TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

poetry.

THE CHURCH. BY DR. S. LITTLE.

Ark of our Hope! though wild the waves Of Sin and Error round thee roll, And o'er thy path the tempest raves,

To turn thee from thy destined goal,—
'Tis cheering through the gloom to see Thy red-cross banner, wide unfurled, Above the storm wave fearlessly,

The refuge of a ruined world! Borne on the fleeting stream of Time, Through buried ages thou hast past, And in thy onward course sublime, Attained our distant day at last; No trace of Eld's corroding tooth Upon thy glorious form appears,
But radiant with immortal youth,

It floats amid the wreck of years. Nations now see thy cheering light, And own its kindling power divine, Who long in Error's dreary night
Have knelt at some unholy shrine.—
Led by thy mild and steady ray,
In thronging multitudes they come,

Thy fair proportions to survey, And find in thee a peaceful home. Secure within thy hallowed walls, O'er life's tempestuous sea e glide, Nor heed the storm which idly falls In angry surges on thy side; For He who saved the timid band Once rudely tossed on Galilee, Will still extend His mighty hand,

And spread His guardian care o'er thee. Commissioned in that sacred Name, And their high warrant never lost, The white-rob'd messengers who claim, To lead Thy sacramental host, Still bear to every human soul The tidings of his grace divine,-The standard of the cross unroll,

And conquer in that holy sign, Te Deums and old Litanies, Erst by Thy faithful martyrs sung, Still waft the tribute to the skies Of glowing heart and tuneful tongue; In sweet communion, saints above, With saints on earth their voices raise, And pour their mingled strains of love

In one majestic hymn of praise. I love Thy sacred courts to tread, The organ's solemn tones to hear,
And lowly bend a suppliant head
Where God vouchsafes a listening ear;
Lineat. Which sweetly tells of sins forgiven,
The song Judea's shepherds heard
Sung by the herald host of Heaven.

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There, sheltered from the busy strife That fills each anxious moment here, And makes our little term of life, One scene of selfish thought appear, The soul may view her bright about The glorious mansions of the Blest, Where, in the city of their God,

The weary find eternal rest. Ark of our hope! the threatening gales Which sweep athwart the lurid sky, But serve to fill thy spreading sails, And bear thee to thy port on high Thy Saviour's shield around thee cast,

Is pledged thy great defence to be, 'Till nature's fiery conflict past, Thou glid'st into Eternity !--Banner of the Cross.

THE CORNER STONE. (From an Address by the Rev. S. Seabury, D.D.)

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of have laid the corner stone of a building which is to stone. be erected to the worship of the Almighty Father, This material corner stone, therefore, which unites

The corner stone is material and visible, and the building to which it pertains is to be material and visible. But these suggest to us corresponding realities which are spiritual and invisible; not in the way of Catholic and Apostolic Church. fanciful resemblance, but of that divine analogy or proportion by which the Holy Ghost leadeth us from the knowledge of things human and natural to the knowledge of things divine and supernatural. For the Holy Scriptures reveal to us "a building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and a corner stone which is also invisible and heavenly. "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation," saith God by the prophet Isaiah. Again by the mouth of David, The stone which the builders rejected is become the head-stone of the corner; not indeed by natural virtue but by supernatural energy; for so it is added, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." And He who was born of the Virgin, not by natural generation but by the wonderful operation of the Holy Ghost, signified to the Jewish builders that He himself, though rejected by them, was to be the corner stone of a new and spiritual building. And so the event proved. Hence, after the resurrection of Jesus, St. Peter declared to the Jews, "This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner." Hence, St. Paul assures the Ephesians that they are built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; and St. Peter again expressly declares that the prophecy of Isaiah, as well as that of David, is fulfilled in Jesus Christ, who, he saith, is the living Corner Stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious.

To understand the force of this language, we have but to look at the material corner stone and ascertain its design and use; and then transfer the ideas thus obtained to those spiritual realities of which we have no direct and immediate perception.

What is it, then, which distinguishes the corner stone from other stones of the same building? What is it which gives significance to the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Christian Church? The corner stone is not necessarily, not usually, the first stone of a building: it is not more of a foundation stone than many others; it does not serve, like the key-stone of an arch, to uphold a fabric dependant on it. But the peculiarity of a corner stone is that it forms an angle or point of conjunction between two different walls, and unites them both in itself. The walls come from different directions, but in the corner stone they are no longer separate but conjoined; nor can there be a corner stone which does not connect two sides and bind them together in itself. One corner stone may

Most beautiful and significant, therefore, is the

For this foundation corner stone which binds together two walls in itself, lifts our souls to the Everlasting Son of the Father, who, by uniting the human nature to his Divine Person, became of God and man One Christ. In him we behold the union of the infinite and the finite; of the immortal and the mortal; of the invisible and the visible; of eternity and time. subject to Christ. and man; for in Him heaven and earth, the divine and the human, angels and men, the life eternal and the human, angels and men, the life that now is, are united. The Incarnation of the Word of God, therefore, is the corner-stone, at

highest, and on earth peace, good will towards fore, reads us a lesson in Christian Philanthrophy.— their parents cannot afford the expense of Schooling.

offer the human nature perfect and spotless to the Fa- in the corner stone; so from what nations soever we oner the human nature perfect and sportess to the value of the results and design of our Souls; and as our Faith is, ther, hath thereby not only reconciled God to man, but may have come; from whatsoever stations or parties istered at the Sacred Altar? If provision were made to use, to the saving of our Souls; and as our Faith is, also laid the foundation for the union of all mankind in the world; from whatsoever pursuits or condiin a pure and holy worship. For in the one oblation of tions of life; yet in the Church we meet, in the Church of the Prophets would soon be filled with the sons of his humanity which He bath offered to the Father, we we come together, in the Church we unite in the holy the Prophets, not merely to be educated, but as dedihave the archetype or original of all true divine wor- professions of peace and love; being made fellow citi- cated servants of the Most High. simp on earth from the beginning in the state of innovisible worship, which was a copy and type of this divisible worship, which was a copy and type of this divisible worship, which was a copy and type of this divide original. At first the father of a family was the priest who laid on the Allour the Holy One and the Just as the victim for the world. Nor bloody sacrifices alone; but bread and wine brought to Melchizedec was the figure of and truer worship in ages yet unborn. And when the wickedness of men increased, a particular family was more iffully abosen. It appears to preserve the true religion of the Apostles and Prophets, which was a copy and type of this divided to the Law which was given to Adam in his state of innoting of the world doubt will be done, sooner or later, relief could be partially applied if such congregations are able would thus care for the children of their Ministers, and by contributions among themselves, and all the demands of the Covenant given to Adam in his state of innoting of the world. Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Which unity may God preserve, and grant us so to be Wind the "creation of the Law God accepted his atonement, and all the demands of the Law which was given to Adam in his state of innothing the creation of the Law of the Law of Faith mercifully chosen to preserve the true religion; and Aaron and his sons were appointed to offer sacrifices and burnt offerings, and thereby to unite men in the visible worship of God, and in the hope and expectation of the Redeemer. Nor was this priesthood ever to fail on earth: for "Thus saith the Lord," by the prophet Jeremiah, "David shall never want a man to sit upon the throne of the House of Israel; neither shall the priests, the Levites, want a man before me to offer burnt offering, and to kindle meat-offerings, and to do sacrifice continually." Only the persons and form should be changed. Bloody sacrifices should be abolished, and the "pure offering," as foreshadowed in Melchisedec, and plainly predicted by Malachi, should take their place in the visible worship of the Most High, when from the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same His name should be great among the

But while the family of Abraham was set apart for the service of God, the nations ran to greater lengths in polytheism and idolatry. They mistook the Universe for God, and worshipping for gods those which were not God, they became subject to the devil, who received and gloated over the cruel and licentious rites with which they had corrupted the pure and primitive worship. Hence the broad difference between Jews and Gentiles; of whom before the advent of Christ, the one worshipped God, the other the devil; the one cleaved to God, the other to idols; the one was near to God by the knowledge of His being and laws, the other was far distant from Him by ignorance and

But when the Redeemer had appeared and finished our redemption by the One Oblation of Himself, and had appointed His apostles to celebrate, before the Divine Majesty, the memorial of His Sacrifice by the pure offering of the Holy Eucharist then both Jews and Gentiles, coming from different directions, and from distants point met and were united together in the visible worship and priesthood of the Christian Dispensation. Hence the apostle to the Gentiles: "But now in Christ Jesus, ye who sometimes were far off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For He is our peace who hath Jesus, ye who sometimes were far on, are made but how sometimes were far on, are made and preached peace to you will be done by increasing her means and endowments by successive and periodical grants.

The son of a Clergyman, a child of eleven years, when he worship the true God, the Creator of heaven and the worship of false gods; he is to believe in and the worship of false gods; he is to believe in and the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to believe in and the worship of false gods; he is to believe in and the worship of false gods; he is to believe in and the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object, and tendent the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief, and renounce the worship of false gods; he is to turn from the object of his belief in and the worship of the creating of the Church of England, the worship of the Church of the gent and the one true done the worship of the creating of the Church of the worship of the worship of the creating of t and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and the Holy Ghost, the one God of Christians, we prophoto Josuo Christ Himself heing the chief corner

according to the institution of his Son our Saviour in itself two material walls, directs our minds to Jesus Christ, who by the institution of a pure and spiritual worship commemorative of His Atoning Sacrifice, hath united in Himself Jews and Gentiles, and so men of all nations and all ranks and conditions, to be one Holy

As the stones of this spiritual building—the Christian Church-were originally gathered from the Jews and Gentiles, so to Jew or Gentiles may be referred the chief of those dangers which threaten to make a breach in its walls. The laying of the corner stone of this material building admonishes us to eschew them all, of his child could be gratified. lest we impair the unity and integrity of the spiritual building of which the corner stone is Jesus Christ. We are not to degrade His Holy Sacraments into Jewish ordinances, which signified blessings that they could not bestow. We are not to turn the holy and cheerful Lord's Day into a Jewish Sabbath. We are not to fancy ourselves still under the covenant which pronounces a curse on all who fail of perfect and sinless obedience to the law; but to behave as those who are under that new and gracious Covenant which provides mercy for the penitent and faithful. We are not to look for a temporal Messiah to come for the fulfilment of temporal premises in the earthly Jerusalem. Let no such Jewish material distemper the morter of a Christian Church! Nor on the other hand should we yield to those more subtle influences which even now aim to draw us back from the true knowledge of God to the errors of heathen philosophy, and from the true worship of God to the follies of heathen superstition. For what is it, I pray you, but Paganism to represent nature as a constant emanation from God; to declare the Universe to be God; to deny our personal immortality; to deify dead men and to fall down and worship before idols the work of our own hands? No matter with what specious reasons, or with what adornments of life such follies are commended, be it enough for us that they contradict the first principles of our Holy Faith; which teaches us that in the beginning God had fallen He again redeemed him to a new life of body and soul by the resurrection from the dead; that

their bishop or pastor in all godly discipline as he is a small poem for your paper, and will engage—if you Can any man suppose that infinite Wisdom could

In the union of the divine and human natures in the Finally, as the end of faith is charity, so all the re- you think fit. I trust hard study and natural love of must do, after we are redeemed, to enjoy the benefits one Person of Christ is founded the atonement between God and man; for in Him heaven and earth, the divine and the man, angels and men, the life eternal and the man, angels and men, the life eternal and the man in the life eternal and the life eternal and the man in the life eternal and t

the laying of which in the counsels of the Godhead, He brought us into His Church, where there is neither which I have devoted my life, and at which though in the laying of which in the counsels of the Godhead, He brought us into His Church, where there is neither which I have devoted my life, and at which It bids us forget the diversities which spring from the It appears to us that this is a subject which is worthy The Son of God taking on Him the nature that He world, and remember our nearness in Christ. For as the attention of the friends of the Church and her might die in the stead of fallen man, atone for sin, and the walls come from different directions and yet meet Ministry. Who are more suitable for the Holy Office the institutions of the Gospel, with a firm persuasion

(From the Banner of the Cross.)

