was the same sweetness of temper, euce, none of those little seeds of ill humour, which so of your guns against us?" And the answer, so and praiseworthy desire to excel. A friend-the often destroy the peace of families, were suffered to ominously hypocritical as to make even a barbarian learned Erasmus, a native of Holland-who was often spring up there. Though his children had a step- shake his head, was, "Such is the English manner of visiting at the house, quite captivated with the easy mother, and she had a daughter of her own, and there entertaining friends." manners, animated conversation, and extraordinary was besides an orphan girl, generously educated and O, If such records pertained to the lives of the

denial, and a strict regard to truth, were qualities no by a continued succession of learned and ingenious visi- | did not even begin so bad as the Puritans did, i. e., less assiduously cultivated than the love of learning. tors, whom the talents, the character, and hospitality with open war. In the end, however, the Mexicans The same friend, Erasmus, thus speaks of this lovely of More drew around him. Regardless of giving those and Peruvians were sleeping in bloody graves, in a family. "I would call this house the academy of grand and sumptuous entertainments which men of his soil over which they or their myrmidons walked the Plato, were it not injustice so to compare it. A house, rank and station delighted in, and an utter enemy to masters. The Puritans shed Indian blood almost in which every one studies the liberal sciences, where gaming and all those unmeaning amusements in which immediately; and the result was precisely the same the principal care is virtue and piety, where idleness | many frittered life away, he sought the society of the | as with the wretched proprietors of Peru and Mexico: never appears, where intemperate language is never virtuous, the wise, and the cheerful. Surroupded by the soil changed hands entirely, and the original heard, where regularity and order are preserved by such, and having himself a large portion of wit, the owners died not deaths of peace; many of them died mere dint of kindness and courtesy, where every one conversation at his table was always interesting, often in the bondage of slavery in distant lands. Even the

ought rather to be termed a practical school of the in this well-ordered family, to prevent any conversa- to death in cold blood, and receives banishment and tion which might not improve them, or the servants in slavery as a boon. He was but nine years old, and In this happy house Margaret, with her brother and attendance, for a domestic to read aloud, during din-still, if the advice of Puritan parsons had prevailed, sisters, passed many joyous years. In this house, their ner, some instructive or entertaining book. So watch- the innocent child would have gone like a lamb to the minds improved, their judgments ripened, and their ful was this excellent man of the welfare of every slaughter !!! Nevertheless, we are required to be-

(To be continued.)

PURITANS. (From Coit's Puritanism.)

The Puritans, in their treatment of the Indians, began with guns rather than the Gospel.

Roger Williams, heretic though he were, began more sagaciously and kindly. "My soul's desire," said he, "was to do the natives good." And with prejudices, would be to read the Gospel of St. John, shady alcoves, the cool fountains, and rare plants, gave delighted her the most, was a quiet walk with her him, this was not mere solemn language, to be recorded all the while saying to one's self, "Such expressions evidence of their owner being a person of taste. His time was so much occupied, both abroad in a diary, or to go home to England in what would as 'The Word was God' and 'The world was made by Indeed, he might often be seen himself superintend- and at home, that this was a treat which did not often be termed an Evangelical epistle. He shewed his Him, &c., &c., are asserted of a poor mortal like me. faith by his works. Notwithstanding, with true I know of no better method for disabusing one's self the custom of the age obliged persons of his rank to ramble with her, it was mutually enjoyed by both; Christian humility, he ascribed the virtue he practised of a proclivity to laud Puritanism and hate Episcopacy, maintain, and who by their idle habits fell into mis- Margaret adding to her own knowledge from the to "the healthful Spirit of God's grace." "God than to read such passages as I have given in Puritan chief, and led others astray. The gentleman of whom stores of her father's cultivated and polished mind, and was pleased," he continued, "to give me a painful, history, and as Trumbull alludes to, all the while we are speaking, seeing the sad effects of so much listening with delighted attention to his remarks. patient spirit, to lodge with them in their filthy, saying to one's self, "These are the doings of 'men

Christian treatment? Neither more or less than this, whose post was His post, and whose altar was His that Roger Williams, even after his banishment, was altar, men from whom the most complete specimens of the people scarcely knew the taste of them.