On a recent occasion, when noticing what we hought a beautiful incident in the visitation of the Provisional Bishop of Maine, striking, because of its apparatively rare occurrence,—the Bishop and his Son engaged together in the duties of their Holy Office we expressed some surprise that so few of the sons of the Clergy choose the profession of their Fathers.

Further reflection has suggested as a probable cause of this, the inability of the Clergy generally, to give their sons an education which would qualify then for the sacred office. It is well known that there is no other profession requiring the talents, learning and application of the Clergy, which does not afford a much more certain and liberal support than they receive. The most those get, who are considered to be fairly provided for, is very rarely more than enough to enable them to meet ordinary and necessary family expenses. If they have children to educate, it is quite impossible for them to do more than to send them to schools where they will receive only such instruction as will qualify them for the ordinary avocations of life. It may be, that by great self-denial, the oldest son or daughter is better cared for-but it is at the expense of others who equally need the advantages of which they are, from necessity, deprived-that he or she may be prepared to teach the younger members of the family, to aid in their support, and to relieve their parents from a burden too heavy for them to bear.

We have heard, recently, and incidentally, of a nstance which illustrates most forcibly our view of the matter, and places in a strong light the trying Regmeration or New birth, and Conversion, are all one situation of a Clergyman, who has not the means to give his children such an education as he reasonably

with the utmost self-denial.

A short time after, he renewed the subject, but in a different manner. He asked his father to make a proposition to Bishop Doane to receive him into College, keep him there until his education should be completed, and allow him to pay out of his subsequent earnings the debt incurred during his collegiate course. To such a proposal the parent could give no encouragement: but assuredly he felt-in submission to the Divine will—that it would contribute much to his happiness, if the desire of the young and ardent mind

A knowledge of these facts having reached the Bito him; he would have nothing to do with them in the matter; the child should go to his College; an account should be opened with him, in which all his his education gave them cause of concern; and he preparing himself under the very best instructions for

Doane, with the will and the way, to provide for him.

desire it—to write weekly for the Banner, as long as possibly be mistaken in pointing out to us what we

of love and union between Pastor and people, which would often descend from Father to Son, in the Priestly line, and from generation to generation of the people.

Of innocence, carculated exactly to such States that any circumstances, or any position in which were, after the first Sin. Christ has purchased and supposing that any circumstances, or any position in which they line, and from generation to generation of the people.

From the world's desert Sadly we flee, Searching sweet Jesus, Loathe we life's pleasures, Scorn we earth's care, Out of Thee, where? 2 Unto Thine Altar

Sparrows may hie, When the clouds threaten

The swallow there rearing

Sa'e in that shadow

He little one's nest.

Heaven's light to see? Greet us benighted, Smile with Thy love, Aid us to follow Thy footsteps above. 4 So though unworthy The crumbs to partake, And here abiding Ask but to be

3 Are we not longing

Refuge in Thee, Gazing 'mid darkness

With Jesu may make, Now and forever Servants to Thee.

ON CONVERSION. (By the Rev. Dr. Leaming.)

Many people are strangely bewildered in their sentiments concerning Religion, supposing that Faith, and the same thing. To set them right in these matters, I will describe what Conversion is, in so plain a cern to him. Our information was not derived from error of every sort, and embracing the truth. The that we know anything of it. If they should be disposed to think we make an undue use of it,—we have the permission of our informant—we hope they will remember our object, and find in our motives a sufficient justification to shield us from their censure.

Conversion of a heathen, and the Conversion of a Jew, and the Conversion of a Christian, are all different from each other. In the Conversion of a Heathen, the permission of our informant—we hope they will remember our object, and find in our motives a sufficient justification to shield us from their censure.

Conversion of a heathen, and the Conversion of a Jew, and an evident obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that, "for the religious education of the support of colomal Sees.

It is also affirmed that, "for the religious education of the who will receive education at our hands, we have at present sufficient funds, though they are insufficient for the support of colomal obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered that the obligation resulting from this compact not merely to preserve to the Church the rights and property that she altered the first that the obligatio and to acknowledge him to be the true Messiah pointed are pointedly directed, and whose religious system the cession of the Son of God. In this view of the subject, a man may be converted a thousand times, even as often as he turns from the practice of falsehood to the practice of truth; as our blessed Saviour said to Pe-

verted, strengthen thy Brethren." Thus every one, who is willing to see the truth, must perceive how different Conversion is from Rege- whomsoever, whatsoever, howsoever they may think fit neration and Faith. We are born but once into the giving its care only to their temporal concerns, placing kingdom of the world; we are born but once into the itself, in fact, in that position with respect to the people A knowledge of these facts having the first boy shop, he told the parents they must give up their boy kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world. It is a gross error it is to think that regal power ought to expenses should be charged, and their liquidation be left to the arrangement of the Bishop and his Protegé. He is now in the Preparatory School of Burlington College, working at his studies with earnestness: his parents relieved from anxiety for their child so far as his education gave them cause of concern; and he He is now in the Preparatory Schild earnestness: his College, working at his studies with earnestness: his tenor and true spirit of the Gospel, is to believe what But instead of this plain information, they describe would uphold religion at all, unless it would restore a Conversion in a manner which is entirely unintelligible. Pantheon of gods, it must be in some degree exclusive, it life—if it be continued to him—of usefulness, we life—if it be continued to him—of usefulness, we life—if it be continued to him—of usefulness, we like it is life—if it be continued to him—of usefulness, we like the state has drawn as line somewhere between what it deems true. trust, to himself and others. Young as he is, his and that antecedent to Faith, we must go under a thoughts are directed to the Ministry as his future thoughts are directed to the Ministry as his future Law-Work, (as they call it,) in other words we must thoughts are directed to the size that he may have a profession. Who does not desire that he may have a due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges; that he may diligently use due sense of his privileges. But every Minister's son does not find a Bishop ter which plain houest men can never understand.

acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing, which was brought to our know- acter to the foregoing to the fore ledge by a communication we received recently from ledge by a communication we received recently from sion with St. Paul's, and see how they will agree. In ledge by a communication we received recently from the son of a very respectable and worthy Clergyman, the modern Conversion, the light shines into the soul; so, for all the Crown and Government can do, it must created the heavens and the earth; that He made man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; that when man to be the image of His own eternity; the modern way of Conversion, this inward light is to the latter. The letter was private, but it is so suited to our teach the man what he is to believe; in St. Paul's ed for. present purpose, that we hope our young friend, in account, although Christ was present, he did not send He is jealous of his own glory and hath taught us in whose welfare we feel much interest, will excuse the a ray of light into his Soul to instruct him in his duty; of the apathy and neglect of the Government to keep the a ray of light into his Soul to instruct him in his duty; of the apathy and neglect of the Government to keep the church in a progressive state of efficiency suitable to the but ordered him to go to a Minister of the Government to keep the Church in a progressive state of efficiency suitable to the His holy word that all things visible and invisible; the use we make of a part of it, especially when he recol- but ordered him to go to a Minister of the Gospel and sun, the moon and the stars; and what is much more lects that our intention is to benefit himself, and those he would tell him what he should do. In the modern that the souls of men, and that angels and archangels, sons of the Clergy who are circumstanced like him. - way, we are told, that there is a secret whisper which far from being emanations from God, have been created out of nothing by the energy of His will; that he is admitted we should be glad to mention the name of enterpul robot to him. "Saul Saul why perout of nothing by the energy of His will; that he is admitted, we should be glad to mention the name of externul voice, that said to him, "Saul, Saul, why perthe High and Lofty One which dwelleth in the light it, but as it might possibly betray the writer, which we secutest thou me?" And Saul said, Who art thou, that no man hath approached or can approach: that do not feel at liberty to do, we omit it. We shall not Lord? For it seems, he had no thought that it was His adorable Son alone flows from Him by necessity of make him known, though we hope the use of his letter Jesus who spake to him. And Jesus answered, "I nature, and that the Holy Ghost alone proceedeth from may result to his benefit, by inducing some one who am Jesus of Nazareth whom thou persecutest."—Then the Father and the Son, so as to be in unity with them has the ability, to assist him through his course of St. Paul said, What wilt thou have me to do, Lord? Ise on another to the summit of the walls, but every one is a point of conjunction and union; while that which is at the foundation and upholds the rest in the same angle, may be said especially to connect and sup-Christ commanded him to go into Damascus, to a distant points, in one worship; gather them around one having allowed me to enter and defray the expenses of Arise and he haptised and wash away thy sin, calling altar, and make them partakers of one oblation; even my tuition hereafter by teaching. The session there on the name of the Lord." Thus you perceive, St. ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Christian that which Christ appointed as the perpetual memorial is just up, and I shall return, if nothing occurs to pre-Church, when viewed in the light of the Christian of His Atoning Sacrifice. But the factious and hereti- vent, in October, and desire to raise a sum sufficient verted by external evidence. And if we believe that cal mar this unity; for they perpetually strive to make to purchase me a few clothes, and meet a small numnot one of two, but two of one. They sow dissensions ber of incidental expenses. My dear father is unable from heaven; it is as good evidence to us, to convert

institution of the Gospel. We must comply with all what less acknowledged,

all; we have nothing to do." It is true, that Christ has done all in the affair of Redemption; but Redemp-Until some general provision of the kind is made, tion is not eternal Salvation. He completely fulfilled aid the usurped authority of Rome, and to strengthen here We commend the subject earnestly to the consideration of Parishes, whose Rectors need aid in this necessary, we should have the Spirit of God to support private conscience, there is also such a thing as an offiparticular.

We do not know that we can better conclude these remarks, than with the three accompanying the communication from which we have before quoted. The munication from which we have changed his initials, in consequence of having used a part of his letter, in a manner which he did not anticipate.

For the Banner of the Cross.

HOLY COMMUNION.

1 From the world's desert 3 Are we not longing solutions.

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HOLY COMMUNION.

1 From the world's desert 3 Are we not longing solutions and earth will be all present; Christ in right heaven and earth will be all present; Christ in right the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the same obligation to support it now as in any period of the support it now as heaven and earth will be all present; Christ in right of his own merits, will justify all those who are qualified to enjoy a blessed Immortality; and will give them fied to enjoy a blessed immortality; and will give them such a degree of happiness as their Gospel-Obedience certain tone to suit the "spirit of the times," and that which was given for a guide be dragged a captive at the has fitted them to enjoy.

Communications.

DR. HOOK ON NATIONAL EDUCATION. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Whether the right of the Church of England to assistance from the State can now be maintained to be exclusive, to the extent of extinguishing the claims of all other religious bodies now existing, is a question which admits of a wide discussion. Its consideration is attended with almost insuperable difficulties.

established Church of the realm by every act of the Legislature, from the earliest reception of Christianity in England,-freed from Romish error, and established on its present basis at the Reformation,—restored after the brief triumph of fanaticism during the Commonwealth,—and its Protestant principles still further maintained at formed religion as by law established," and an evident

limited income of a Parish Priest can conveniently accomplish, and more than many of them can afford, Complish, and more than many of them can afford, God and Jesus Christ; but he is to turn or be converted from his transgressions of the Laws of Christ,
and to exceed perdon by the propitiation and interand to expect pardon by the propitiation and inter-

From the perplexity in which this state of things inter, who was already a Disciple, "When thou art conligion of the people, leaving them without the guidance of any nationally recognized Church to be what they please, teach whatever creed may find believers, worship no uncommon thing to hear men exhorting others, in the most vehement manner, to turn and to come to Christ and yet never inform them how they must the most vehement manner, to turn and to come to the most vehement manner, the most vehement manner, the most vehement manner ma

and what erroneous. Such a line the State has drawn, marking off Popery by an obligation to "maintain the Protestant reformed religion," and equally excluding every

To consider how far this state of things has grown out progressive demands for spiritual ordinances,—how far her people have been driven from the Church by her inability to meet those wants, till Dissent has assumed a have been thus emboldened, and morally strengthened, the part of a Government shrinking to assert, and maintain those religious principles to which it was pledged, would indeed furnish matter for grave and sorrowful retent, we left Orillia en Monday afternoon, the 7th Sept.,

against the Government for not estationing Bishopries in the Colonies. If the Government is to support Bishops, it is equally bound to support Prelates of the Church of Rome, and Presbyterian Ministers, and by seeking therefore for such support, we should only fare the worse."

came to this resolution, thinking that Mish-1-quotto, the Chief, of whom we were in search, might probably be at the island near French River, where Mr. McIntyre met him the preceding summer. Two Indians, Isaac Yellow-head, a near relation of the chief's, and Henry Rocky-head, a near relation of the chief's, and Henry Rockyfore for such support, we should only fare the worse." head, a near relation of the chief's, and Henry Rocky-What, equally bound to support Popery and Presbyterianism in any part of the Empire, in face of its engage-ment to maintain the "true profession of the Gospel and Gaudar, a very showy-looking half-breed, made arrangethe Protestant reformed religion as by law established?" ments to follow us on horse-back. It was late in the Protestant reformed rengion as by law established?

They sow dissensions among brethren, and distract and divide the Body of Christ. This corner stone then admonishes the members of each particular Church to shun those who seek to make divisions among them, and to be subject to their higher or pastor in all godly dissipling as he is mained uninjured . . . in a land where, because no religion is established, if it were not for her, nothing but the extremes of infidelity or fanaticism would prevail."
So that the Church being the Established Church of England involved, in Dr. Hook's then opinion, the conseguant involved, in Dr. Hook's then opinion, the conseguant involved in the church being the Established Church of England involved, in Dr. Hook's then opinion, the conseguant involved in the church being the Established Church of England involved, in Dr. Hook's then opinion, the conseguant in the gloomy forest by the way-side.

On the following morning, Edward Gaudar, the brother of the intermediate in the local safe, where we have to me a little moting of the local safe, where we have the moting of the local safe, where we have to me a little moting of the local safe, where we have to me a little moting of the local safe, where we have to me a little moting of the local safe, where we have to me a little moting of the local safe, where we have the moting of the local safe, where we have the local safe and the moting of the local safe, where we have the local safe and the moting of the local safe, where we have the local safe and the moting of the local safe and the moting of the local safe and the local safe and the local safe, where we have the local safe and the loca

the laying of which in the counsels of the Godhead, "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy;" and at the consummation of which in time "there was a multitude of the beavenly which in time "there was a multitude of the beavenly which in time "there was a multitude of the beavenly which in time "there was a multitude of the beavenly of peace and love by the powerful operation of the countries of men. What Christ has done is one thing; and at which though in poverty and distress I shall continue to aim."

That these are not solitary instances we very well that we might be united as a brotherhood in the bonds of peace and love by the powerful operation of the which in time "there was a multitude of the beavenly of peace and love by the powerful operation of the church, where there is necture, the very unequivocative arows. Former law, and in the church, the very unequivocative arows. The Church of England, an authority was and is usurped over it, the Church of England, an authority was and influence which he did not possess by right." If the church of the church, where there is necture, the very unequivocative arows. The Church of England, an authority was and influence which he did not possess by right." If the church, where there is necture, the very unequivocative arows. The Church of England, an authority was and influence which he did not possess by right." If the church, where there is necture, the very unequivocation in the very unequivocation and the church, where there is necture. The church of the church, where there is necture. The church of the church, where there is necture. The church of the church, where the very unequivocation is not the church, the very unequivocation is not the church, the very unequivocation is not the church, the very unequivocation is not the church of the church, the very unequivocation is not the church of God shouted for joy;" and at the consummation of which in time "there was a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards because highest, and on earth peace, good will towards and love by the powerful operation of the claims of Rome are the powerful operation of Rome are the powerful operation operation of Rome are the powerful operation operation operation operation operation operation operation

According to this theory, then, of Dr. Hook's, if the English Government, as an effectual measure for the advancement of religion throughout its extensive empire, should deem it necessary to increase the number of colonial Bishops, it would be just as much bound to support Here it will be objected, "That Christ has done Presbyterianism, which directly contradicts, and denoun ces as a human corruption of Christianity, the form of polity of that Church which the State is bound to main tain "as by law established," and it ought also as much to

which was given for a guide be dragged a captive at the wheels of "the onward movement of the age?"

"If," continues Dr. Hook,—"if the Church has a right to demand protection from the State, the State has an equal right to demand of the Church that, with her ample endowments, she should make provision for her wants without seeking grants from the public funds, which are raised by the taxation of all the people. I think our colonial Bishops ought to be supported, not merely by private subscriptions, but by the more wealthy Bishops at

Let it be shewn that the endowments of the Church of England, compared with the wants of England, are ample, that they are sufficient to remedy the spiritual destitution of populous districts, and to supply them with clergymen, churches, and all requisites for Gospel ordinances and On the one side, we find the Church recognized as the Christian instructions,—let it be shewn that the endowments of the Church are sufficient to furnish for every stablished Church of the realm by every set of the Le-Curate in England such a stipend as every clergyman ought to have, a competence for the poorest, with a gra-dation of richer benefices as the rewards of diligence and zeal, and enough to command the services of talented and respectable men,—let it be shewn that the endowments of give his children such an education as he reasonably desires them to have, and as is suited to their condition in life. This privation is a cause of painful concern to him. Our information was not derived from

(To be concluded in our next.)

LAKE HURON INDIANS.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—In Rama, on the Eastern shore of Lake Cuchuching, there is a thriving settlement of Chippewa Indians. It is pleasantly situated on a sloping bank, and the inhabitants, who are exceedingly mild and peaceable in their deportment, support themselves by the product of their farms, and by hunting and fishing among the numerous islands with which the beautiful little lake is studded; they also receive "presents" and an annual sum is paid to them by Government, as recompense for lands including their leading men, are members of the Church, and are under the spiritual care of the Rev. J. McIntyre, in addition to the Orillia Station and other Missions extending over a wide surface. Last summer, Mr. McIntyre had several conversations with some of the leading members of his Indian congregation, respecting a number of Pagans who were residing on the shores of a large lake, a considerable distance inland, on the north shore of Lake Huron. Influenced by the representations of those poor Indians, who felt very anxious that their red brethren should join the Church and share in the same privileges that they possessed, Mr. McIntyre proceeded to "Big Lake," accompanied by several Christian Indians. The interesting account of this visit appeared in the Church shortly afterwards, and the result, it may be recollected, was as favourable as could be anticipated. The Chief of was as favourable as could be anticipated. The Chief of those "Big Lake" Indians came down to attend a Council held in Orillia at the close of July, and Mr. McIntyre again resumed the subject, urging him to remove with his followers and take up their residence with the Church Indians at Rama, until the ultimate destination of the latter should be known, the Government having express

them; that he may ever cherish a lively sense of gratitude to their Giver, and to him whose warm heart and ready hands were made the instrument which and ready hands were made the instrument which in every good word and work.

Or all our insights, and then a ray of Divine Light will shine into the soul producing Faith and a comfortable frame of mind, Thus they put the cause for table frame of mind, Thus they put the cause for the effect; for how a man can be heartily sorry for himself, being an other table frame of chind, the would not think he would not not the soul producing Faith and a comfortable. If the acthe power of acting up to its self adopted line of duty and the thought it was very good; but that he
the power of acting up to its self adopted line of duty and the responsibility, is indeed very questionable. If the acthe power of acting up to its self adopted line of duty and the responsibility, is then the Government stands in this unenviable and undignified predicament;—pledged to maintain the true prooane, with the will and the way, to provide for him.

Of such is an instance of a somewhat similar charOf such is an instance of a somewhat similar charwe must have recourse to St. Paul's Conversion. Let

dignined predicament;—pledged to maintain the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as by law established, it cannot out of its revenues
we must have recourse to St. Paul's Conversion. Let queen, with which he was pleased; and, as a sign of the truth, he would mention, that the Methodists had been with them since Mr. McIntyre's visit, and that he had received them coldly, and told them not to come again, Influenced by this partial success, Mr. McIntyre again determined, after consulting with the Chief Yellowhead, to Big Lake, and endeavour to persuade the Ind siding there to come to Rama as soon as possible, where, from having opportunities of seeing them frequently, h might be able to proceed in the work of their conversion. Happening to be visiting Orillia when Mr. McIntyre came to this resolution, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity afforded by his kind invitation to accompany him in the proposed journey, and I now beg to subjoin a slight sketch of our proceedings.

I remain, Rev. Sir,

Truly your's,

Having supplied ourselves with flour, potatoes, and ection.

Dr. Hook makes some strong remarks respecting Colowater portage and proceed up the north shore of Lake

fast we stowed away our provisions, &c. and started down the Coldwater river; the water in it is chiefly supplied y springs and is deliciously cool, hence its name. as we were starting, we saw numbers of respectable welldressed people thronging in from various parts of the adjoining country to hear the Rev. Mr. Bourne, a very valous and carnest young Missionary, perform the service of the Church in a room attached to the hotel. addled rapidly down the river, and soon reached Matchdash bay from the immense quantity of wild rice which rows in it, and which is eagerly sought after by wild owl, we found the progress of our canoe much impeded.
On the shore of this bay, in a very aguish-looking lonely slace, an English gentleman and his lady, lately arrived from London, have settled. It is strange that they should have been induced to choose such a place, and still more so, that they feel very happy and comfortable (at present) in their solitary home. He amuses himself with entomoigical pursuits, and has a very fine collection. Finding hat our canoe still leaked considerably, we ran ashore for a few minutes at a place called Point Wabbaushing. n Sturgeon Bay, inhabited by two or three families o French voyageurs, living in a semi-barbarous state. We bserved a few half-naked children fishing in small canoes, growing up in the wild reckless life of their parents. After crossing Sturgeon Bay, we soon ran among the countless islands of the north shore, and late in the aftermoon landed on one inhabited by a number of Pottawattamies. We found a narrow path, which led from the water to the interior, and, having followed it for a few minutes, reached their camp. Those Indians are very savage in their disposition, and, up to the present time, will neither suffer any attempt to convert them, nor even permit allusion to be made to their heathenish rites. Our nterpreter informed us that a few months before a Methodist called for the purpose of preaching to them, and that they chased him off with abuse. Nearly all the male adults of the island were away on a hunting expedition, so that there were few, except women and children, in the wigwams. Those huts were constructed of flakes of bark fastened to poles, arranged both inside and outside, and at the end of each house there was fixed a young tree. with the bark partially stripped off, and ornamented with various devices made of rags, feathers, rings of bark, &c. The latter are used in their idolatrous worship. The children were playing about in a state of nudity, and the women were engaged, some in shelling Indian-corn, and others weaving a variegated kind of matting. Drying others weaving a variegated kind of matting. Drying over the fires were strings of sliced pumpkins, gourds, and melons. One old Indian was lying by a fire, he had hoop badly statibed in an affray amongst themselves, and was now slowly recovering. They appeared to be good agriculturists, for nearly the whole island was well cultivated. I was much struck with the neat appearance of the property of Our interpreter told us that few people ever went near seem to lead. this island, as the people were considered very bad, yet it was surprising with what slight curiosity they regarded Church on grounds of expediency; who have tried other us; the women scarcely looked up from their occupations, except to point to their noses and mouths, a gentle intimation that snuff or tobacco would be acceptable, and when we rose to go, there was scarcely a look turned after tions with her children; some, by her repudiation of to run a few miles further among the islands and rocks steady adherence to her principles; and some, because ore the approaching darkness warned us to choose a they have discovered ample reasons for leaving their early camping place, and, after some difficulty in selecting a sheltered one, we at length ran ashore where there was a smooth level space among the rocks, surrounded by trees.
We had scarcely landed when we found that the place was pre-occupied by a she-bear and her cubs, who, on with this they are content; postponing, or at least deem-was pre-occupied by a she-bear and her cubs, who, on our approach, retired growling into a swamp on one side of the encampment. Animated by that principle of delined 'her foundations are upon the holy hills,' and structiveness which seems to be developed in almost every human being, we were eager to shoot them, but found, magnanimously permitted them to go unmolested. We pitched our tent, and soon had a large fire blazing and our supper in preparation. Our Indians cooked their bread in what seemed to me a very original way. Having mixed dough, they rolled it round thin sticks, fastening them round the fire, and turning them as the dough became brown. on inquiry, that none of the party had any bullets, so magnanimously permitted them to go unmolested. We adopted it as a matter of duty and obligation; resolving After supper, we knelt down in front of the tent, and whether in the shape of the unscriptural concentration