But in one part of these gardens, men were to be seen carefully tending the newly imported carrots, turning salads and cabbages which not the seen carefully tending the newly imported carrots, turning salads and cabbages which not the seen carefully tending the newly imported carrots, turning salads and cabbages which not the seen carefully tending the newly imported carrots, and well might margaret desire to please him! and salads and cabbages which not their lives dear, so that they might testify of the Gospel of the grace of God.—

And well might margaret desire to please him! and salads and cabbages which not their lives dear, so that they might testify of the Gospel of the grace of God.—

For, in practical religion, active benevolence to those we

complacence each in other." persecutors. Truly his godliness, coupled with conthat, from his being so fond of his garden, and taking Fully aware of this, and of the King's violent and tentment amid all the roughness of his destiny, pride, and learn the severest lesson which has ever

in his Indian Troubles, "proposed not so much With much sincere reluctance, More accepted the worldly as spiritual ends in their undertaking," and Massachussetts shore on their fishing expeditions, such matchless emigrants for "spiritual ends," should wards did, in this memorable language, "O, how Being deprived of their mother at an early age, Sir his prince; but when he found him less entertaining by some of his evil information, sent a bundle of arrows, wrapped in a rattle-snake skin to an Indian

as she thought necessary, and of which she required a during all that period his countenance was never seen | imagined wrath, sends the rattle-snake's skin back punctual performance. You will almost wonder how clouded, nor his voice altered with anger. If it were filled with powder and shot, and adds this furious they found time for such various employments; how, necessary to reprove his children or servants, it was message, "That if he had shipping at hand, he would

picion and alienation of the parties. "What is the

accomplishments of these young ladies, could not help brought up as one of the family, yet all lived happily papistical Hernando Cortez and Francis Pizarro, we remarking one day to Sir Thomas More, "What a and peacefully together. And even when in after | should be told that every item was in perfect keeping severe calamity it would be, if such clever and amia- years his children married, and the idea of separation -that this was just what might be expected from a ble beings, whom he had so successfully laboured to to any in that loved home was so painful, that More religion which claims foreign territory by virtue of improve, should be snatched away by death." "If contrived accommodation for all still to live there, as inherent saintship, and is authorized to maintain its they are to die," replied their fond parent, "I would well as the eleven grand-children whose birth-place in claim by force and arms. How, then, are such 38, Queen-street East, 2 Doors From Church-street. rather they should die well informed than ignorant." time it became—yet it was still the same—a happy approaches towards the Indians, from those proposing to save their souls, to be pronounced free from the The pleasure of this domestic circle were enlivened | slightest taint of worldliness? Cortez and Pizarro son of the greatest Sachem and chieftain the Indians lieve, that the Jesuits or Inquisitors, who are suspected of contriving such a death as that of Don Carlos, son of Philip II., are monsters of iniquity; while they who contrived the death of the son of Philip of Mount Hope, are to shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever! O, the astounding changes of that Great Day, when all the crooked passages in human history shall be made straight, and its rough places plain!

I have somewhere read, that one of the best possible methods to disabuse one's self of Socinian smoky holes, (even when I lived at Plymouth and of eminent piety and strict morals,' of men, in fine, who thought themselves the ecclesiastical nonpareils And what was the result of such condescending of the world; whose threshold was God's threshold;

Ah,-how soon would such a reader cry out to his could belie themselves so outrageously!"

And well might Margaret desire to please him! and For, in practical religion, active benevolence to those we for the past Omnipotence itself cannot change. And can neglect, is the foremost of excellencies; standing it goes to swell the proof of the maxim, that truth is wards were generally cultivated throughout the country. In another corner were a few little diminutive of the ryoung heart! Such a father was worthy indeed to the stranger than fiction. Puritanism in England, when hushes, evidently watched with great attention; these bushes, evidently watched with great attention; these Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, Christian nobility, worth a dozen Dukedoms,) are it would do worse than its opponents, no doubt would were currant bushes, just arrived from abroad, while was a man of no common ability and virtue. But these: "When God wonderously preserved me, and have answered as Hazael did, Is thy servant a dog instrument, might not unfrequently be heard issuing tastes, his wit, vivacity, and never-failing equanimity Mohegans] against the Pequots, and that the English the Quaker, and the Presbyterian, and servant might be observed reading aloud for the estedness, were all admirable; but above them all the Pequots, I gladly entertained at my house in Richard Saltonstall said its conduct laid it very low in and used my utmost care that all his officers and that it made him blush for shame; while Baillie He was at this time high in favour with King soldiers should be well accommodated with us. I announces, with the solemnity of a fact, that the not necessary, and that the descendants of the Puri-Such was the way in which a genuine Christian tans, seeing their forefathers proved themselves men

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