Mr. McIntyre made an appropriate prayer; he was followed by Isaac Yellowhead, who prayed in Indian in a division and excess of the Protestant bodies around them. very plaintive chaunt-like tone of voice. It had a very solemn effect, to hear the worship of the true God in the this class of Churchmen. Churchmen from education and blankets and lay down to sleep on the naked rock, sheltered however by the tent. About three in the morning I was awoke by a crashing and deep growling in the underwood behind our tent, and immediately roused up the previous, who had returned apparently to examine the And hence, some with a quiet step, and other at her with shot. Those animals are numerous along the north shore, and we saw their traces at almost every point become Churchmen from conviction: while on the other we touched. When Mr. McIntyre was up last summer, hand, many, from sundry causes and influences, have rethe Indians who accompanied him killed a large one, mained under the control of their former opinions; and while swimming in the water, and, having made a fire, cooked and devoured all that could be eaten. care not to stand on higher ground than personal attachment to the Church, and its clear expediency.

(To be continued.)

Via Montreal-Saturday, 10th October, at Eleven

o'clock, A. M. Via Boston direct-Tuesday, 13th October, at Ten

Post Office Toronto,

28th Sept. 1846

THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

First Page.
Poetry.—The Church.
The Corner-Stone.
Education of Sons of the Clergy.
On Conversion.

next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in

Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, on Sunday, the 25th October next.—Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required filling our own souls with deeper love of Christ the to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wednesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with cies of earthly contrivance; but with the weapons of a tion Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

mitted us a copy of "BISHOP DE LANCEY'S NINTH that 'in quietness and assurance and love and peace and CONVENTIONAL ADDRESS," delivered on the 19th of unity shall be your strength.' August of the present year. It delineates the hope-ful progress of that portion of the Church over which he has been called upon to preside; and, with so' watchful and zealous a chief pastor, and a laborious and efficient clergy, the Church there, as everywhere and efficient clergy, the Church there, as everywhere so there may be verified upon them the beautiful picture else in which its advantages are similar, cannot fail to of the Gospel Church, as presented in the Acts of the

is so much to awaken gratitude and enkindle hope, sought to blight his fair and unsullied name.

justice of such calumnies, and appreheusive of injury reasoning, her honest and genuine sons are stigmatized en upon us. to the great cause of truth and order, should inter- as "Puseyite" or "Popish." They are, it is obvious, pose the weight of his position, as well as the earnest- animated by the spirit of those who felt their "craft" of high-minded and influential men, whose intelligence fruitless and inoperative. A decree of this kind, isness of his counsels, to remove or weaken them. Nor to be "in danger": a clear elucidation of what the is not inferior to their undoubted attachment to the sued in so solemn and positive manner by the presiis it less natural, while so many misconceptions pre- Church, as a Divine institution, maintains and claims, Throne, who cannot reconcile themselves to the idea ding authorities of the Church of Rome, would have vail as to the real teaching of the Church, and what must of necessity throw the pretensions of Dissent that matters must remain as they are. They believe been an effectual bar in former days to any further is actually inculcated in her formularies and articles, into doubt and discouragement: and therefore, in that the remonstrance of Canada will tell very power- discussion of the subject. But the counsels and that he should lay down such positions as will help default of argument by which to overturn the Church's fully in favour of Protection; they know that it would edicts of the Vatican have now lost much of the inthe unlearned at least to discriminate between "long- fabric, they seek to effect that object by distracting have diminished the Free Trade majority in the Bri- fluence they once possessed beyond the limits of the

these attacks in the following language:-"It is not to be supposed that I have contemplated, without deep interest, the outward assaults and inward apprehensions which, during the last year, have agitated Church. When stript of their local, personal and party relations, I can see nothing, as the real foundation alarm, in either direction, and no reason to vary the pinion expressed in my address of last year, as to the dness of the Church, and the perpetuation of her standards. Every day, as it passes, confirms the members of the Church, of all shades of opinion, in their attachnt to the Holy Scriptures, as the rule of faith, and to the Prayer Book, as the authorized exposition of the docof the Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church; in which we profess in the Creeds our belief. There has not been breathed a desire to modify the Prayer Book from any responsible quarter of the Church; but, on the contrary very indication is given of most watchful determinati to maintain inviolate that bulwark of the Church.-that tion, which characterized the English Reformation.'

Why and how diversities of opinion have arisen, and how the Church regards them, is well stated in the following passage, which we quote at length:-

"It may relieve the apprehensions of some to be re-

frame work of small logs, and then covered with thin know other systems, or to associate with them; and bring boards of cedar, arranged in shape like the roof of a up their children to walk in the same long-tried and quiet house. At the head of each grave there was placed a paths. Such persons feel little interest in discussions, small peeled stick, with a white rag flying from it. The wounded Pottawattamie and the women expressed much the Church and others; and, satisfied with the system, as anxiety for tobacco, which they said they had not seen they have imbibed it, rather repudiate such investigations, for a long time, and our Indians freely shared with them. and like not to insist upon the conclusions to which they

"The second class are they, who have entered the As the sun was now getting low, we had only time exciting agencies, and reforming schemes; some, by her whether she be indeed, 'the city of GoD.'

"The third class comprises such, as, having been led whatever appears to invade the unity of the Church,

Indian tongue, on that lone rock, almost surrounded by Churchmen from expediency have been led to examine us forest. We then rolled ourselves in our the points at issue between the Church and the surround-Indians. We soon found that it was the bear of the night that it is built, not on the shifting sands, but on a rock. polested into the swamp, our Indians dreading to fire feelings and views, have ranged themselves on the dis-

"Now the Church has always held within her ample embrace, these three classes of Churchmen; and been subject to the occasional internal agitation, arising from the The last days on which Letters for England should be posted at Toronto, for the next Mail, to leave Boston on the 16th October next, are—

The last days on which Letters for England should be doctrines, ministry and worship. Neither class has hitherto been allowed to demand that the views of the other classes should be conformed. other classes should be conformed, in all respects, to its at our disposal, and have laboured, to the extent of cumstance that we feel no hesitation in placing before own; or to denounce, and seek to expel from the Church, those who receiving the same Scriptures, the same Prayer Book, and the same Creeds and Articles, do yet differ in regard to the grounds on which the Church system rests, the comparative value of doctrines or institutions, or the modes of expounding them. Their respective views and opinions have been discussed among themselves with more or less zeal, but still in entire consistency with the united adherence of all classes to the Church. As seen from without, such discussion would seem to portend division and disunion: and hence, from that quarter, come frequent predictions and earnest expectations of a fall, But, as the Great Head of the Church has hitherto overruled these differences of opinion so that union has not been broken; as all parties are equally firm in their adherence to the Bible as the Supreme Rule of Faith, and to the Prayer Book with its Creeds and Articles and Liturgy, as the Book with its Creeds and Articles and Liturgy, as the standard of doctrine; as the same classes have hitherto sunday after Trinity.

A Village Story.

Book with its Creeds and Articles and Liturgy, as the standard of doctrine; as the same classes have hitherto neither desired nor aimed to exclude each other from the bosom of the Church; as all classes feel the pressure neither desired nor aimed to exclude each other from the bosom of the Church; as all classes feel the pressure THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the ruption: so may we believe most firmly, that the excitements and agitations in the Church will be withheld from producing separation; and that the wave of commotion, which has carried the Church upon its swelling bosom to such a height, is fast settling down to its accustomed level, and will leave her to pursue, on the quietness of an un ruffled sea, her onward career of good to man, and glory

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the ivine permission, hold his next general Ordination upholding the truth, and forbearance under the cavils of obeying the truth from the heart; 'studying to be quiet serious mistakes. That evil of which all right-SAVIOUR; seeking to be led by the SPIRIT in all things; and fighting the good fight of faith, not in the armour of a contentious spirit, nor with the instruments and agen- ing within itself the elements of anarchy and separa-We are much indebted to the friend who has trans-

"Let the Ciergy and Laity, in their respective spheres,

And further to indicate what the real principles of under which it has grown up, and, we may add, flourthe Church in Western New-York has not been with- the Church are, as contradistinguished from the false ished, must be recast into a different model; perhaps out her share of the troubles incident to the times. and distorted views of what she teaches, as affirmed we should rather say, it will be superseded and for-The faithful and conscientious minister of the Church, by those who indulge in nicknames when arguments gotten. as we have often had occasion to shew, has had to and facts are not at hand, Bishop De Lancey recapitu- The difficulties of a new position—and our present work his way through a furnace, as it were, of trial; lates an article published some time ago in the Gospel situation is confessedly such—can only be effectually and while he has had the natural and inevitable diffi- Messenger, of which he avows himself the author, encountered by new expedients. Those persons, culties of his position to contend with, it has been no under this title,—"What is not Puseyism." This, therefore, who consider it a hopeless undertaking to every successive year will find it larger, and more slight augmentation to the difficulties and troubles of as containing sentiments and explanations which must set about recalling what has been done, and who nehis vocation to meet the storm of obloquy with which at once commend themselves to every genuine Church- ver expect to witness our return to the quiet and even increasing number of the Clergy, upon this charitable so many of the thoughtless or the unprincipled have man, we transferred to our columns, as will be recol- course from which we have been driven with no little enterprise.

lected, some months ago. In a new country, where as yet the ministrations of Bishop De Lancey has abstained from any remark they give up the thought of petition and appeal, and the Church are strange or imperfectly known, it is not upon the characters of the persons who, as a general address themselves to the management of our resourunnatural to view such attempts to throw suspicion rule, indulge in these attacks, and employ themselves ces in such a way as to place the Province, in their the mislaying of one of our extracts, to record an item Mr. Sullivan's residence, on Yonge Street, and nearly upon the motives and actions of the Clergy, with more of concern and apprehension than would be felt in often, it is well known, the opponents of the whole ding injury from the late measures of the Imperial of considerable importance. The provision made by places where her tenets and usages were rooted and system of the Church: they are the advocates of Parliament. For the accomplishment of this object the late Government for education in Ireland, by the dows of an unfinished house in the immediate viestablished in the convictions and habits of the people. tenets, and of an ecclesiastical polity especially, many methods have been proposed,—the economiz-When therefore, under such careful and such contractions of the people. When therefore, under such circumstances, persons, which the State has recognized no particular system none of them sustained any injury, although all were we shall be prepared to resist anything which is manifestly and the state has recognized no particular system.

have never, either by personal strictness of conduct or veragee. dignant sorrow.

and if they could but see the fearful error of their should entertain these views, and adopt that particuhave toiled with patience in gathering in the harvest .- | berment from the Parent State. And we will hope, though they themselves, in a wild We do not indeed dispute the truth of the asserthey will unite heartily and perseveringly with them democratic feeling, it is no more than a discreet cirin proclaiming and diffusing the truths of Christianity | cumspection to receive with hesitation, and to examed in our branch of the "one Catholic and Apostolic promotion of agricultural improvements, and commer-

head of Civil Intelligence we are careful not to lose trangement of our affections from the illustrious pasight of our Agricultural and Cor the tillage of the soil. We have endeavoured, not- tutions-should speak through our columns. The withstanding, to employ to the best purpose the space following out of this principle will account for the cirour ability, to furnish our readers with a general ac- our readers a selection of articles on the subject, count of everything likely to affect the well-being of gleaned from various quarters, though the sentiments of the community.

been admitted into our columns, our readers will agree in all. with us that none have been written with a stronger sense and a better knowledge of the subject, than the Letter of a FARMER which was inserted in a late number of our paper. The opinions of such a correspondent are entitled to respect. His views were stated with clearness and precision, with great prudence and discernment. The contents of his Communication were manifestly sustained and recommended by the sanction and credit of personal experience. And, as a safeguard against the covert insinuation of democratic notions which many are secretly circulating in the guise of free-trade, the writer was careful to make an open avowal of loyal feeling and monarchical principle: British supremacy, in his mind, must remain inviolate; no selfish considerations,-no impatient repinings at temporary pecuniary inconvenience or distress,-must be permitted to shake our fealty or "What is needed on our part is increase of faith, self- disturb our allegiance. With a constant reference to this leading principle; with an honest observance of this moral obligation; we shall be preserved from any minded persons are apprehensive will be avoided: unconstitutional measures will be eschewed; no countenance will be given to any course of policy contain-

The Colonies of the British Empire, it is admitted even by the most hopeful and sanguine, are now suffering, and must suffer yet more, at least for a time, from the recent changes, we might say the uprooting and levelling of our old habits and institutions. An entirely new system has been introduced; and its prosperous operation—if it be capable of prosperous results at all-cannot be reached except through convulsion and fluctuation and alarm. The whole nation, from its centre to its most remote dependencies, -supposing the permanency of these sweeping al- on the part of the congregations of the Diocese are

abruptness and violence, are perfectly consistent, when

to be made water-tight. At length, shortly after break- have laboured with a lamentable assiduity, to cast bearance so long as she is thought to hold the position of the Navigation Laws; the privilege demned, after mature deliberation, by the Bishop of aspersions upon the character of the Clergy and bring only of a sect amongst sects, the moment that her of transit to the sea-coast through the neighbouring Rome and the College of Cardinals. It remains to their ministrations into distrust and contempt, we distinctive principles are withdrawn from their retire- republic,—these and other remedies, in their nature be seen whether this decision will have the effect of cannot wonder that a Bishop of the Church,—as ment and held up for public contemplation and enqui- and tendency differing very widely, have been sugges- alienating the Romish Clergy and Laity in Ireland Bishop De Lancey has done,—feeling strongly the in- ry, their wrath is kindled, and, in default of better ted as a counterpoise to the depression which has fall-

Churchmen implies. But let us here discriminate former condition. Our correspondent "A Farmer" itself, and is likely to have weight apart from the auday. The latter, indeed, have so largely prepondera- constitutional protest and a temperate resistance, con- forms which he has introduced, the new life which he services of the Church or the teaching of her doctrines, rience. The party in the British Parliament with British Government, is somewhat singular, and unex-

and self-dependence,—the most perilous of human to be fraught. They conceive that it is wisest to the power of its authors and abettors. passions, if unchastened and unsubdued, -have not make provision for the most unpromising circumstanplaced them beyond the reach of repentance and re- ces, -to be prepared for the worst that can happen; formation. Of both, indeed, they have crying need; and we can understand that it is quite possible they ways and deeds, we might indulge a hopeful expecta- lar course of action, which such convictions should tion that they would yet become, -what of genuine seem to require, without causing the profession of loy-Christianity is the best and truest test, humble alty which they have always made to be called in child-like, submissive, and of self distrustful. Instead question, or giving rise to the suspicion that they are of scattering, then they might sow and reap: rather dishonestly taking advantage of our embarrassments than bringing on a blight and producing desolation, to work out, silently and gradually, the absolute indethey might join their energies with those who long pendence of this Colony, and its consequent dismem-

infatuation, would crush and destroy its very buds tion, that many would rejoice to see this Province and blossoms. Their eyes, we trust and believe, will thrown back so completely upon its own resources as yet be opened to see the blindness of their course, and to render our connexion with the Mother Country their hearts so far renewed and changed that, instead | comparatively unprofitable; and where there is good of casting stones of stumbling in their brethren's way, cause for apprehending the prevalence of this truly as taught from the beginning, and faithfully maintain- ine with rigorous exactness, every expedient for the cial security which proceeds from so questionable a source. But in cases where we are unable to detect In selecting the articles which appear under the any visible leaning towards the alienation and esrent whose careful nurture hath raised us to nappiness and strength; where there is no apparent desire to attention: it is unfortunate, however, that the paramount interest which they possess is occasioned by tween Colonial and Imperial interests, a difference of pressure and emergency, and proceeds, in a great mea- opinion as to the best method of getting over an obsure, from anxiety and discouragement. The wide vious perplexity ought not to engender jealousy, strife field which a Journal like ours must be made to com- and division. With these considerations to guide us, prehend has, no doubt, precluded us from detailing we have thought it equitable, and likely to be productive many transactions, and republishing many useful ob- of good, that both sides-when we are at liberty to servations, in regard to the improvement of trade and assume that neither is seeking to undermine our instithe farmer or the mercantile and commercial portion they severally contain may appear to disagree; for from a judicious comparison of varying statements Amongst the various productions relative to the truth will finally be elicited, where the only motive is agricultural prospects of this Province which have to collect and secure what is valuable and trustworthy

The proposed Collection in behalf of the Fund for the support of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in this Diocese, is one towards which we venture to solicit the particular attention of the members of our Communion. None, we presume, can be insensible to, or overlook, the force of the claims thus presented. It must be immediately apparent that persons possessing an annual stipend of only £150 upon the average, and often less than that, cannot, after meeting the necessary wants and providing for the education of a family, have much, if any thing, to lay up for the future; so that some extraneous means must be supplied to meet the exigencies of the widow and the fatherless when death shall have bereaved them of their head and earthly supporter.

According to the plan, -not yet we believe altogether matured,-which we published some months ago as the production of a Committee of the Church Society, a standing source of income to meet the probable requirements of this fund was counted on from the annual offerings of the congregations of the Diocese. These, with the direct contributions of the Clergy themselves and the proceeds of any funded capital which may be available, it is thought will ar swer to the full every demand that is likely to be made upon the fund; so that every family, thus in the Providence of God bereaved, may be ensured in such a stipend (narrrow as that at best may be) as will exempt them from want and distress.

It will be seen, then, that the Annual Collection, -now again recurring,-is to constitute part of the standing income from whence the little stipend to the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy is to be furnished. And the important share which these annual offerings managers of this charity are throwing themselves upon the Christian liberality of their fellow Churchmen.-We feel well assured that this is a confidence by no means misplaced; and we are just as sure, from the testimony afforded by the past of their generous sympathy and good-will, that not only will there be no abatement of their liberality in time to come, but that commensurate with the increasing demands, from the

taking advantage of a prevailing religious excitement, and while they are content to regard her with for- nery; the encouragement of domestic manufactures; of religious discipline and instruction, has been con- seriously alarmed.

been called, to such an extent as to render the com-This Province, however, contains a numerous body promising policy of the late Premier comparatively settled principles of the Church" and what may be and disuniting, if they can, the Church's children. tish Parliament if it had been heard in time. They Italian diocese. There is every reason, however, for deemed their counterfeit. Bishop De Lancy refers to Another class of these assailants are those who are hope that the same earnest expostulation, the same believing that the unfriendly reception of the meathemselves, by profession, Churchmen, and who are respectful deprecation of any change, will yet be suffi- sure at the Court of Rome is founded upon what bound by the responsibilities, if they are not always cient in connexion with efforts at Home directed to Pope Pius IX. conceives to be the merits of the quesalive to the obligations, of what their position as the same end, for the restoration of matters to their tion. The objection in such a case is respectable in the small but respected band who, upon these points, professes to be one of this number. The large and thority which has pronounced it. The present Ponmay have their honest scruples, from that larger and respectable class who keep this object constantly in tiff is not a man who would decline conciliation withmixed multitude who, in the garb of Churchmen, view; who, with the expectation of compassing their out sufficient cause, or seek to press a principle indulge themselves in the ill-judged clamour of the aim in the end, rely altogether upon the success of a beyond its due limits and obligation. The civil reted; the honest and sincere have been so scarce and stitute a very large, if not the largest, proportion of has infused into a government hitherto corrupt and few amongst the many who notoriously are evil-minded the Conservative ranks. There is no denying that decaying, have gained for him the reputation of a and dissemblers, that it has been more common than they carry out faithfully and fully the Conservative clear-headed statesman and a liberal sovereign; and, perhaps it ought to have been, to treat the whole doctrine. They wish to preserve and perpetuate a in his efforts to shake off the tardiness, and to correct attack with that quiet indifference which the prepon- principle which they regard, in a measure, as hallowed the mistakes, of his predecessors, it would not have derating class of its authors so obviously deserve. by time; which they hold to be venerable even on surprised us if his anxiety to go forward had borne For if we enquire who, as a general rule, they are the ground of ancient establishment; and which they him to the opposite extreme, and infected his secular that are busiest in this work of defamation,—that are assured has been found to be wise and prudent, improvements with the temporizing spirit of the age. loudest in the expression of scruples touching the wholesome and advantageous, by long trial and expe- The stand, therefore, which he has taken against the -that have the most to say in disparagement of the whom they are identified, present the purest speci- pected, we imagine, to all parties. Pope Pius IX. surplice," or condemnation of the "offertory,"-it mens,-the most honourable representatives,-of the has obtained respect and honour in his character as a is they (with some few exceptions, as we have said, Conservative character. In that party, though bro- temporal Prince: let us hope that the Spirit of God which we must always house and respect) who have ken and enfebled by their late reverses, our Canadian may, in like manner enlighten his mind as to the dunever, by strictness either of religious or moral con- Protectionists feel persuaded that there will be disco- ties of a Christian bishop; and that his desire to duct, entitled their opinions on such matters to the vered at last, if not at once, the materials of a trium- promote the temporal welfare of his subjects, may slightest regard or consideration. We might pro- phant opposition to Free Trade schemes. There is, serve to awaken his mind to a perception of the renounce it ludicrous that in individuals like these who at least, hope enough in the future to inspire perse- ligious errors which have crept into the communion of which he is the acknowledged overseer. Many of by marked attention to the public ministrations of There are others, however, who look upon the those errors have grown out of political artifices, religion, conciliated to themselves from any quarter movement we have made in the direction of "unfet- which answered the dishonest purpose for which they of "the religious world" a particle of respect or influ- tered commerce," as it is called, as a power which it were designed, when the nations of Europe were eience, should stand forth as arbiters on these high and would be vain to resist; and, having made up their ther incapable of resisting, or willing to submit to weighty questions; but there is so much of a solemn minds to fall in with the onward course of the current, oppression and imposture and fraud; but a very difmockery, so much we fear of a direct and dangerous they abandon every struggle to recede on the suppo- ferent state of things has been brought in by the cirhypocrisy in the abetting of these excitements and the sition that every such attempt is enthusiastic and im- culation of pure religion, and a more just knowledge stering of this mischief, that we cannot approach practicable. Relinquishing the idea of overpowering and appreciation of civil freedom and national indethe subject with other feelings than those of an ir- the evil by a mere expenditure of strength, they in- pendence; so that a course of deception and intrigue, quire only what precautions are necessary to prevent however successful it may once have been, is too well Still we shall hope and trust that pride, self-will, the outpouring of the disasters with which it appears understood now to further the interests and extend

> The arrival of the Great Western brought u dings of an event which has been long expected the death of LORD METCALFE. If the decease f this gifted and highly-honoured nobleman had en sudden and unlooked for, the intelligence we ave received would be far more mournful and fflictive; but the aggravated form assumed by hi ainful disease many months before he was called way, and the failure of the best medical skill to fford him more than temporary relief, forbade us o cherish any hope of his recovery; and we had ecome reconciled, in consequence, to the prospec losing him; being persuaded that his departure om this world, and his removal, as we confidently ope, to a better, would be a release from muci arthly suffering, and a happy and desirable change. Ie held no mean office and position in a kingdo hich is, of a truth, admired and feared amongs ne nations of the earth, but is, nevertheless, "not orthy to be compared with the glory" of that everlasting kingdom" whereof, we trust, he hath een made an inheritor.

> The Sovereign of the British Empire has never en more worthily represented in any Color Metcalfe. In ability, energy and success, he was rpassed by no colonial Governor of the presen neration. Lord Hardinge has made his nam ustrious in a sphere of action from which Lord Metcalie was excluded, -he is a military man, and nere is an eclat attendant upon the deeds of military en which pertains not to the more quiet services nd functions of a civil office. But, placed pon the same ground, and working with the same bject in view, Lord Metcalfe was fully his equal some points, perhaps, his superior.

The history of this lamented nobleman is alreay too well known to make it necessary that we ould enter now upon a review of his life. We eed not recount again the great matters of public nierest in which he was concerned during his acve career, or the important commissions entrusted his able management: with these things the inabitants of the British North American Provinces ave been made acquainted in many different ways Neither shall we be expected to dwell at length pon his merits and his virtues, either as a private lividual or the representative of our Queen, when ne reputation of these has extended far and wide. His prudence and talent in the conduct of politica ffairs appeared alike in his treaty with the Sikhs is masterly treatment of a very perplexing emerncy in the Island of Jamaica, -an emergency hich had baffled the combined wisdom of the hole Whig Administration, -and in his defeat of strong and troublesome faction in this Colony tho aimed at nothing less than controlling him at heir will. His private character, it is said, was niable and endearing; his disposition was kind nd humane; and he possessed, in an eminent deree, the faculty of attaching to his person all who rrounded him and enjoyed his confidence and endship. The best tribute which can be awared to his worth, and the truest description we can ive of his character, is to say that the Roman hisorian's confession is in no wise applicable to him, 'Falsa non promserim; vera exsequi pudet:" we have no objection that his portrait should be faithally drawn, for we are not ashamed of the truth.

From a Report lately issued by the Education Office, and entitled "Statistics of Common Schools in Upper Canada," we glean the following particulars:-Population of Upper Canada in 1845, estima-

ted at |- v |- v |- v |- v |- v |- v | Population of the Home District (the most 110,002 Apostles, when, 'walking in the fear of the Lord, and the terations,—must be educated afresh: the discipline and training the internal government and the internal government and training the internal government and training the internal government and the internal government and training the internal government and training the internal gover Amount of salaries paid Teachers in 1845 - £71,514 Average salaries of Teachers in 1845 - -

> It is our intention to review as soon as possible some Sermons which we have on hand. The authors of these Discourses, to whom our best thanks are ten-

This city was visited yesterday by a violent thunder-storm. The lightning which preceded one peal Amongst the summary of the news received by the of thunder, peculiarly loud and startling, struck a Steamship Cambria, we omitted inadvertently, through large willow-tree in the neighbourhood of the Hon.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

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The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Tuesday evening last from Grosse Isle, where he had passed about a fortnight,—(having assumed for that space of time the duties of the Rev. Armine W. Mountain, at the Quarantine Station)—at the close of his late sum mer circuit through an extensive portion of the Diocese. In the course of this circuit his Lordship held confirmations at 44 different places, and consecrated nine Churche and three burying-grounds. Several other churches would have been consecrated, but for the inability of the congregations, from the small amount of their resources, to complete them so fully as is required for the performance of

His Lordship also attended, during his absence, the anniversary meeting of the Church Society at Montreal, and a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College at Lennoxville, as well as the annual College examination This Institution, although still struggling with severe difficulties, from the inadequacy of means for the support of Professorships, has been thus far conducted under the happiest and most promising auspices, and the School connected with it affords universal satisfaction.— Quebec Mercury, Sept. 10.

Arrival of the Hibernia. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From the Buffalo Morning Express, Oct. 5, New York, Oct. 3, 2½ o'clock P.M.

There is nothing of interest in the miscellaneous news, except that the protest of England against the marriage of the French Prince and the sister of the Queen of Spain, has been success ful, and the marriage has been postponed if not broken up.

Flour is quoted in Liverpool at 27 s. 6d. in bond. Corn is
up 3s. quoted at 40s. for yellow and 47s. for white. Cotton is up a farthing at Liverpool. The potato crop is a thorough

From England and Russia we have accounts of progress of blight. The future use of the potato as an article of food is The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend

of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Gazette De Cologne says, it has been announced for some time that a measure will shortly appear, prohibiting the exportation of corn from the territory of France.

IRELAND .- The rupture amongst the Repealers is daily manifesting its consequences. In Belfast a day or two back, a meeting was called for, of physical and moral forcemen when the farmer achieved a decided triumph, and left the adherents of O'Connell in a minority.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th Sept., stated that accounts had been received conveying intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape to Spain. In England the yield of wheat is better this year in the

Southern and worse in the Northern parts. The yield is hardly better in 1846 than last year. LONDON .- Since the sailing of the Great Western our corn

market has been less buoyant than it was for a week or two previous. On the 14th inst., fine dry qualities of English wheat were in steady demand at a decline of 1s. in the quota-tions last given. There was a fair average quantity of free forcign wheat on sale. Holders were not quite so firm as last week, and a few sales effected. The business of the 16th instance. was considerably less than on the 14th, the supplies being small of every article except wheat. In foreign wheat the only business has been in inferior .- Dantzic for exportation to Hol land and France, but the value of this article does not advance, as the attention of the French, Dutch and Belgian markets is eginning to be more directed to the obtaining of supplies from the United States.

LIVERPOOL .- Our market for grain produce has been steady, and prices have still an upward tendency. At our market held on the 15th inst., the dealers bought wheat sparingly, and inferior qualities were 1d. @ 2d. per bushel lower than last There was an increased demand for Indian corn, at an advance of 1s. per quarter—the best yellow brought 44s. and white 46s. per 480lbs. There was a moderate sale for barrel floor at the reduced prices of Friday last. Philadelphia brought 30s., and Western canal 31s. per bbl., although in the absence of active proceedings. In four, importers of the Uni-ted States and Canadian, in anticipation of an extensive demand through the season, were equally tenacious as of late in the sales effected, therefore approved brands of free realize 30s. to 31s., and such qualities in bond 27s. @ 27s. 6d. per bbl. Indian corn being still in lively request, and few large parcels at present, a further advance of 1s. to 2s. was established to day, thereby increasing our quotations. The best kinds 46s. @ 475.

Colonial.

Some of our contemporaries have stated that our newly appointed Governor General, the Earl of Elgin, is a member of the Kirk of Scotland. We think that they have been misinformed. On referring to the Oxford University Calendar, we find that his Lordship, who distinguished himself highly at the University,—having taken a first Class in Literis Humanion. bus, was at one time a fellow of Merton College. He must therefore, have been a member of the Church of England, since none but members of that Church are permitted to hold a Fellowship .- Berean.

MR. KILLALY, Chief Engineer, under the department of Public Works, has gone westward, we understand, for the purpose of surveying the ground between Lakes Huron and Superior, with the view of forming a canal to enable vessels to pass between the lakes. This improvement is necessary, in view of the prospective mineral wealth to be derived from the region of Lake Superior.— Colonist. The barns of Mr. Prospère Bennard, in the parish of Cham-

bly, were destroyed by fire last Sunday. The loss in grain and other stock is estimated at £250. There is reason to believe that the fire was caused by an incendiary.—Montreal Courier. It is said that the Government have purchased the R. C. College of Nicolet, for a barrack, and that the authorities of the College will build a new one, with the money derived from the sale, in a more suitable place.—Montreal Courier. The Lady Seaton brought out a new organ for the Cathedral

at Quebec .- Courier. It is rumoured in town, to-day, that Mr. McCord, Police Magistrate, is to resume his former appointment of Circuit Judge for this district; an office now vacant. An on dit is that Col. Gugy will be his successor as Police Magistrate.

The Minerve of yesterday states that Mr. Laurin, M.P.P., arrived in town on Thursday, in order to present a petition to the Governor General, complaining that the Commissioners of Turnpikes in the neighbourhood of Quebec, have been wasting the Public Monies in their hands. Mr. Laurin had an interview with the Governor, who promised immediately to lay the petition before the Executive Council.—Montreal Courier.

By an advertisement in our present number, it will be seen that the Claimants for Rebellion Losses will receive the amounts allowed them in cash on the 2nd day of January next. The money will be paid within the Districts in which the claimants money will be paid within the Districts in which the claimants reside—the Receiver General does not say by whom, an omission, we are not sorry to add, which will most likely render

another advertisement necessary.

Seeing that the amount claimed exceeds the amount allowed by so very small a sum, we think Government would have best consulted its own character and that of the country by paying 20s. in the pound, risking the chance of obtaining an act of ndemnity at the next session. The amount is due to the claimants, and they of course ought to receive it. In cases where the losses were of large amount the deduction will be an object to claimants, and these are the parties most likely to bring the matter again before the Legislature; nor is it possible for Parliament on any known principle to refuse payment. Niagara Chronicle.

THE MILITIA.-We have heard, on undoubted authority, that all the Commissions held by the Officers of the Militia are to be cancelled. The report was prevalent shortly after the passage of the new Militia Act, but we did not believe it, bepassage of cause we could not imagine for a moment that such an act of injustice could be committed by any Ministry. We know now, however, that the two Attorneys General have given their decided opinion that a certain clause in the new law, has the effect of cancelling all the Commissions, and we are informed, on what we believe the best authority, that instructions in accordance with this opinion have been given to the Adjutant General. We are aware that many of the members of the Provincial Parliament do not, and did not, at the time of its passage believe that this clause would have the effect that the law officers of the Crown have now decided that it has; had they believed so, they would not have voted for the Bill, or, at least, they would have voted against that particular clause.— Neither did Mr. Draper, either in Committee, or when the Bill was brought up, ever give his opinion that the clause would have this effect. We know that after the Bill passed, Mr. tered for their courtesy, will forgive us, we hope, for a delay which it has not been in our power to avoid.

This city was visited vesterday by a violent thun
This city was visited vesterday by a violent thun
Take this effect. We know that all the paster, and the subject to one member of the House, and that on which the head of the Militia Department is now instructed to act is in accordance with it. The Militia Commissions are to be cancelled. Now if this is done as a mere matter of form, and the same officers are re-instated, with another piece of parchment, we do not think it is a matter with another piece of parchment, we do not think it is a matter of much consequence, provided, of course, that the dates of the Commissions are so arranged as to give the same standing in the force, although even this is, in our opinion, a piece of very miserable trifling; bur if one single officer is to be destitue, as the French call it, we shall then have a very different opinion and a very had opinion of the Ministers by

of the transaction and a very bad opinion of the Ministers by whom such advice is given to the representative of the Sove-We shall wait patiently to see what the action of the

reign. We shall wait patiently to see what the action of Militia Department is. We do not wish to embarrass the Go-

Court Martial, or by having his name struck off the list, as the admit of it. In rear of copper Falls, and at almost equal distances of which latter mode of act of the Sovereign; a few instances of which latter mode of proceeding have taken place both in England and in this Colony. We do not believe that the Home Government will ever approve the works have but recently commenced, and rich though the promise be, enough has not yet been done to determine their promise be the promise be a constant of the works are larger and the supplies necessary to carry on the war with Mexico. injustice is perpetrated, the disgraced officers must look for

We shall say no more on this subject just now, but we pro mise narrowly to watch the course of events and to give ou most determined opposition to any measure of the kind. - Mon-

The grand ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the splendid Masonic Hall, and other buildings, now in process of erection by Moses Hays, Esq., takes place to day (Oct. 1) at 2 o'clock; we understand that the ceremonial will be the most splendid this of the most splendid this control of the stone of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the most splendid this control of the ceremonial will be the ceremonial this ceremonial this ceremonial will be the ceremonial this ceremonial this ceremonial this ceremonial will be the ceremonial this cerem splendid thing of the kind that has ever taken place in Canada, for it is expected that about six hundred Brethren of the Craft will be in attendance .- Ibid.

A writer in yesterday's Gazette mentions a case in which a young girl very nearly lost her life, in consequence of being merised," as it is called, by a lad of the same age with herself. She was recovered from the cataleptic state into which she had been thrown, with the greatest difficulty, after having remained in it for four or five days. This should be a ion to those people who are fond of practising these absurd experiments at the expense of people of weak nerves and strong imaginations. The science of mesmerism, if practised at all, and we have very great doubt as to its practical utility, ought to be used by medical men only, in medical cases, and not by persons ignorant of its effects, as a mere matter of amuser Our own opinion is, that it should be prohibited, by legal enactment, unless to physicians, under severe penalties, for there is no saying what enormities may not be perpetrated by its means. Unless in the hands of really scientific men, it can be of no practical benefit, and it is a thing too serious to be trifled with, as a mere sport or object of curious speculation.—Ibid.

A CURIOSITY.-We were informed by a gentleman from garden of Mr. G. McMicken, at Queenston six plum trees in blossom, and several of them putting on new foliage,—an unusual circumstance in the month of October, and must have been caused by the great heat of the summer .- Colonist.

disastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most extensive and prosperous manufacturing establishments in the Province.

For the information of persons at a distance, we will endea-vour to describe the situation of the various buildings connected with the foundry. They are all on the south side of Hatt Street, occupying an area of perhaps half an acre, and extending from the street in front to the water course in the rear. te main building was in front, consisting of two floors,—the alike to all.

one of the firm, not long since met with a severe loss in large quantity of vein stone not yet submitted to that process. the destruction of the Galt mills, also by fire. Mr. Gartshore had left only a few days ago for New York. The books, plans ne and abroad are temporarily thrown out of employment; steam engines in course of completion are destroyed; and mills in progress in various parts of the Province must remain for a considerable time unfinished. The buildings destroyed were all of wood. Fortunately no lives have been lost, though several of the men. As to the origin of the fire nothing is known.

The following very sensible letter of advice to Jurors sum-loned for the assizes, or indeed for any other court, is worthy f attention:

To the Editor of the London Times. Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your paper, to caution all who may hereafter feel themselves interested, that when properly summoned to attend any of our Courts as Jurors, they cannot be relieved from such attendance, unless when exempted by Law, or in case of sickness and a certificate produced from a licenced Physician to that effect.— If the Physician grant such certificate without sufficient cause, he renders himself liable to be indicted for a conspiracy, and the Juror to a heavy fine. Also, when a Juror attends and does not answer when called for, it is contempt of Court, and is equally liable as in the former case; and in order to prevent any sore feelings and the court of these also are willings and the sort of these also are will not a sort of the sort of

sore feelings on the part of those who are willing and do their duty, I feel myself bound to note down those who do not comply with the tenor of the summons, and to lay the same before the competent authority, to be dealt with according to the circumstants. It is desirable, also, that certificates be sent in at least two days previous to the sitting of the Court, for a mutilated calendar, issuing from the Sheriff's Office, is not tolerated, and it is not small to the same of no small trouble to make out new panels of some 120 names.

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Your's, &c. JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff, L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, Sept. 30, 1846.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

(From a Correspondent of the Colonist.) Our first visit was to the new unworked oxide (black) vein of the Pittsburg county, in the mountains of Copper Harbour; the vicinity of which contains an unlimited quantity of manganese; but no extensive operations have taken place in that immediate the contains and the contains the outlay. ganese; but no extensive operations have taken place in that immediate vicinity—the return not warranting the outlay. No inducement existing to remain, we, after a two days ramble, shoved off our boat for Agate Harbour. Here again we found one of those extraordinary recesses in the rocky shore which form a safe and commodious retreat for vessels and smaller craft, and with many fathoms of water up to the very bank. Nor have its advantages been overlooked. A promising vein of native copper combined with sulphate of Barytes has been here somewhat extensively worked; but its exploration is now temporarily suspended in consequence of the paucity of hands, and the fact that the company to whom the location belongs, have discovered, and are working what they consider a more profitable one, at a few miles distance. We were receiva more profitable one, at a few miles distance. We were receive ed with exceeding politeness by the resident agent, who kindly gave us some specimens, and after partaking of a hearty lunch, left for "Eagle Harbour," which certainly far surpasses its

brethren in beauty. We were up with the sun, and proceeded with the intelligent agent, Mr. F. to visit the adjoining mine. The works commence immediately on the shore, about half a mile west of the entrance of the harbour, and a few miners were employed un-Covering a rich vein of "Native Copper," thirteen feet in width.

The land here trends gently to the water, from the bluffs in
the reant. the rear being at the shore, not more than fifteen feet above it bere before us lay a large mass of copper, about eight tons in weight, the result of two blasts, and full thirty more tons housed on the hill ready for export; a huge block of metal, covered by the waters of the lake, for the removal of which no steps had been taken, gave ample testimony of the richness of the surface indications,—whilst the blasting, as it proceeded, confirmed the expectation formed of the interior. These works have only been commenced a few months, and it is really extraordinary to see what has been done in so short a time;—blacksmiths, coopers, miners, laborers, to the amount of thirty, are all busily employed, and a substantial frame store-house, are all busily employed, and a substantial frame store-house, with many other buildings, speak volumes for the industry of the small band who have sought their fortunes at "Eagle Harbour." The barrels are made to contain the ore too valuable to be sometimes. to be sent so great a distance (to Boston) unprotected from the curious in minerals, and form a considerable additional ex-

pense, which local blast furnaces will alone remove.

Our next point was "Copper Fall," distant about three miles from "Eagle Harbour," and one and a-half in a direct line. line from the lake.—The mountain here rises to the astonishing height of 1200 feet above the water, and a small brook winds its devious course from the summit. In it was first diswinds its devious course from the summit. In it was first discovered the native copper, which led to occupation of this now very promising location. There shafts have been sunk of the several devices of the Administration is to make such several devices. several depths of 80 to 40 and 25 feet, connected by a drift 64
Yards in length, and from the broad and well defined vein—

gress will next December be willing to sell it. gress will next December be withing to sell it.

It is not to be presumed that Mexico can be prepared to make any resistance to the march of our armies, at least during the surface which this mine offers the largest, and most extraordinary specimen yet known. In the upper shaft, which may be at an elevation of 500 or 600 'eet above the lake, and 40 feet below the surface in a large shaft, which may be at an elevation of 500 or 600 'eet above the lake, and 40 feet below the surface in a large shaft, which are greatly to make the feet below the surface in a large shaft. the surface, is a large sheet of pure copper, of the average thickness of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 21 feet in length and 9 inches breadth, supposed to weigh about 14 tons; nor is this its full extent, but merely what has been uncovered. To the south its limits are

value. The appearances are, however, similar to those of their flourishing neighbour.

Come we now to the cliff mine, the wonder of that wonderful country; it is four miles from the mouth of Eagle River in a southerly direction, and the road which has been rendered better than many backwoods roads in well settled townships rises and falls over some most stupendous hills, no small trial of wind and strength. However, were the road ten times as went a sight of the different statement as sight of the different statement. great, a sight of the cliff mine would amply repay the trouble. At a sharp turn in the road the neat and picturesque village, with its white-washed houses, broke upon our view, and we ran on to catch a first sight of the works. On our right was a wall of perpendicular rock several hundred feet in height, the base strewed with huge masses which the wear of ages had hurled left lay a green and undulating valley, with hills rising abrupt-ly again at the distance of little more than a mile; before us the busy hum of active work, creaking of barrows, the ringing of steel, and so we arrived at the neat residence of Mr. J., the principal agent, a gentleman of great perseverance and energy, and thoroughly acquainted with mining in all its detail, from the barren rocks of Cornwall, to the wilds of Wisconsin.

—An introduction to him obtained us permission to visit all the works, and also the pleasure of his company, for the pilfering of valuable copper and silver ore by the miner has here rendered this restriction necessary. Immediately before his house was the mine fully ten feet in width between the walls, rising in its straight and well defined course to the summit of the different process of forty or fifty feet, three large car. the cliff, and at intervals of forty or fifty feet, three large cavern-like entrances into its rugged surface. No sinking of shafts is here required save to admit air from one to the other, but a mere direct road made into the mountain to carry out its Niagara, a few days ago, that on Thursday last, he saw in the inexhaustible riches. Native copper with an enormous per centage of silver matter, of pure silver, and a vein stone thoroughly impregnated are thrown out by the ton. Three teams are kept constantly going to transport the ore to the mouth of Eagle River, and more in value and quantity has probably been exported from that single mine, which was not opened until December last, than from all the others together. In common with its neighbours, the cliff ores are barrelled up for transportation, and the sarious drawphack of land carriage mater. (Abridged from the Dundas Warder Extra, October 5.)

A heavy calamity has befallen our town. Another and most sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged to the sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged to the sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged the sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged the sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged the sastrous fire has visited us, laying in ruins one of the most tensive are larged there as mechanics, transported to the sand there as mechanics, transported to the sand there are mechanics, transported to the sastrous from the componing tensive and there are mechanics, transported to the sand there are are larged away to the Sandwich Isagriculturists; some will straggle away to the Sandwich Isagriculturists; some will with the Eagle River, North America, Albion, &c. they have no of Governmental absurdity and extravagance point of embarkation, as it is only in perfectly fine and smooth Nature has marked out Eagle harbour as the point to which all must look for a shipping port, and the wealth of the combined projected mining companies, no less than nine in number would render easy the completion of a railroad beneficial

lower occupied by iron turners, drillers, and others engaged in the heavier descriptions of work; the upper by wood-turners, pattern makers, and finishers. The office was situated on the right hand angle of the building. On the right hand of the yard were the shops of those engaged in the dressing of burr blocks and the manufacture of mill-stones. Over this a shop for workers in wood; connected with these were the pattern-rooms, and others in which stoves were put together. Behind the main building already described, were the moulding and casting shops, blacksmith shops, &c., and on the left hand of the yard, Mr. Gartshore's residence.

We had soon traversed the distance which separated us from the Eagle River Works, and found ourselves in a large clearing of some hundred acres. Here, I believed commenced the first diggings in the copper region, after the discovery of the Eldred Copper Rock had drawn the attention of speculators to this section of the country. Two years, however, have only elapsed since this was a wilderness, and now most easily available water power is setting in play crushing and sifting works, and will shortly, by a limited outlay, do alternated the distance which separated us from the Eagle River Works, and found ourselves in a large for the Eldred Copper Rock had drawn the attention of speculators to this section of the country. Two years, however, have only elapsed since this was a wilderness, and now alternated the first diggings in the copper region, after the discovery of the Eldred Copper Rock had drawn the attention of speculators to this section of the country. Two years, however, have only elapsed since this was a wilderness, and now alternated the first diggings in the copper region, after the discovery of the Eldred Copper Rock had drawn the attention of speculators to this section of the country. Two years, however, have only elapsed since this was a wilderness, and now the part of the country. the yard, Mr. Gartshore's residence.

With the exception of Mr. Gartshore's house and stables, the moulding, easting, and blacksmith shops, all are burned down. The fire continued to rage for about two hours. The loss is roughly estimated at from six to seven thousand pounds, only one thousand of which is covered (in the Mutual office) by insurance. The loss to many of the workmen is also heavy,—several chests of tools, varying in value from £10 to £25, being destroyed; one person lost property to the amount of £125.—The destruction of this establishment will be severely felt; it has thrown a gloom over all, each man feeling that he sustains a portion of the damage, and indeed this is strictly the fact, so one of solid and pure silver, weighing 71b.; 9000 lbs. of pure a portion of the damage, and indeed this is strictly the fact, so completely identified was the foundry with the general prosperity of the town. It will be remembered that J. B. Ewart,

A quarter of a mile from the cliff is the North American and draughts, are all destroyed; the notes of hand and some of the most valuable patterns were saved. It is painful to contemplate the probable effects of this calamity. All feel that a blow has been inflicted on our advancing prosperity, which must be felt for many months. Upwards of hundred men at home and alroad are temporarily thrown out of employment. of native copper and bismuth have been already taken from the

POPULATION OF TORONTO.

	MARKET MARKET TO A STATE OF THE	-					
	Total St. David's Ward	28					7267
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	Total St. Patrick's War					***	4946
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gration in Canada. Quebec, 26th Sept., 1846.

	-ce	of acreed moun ochen to					
Number of Emigrants arrived	l at	this	Port dur	ing the weel			
ding this date:-			Cabin.	Steerage.			
From England			2	326			
" Ireland			12	155			
" Scotland			0	63			
Total Previously reported			14 501	544 30,559			
Total To same period last year			515 570	31,103 24,342			
Increase in 1846	and,		A. C. Bu	6,761 CHANAN, Trant Agent			
-	-						

rsins.—Upwards of 90 cases were recorded for trial at the Kingston Assizes.—The 71st Regiment have left Kingston for Laprairie and St. Helen's: they will be replaced by the -The price of flour in this city per barrel, 196lbs. is 19s. @

MEXICO.

The whole coast of Mexico is to be put under vigorous blockade; Gen. Taylor is to push on as speedily as possible to San Luis de Potosi; and a Naval and Military force is to take pos-

Our own opinion is that no officer can be legally deprived of the Commission which he holds in the constitutional force of the country, but in one of two ways, either by sentence of Country of the Coun fecting a loan in England. Direct taxation-seems to be composed only alternative, if Uncle Sam is determined to go on fighting. How will the people of the Northern States like to be taxed for a Mexican war, the issue of which, if territory is forcibly obtained from Mexico, will have the effect of adding several Slave States to the Southern portion of the Union?—Mont. Courier.

"A word for the benefit of the Secretary of the Treasury.—

It was whispered here that this Government had sent an agent to England to ascertain whether ten millions of dollars could be obtained there for the United States stock? The answer it is said, was, not as long as you have a repudiating State in the Union. I did not believe the rumour; but in tracing it, I was shown a letter from the highest authority in answer to the question whether such a loan could be effected; that answer contained the following sentence: 'Not as long as you have a repudiating State in the Union.' It is hardly necessary for me to add that the Secretary must not expect to borrow one dollar from England, notwithstanding his British tariff."

The Californian expedition, has at last sailed from New York. The ships fled to avoid the Deputy Sheriff, who was about arresting some offenders for breaches of the peace. They went off in such a hurry as to leave behind thirty of their men and officers, and a female. Some of the contractors are left and officers, and a female.

pedition will stand without a superior, perhaps without an equal, in the annals of any nation. We do not believe that one-half of the men on board the vessels will ever reach California; and we do believe that those who get there will, by the dy each man to shift for himself after his own fashion and for his own interests. Col. Stevenson, if he is not deposed, or killed, or set on shore at some intermediate place, will be a Co

This is what we put on record as our expectation of the isreather, a vessel can lie off a dead lee shore to ship their freight. ue that is to amaze the world from the far-famed California

CONCLUSION OF THE MORMON WAR.

From the St. Louis Republican, September 29. The steamboat Alvarado arrived this morning from Keokuk She brings a brief letter from our correspondent, written as the boat was starting, yesterday. The anti-Mormons are, it will be seen, in possession of Nauvoo, without further violence to

persons or property.

We learn, in addition, proscribed people were quitting Nauvoo as fast as possible. The steamer Osprey was to take as many as she could carry up the river, and others will probably come to St. Louis. The people of Iowa are not well disposed toward them, and it is not probable that many will find a rest-

THE CHURCH SOCIETY. An Adjourned Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at the Society's House, at Three o'clock, P.M.
W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Fourth Annual Report of The Church Society of Broad Str the Diocese of Toronto will be ready for distribution in a few this Peper

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the Rectory, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

MIDLAND CLERIGAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, 14th, and Clarke's Mills, Camden East. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Wednesday, 14th, and Thursday, 15th of October, at

Ring's College, Toronto.

LECTURES-1846-7. Faculty of Arts. Rev. J. M'CAUL, LL.D. Classical Literature, Belles Lettres. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D.D..... Metaphysics, Biblical Literature. H. H. CROFT, Esq.... Chemistry. Mathematics, Rev. R. MURRAY, ... Natural Philosophy. The Fee for all the subjects appointed for each Term, is £4 per Term. Faculty of Medicine.

H. H. CROFT, Esq..... Chemistry.
W. C. GWYNNE, M.B. Anatomy and Physiology.
J. KING, M.D. Theory and Practice of Media W. BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S., Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

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

Medical Jurisprudence. L. O'BRIEN, M.D. The Fes for each is £2 10s., per Course of Three Months, or £4 Perpetual. G. HERRICK, M.D. Midwifery and Diseases of

The Fee is £2 10s. per Course of Six Months, or £4 Perpetual. G. HERRICK, M.D..... The Fee is, for Six Months, £3; or, for Twelve Months, £5; including Clinical Lectures.

Faculty of Law. W. H. BLAKE, B.A. Law. Retoric and Belles Lettres. The Fee for each is £1 per Term.

Faculty of Divinity. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D.D. Divinity. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq. ... Hebrew. The Fee for each is £2 per Term.

The Courses on the above subjects are to be commenced on Wednesday, October 14.
Thursday, October 22nd, is appointed for admission to Degrees, and for Matriculation of Students. Application relative to admission ad eundem, or incorpora-tion, should be made to either of the Proctors, Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, or H. H. CROFT, Esq., on or before October 16.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar. King's College, Toronto, October 1, 1846.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

BEG to announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that their STOCK has, by RECENT IMPORTATIONS, been considerably augmented; and that, in addition to a well-selected assortment of well-selected assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE, they hold on hand, English, Swedes, and Banks's Iron; Sanderson's Steel; Cut and Wrought Nails; Shot; Sheet Lead; Lead Pipe; Spades; Shovels; Frying Pans, and Irons; Fenders; Fire Grates; Fire Irons; Files; Saws; Edge Tools, and described by the Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best British Markets by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed of on his usual favourable terms.

P. PATERSON. CUTLERY.

LIKEWISE : Parlour and Cooking Stoves; Camp Ovens; Bellied Pots; Pot Ash Coolers, and other Hollow Ware. WHICH, WITH 100 boxes Felling Axes,

500 boxes Glass, 7 × 9 and 12 × 18, 100 bundles Wire; 300 boxes Canada Plates, They offer for Sale on advantageous conditions. Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Warehouse, Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

DANCING.

not ascertained, and to the north it has taken a sudden vertical bend yet undetermined. Green eliciate and small quantities of silver are also found at "Copper Fall." The shipping port for the mine is Eagle Harbour, involving a land carriage of great expense, but affording great facilities for a rail-road. It has now ready for shipping seventy-five tons of ore, exclusive of the "mass." Nine substantial buildings, and the forward

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, September 22, 1846.

NOTICE. To Claimants for Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL has made such arrange ments for the payment of these claims, as will enable him, on the Second day of January next, to pay the claims in Cash, within the Districts in which the claimants reside. As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parlia-nentary Grant of £40,000 by £3,463 3s. 9d., there will be ortionate deduction from the amount of each claim. * * All the papers in Upper Canada, published in such Districts as suffered loss, are requested to insert the above

PORT HOPE SEMINARY,

MRS. & MISS RYLEY THE SECOND QUARTER of the present half-year at this Establishment will commence on Tuesday, the Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1846.

CANADIAN AGENCY IN ENGLAND R. W. ROWSELL, being about to leave Canada for R. W. ROWSELL, being about to decoder, will be England, early in the ensuing month of October, will be willing to undertake Commissions of all kinds, at a moderate charge. He is intending to reside permanently in London, and to devote a portion of his time to a General Agency Business for parties in Canada, for which his numerous business connexions in England, together with his knowledge of Canada from many years residence, he believes afford him every advantage.

the shop of H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 28, 1846.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, WITHIN ten minutes walk of the City, beautifully situ-ated in rear of the Residence of S. P. JARVIS, Esq.,

and immediately adjoining the Property of Col. ALLAN, Corner of Gerard Street and Jarvis Street.

3 Lots fronting on Gerard Street, 41 by 156 feet,
2 Lots fronting on Jarvis Street, 59 by 131 feet. Terms Moderate.

For particulars apply to the owner, W. ROWSELL, King Street, or to Mr. F. LEWIS, Land Agent, Wellington buildings

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1846. Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, reek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, dittinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, cabent 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than

contaised in any other Map-and drawn by eminent Surveyors. Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2-Loudon, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price o Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of

MR. P. MARCH R ESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately

A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving OF THE

REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto,

From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permis sion, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounce petent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Reverand Learned Gentleman. The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous

to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints; care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by
H. & W. ROWSELL.

Booksellers and Printers to the University of King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH's, King treet, and also at the Publishers'.

JUST PUBLISHED. (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,)

RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION:

A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA. BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto Price, 5s.—Bound in Cloth.

For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; and by the H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 24, 1846. Just Received from England, LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND for the first time public.

BROCK TUPPER, Esq.

Price 6s. 3d.

SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. July 13, 1846.

MAP OF THE London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate Lot is shown, with the Roads, Streams, &c., &c., on the same scale (200 chains to the inch) as the Maps of the Home, Gore, wellington, and Niagara Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for delivery about the 21st instant.

The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto September 4, 2846. ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson OIL Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on

New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

Wanted SITUATION AS OUT-DOOR SERVANT, by Married man, who has been Parish Clerk for the last 13 years in Ireland, during which time he was employed by the Rector in a similar situation to the one he now desires. He is competent to take the management of a Small Farm. Apply, if by post pre-paid, to THOS. O'NEIL, care of Mr. CHAMPION, at The Church Office.

THOMAS WHEELER,

No. 6, King Street East, Terento, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO. 476-52

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS, Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons,

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned to him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, Personally, to the Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering

department; and those who may favour him with their Patronage, may depend on having their commands executed in the best style and with despatch. JAMES MORRIS. Toronto, September, 1846.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON, Hardware Merchant,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms. The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every instance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846

JOHN HARRINGTON. IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846. W. MORRISON,

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Speciacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846.

TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land,

Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with

Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of onehalf the amount of purchase.

MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER.

CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST.
RESIDENCE:-CHURCH STREET.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of D. E. BOULTON JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville, WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as mem-

bers of his family.

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the

Sept. 3, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support

which has bitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. LCSCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders.

Preparatory Form

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION. GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a grant of the contract of the contrac A experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a situation either as TEACHERS OF A SCHOOL, OR AS PRIVATE INSTRUCTORS. The Gentleman is qualified to teach Classics, Mathematics, together with a thorough English and Mercantile Education. He obtained the highest honours from his College. The Lady is competent to teach Music, French, and Drawing, in addition to the usual branches of an English Education. Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E., Post to the College.

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1846. EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,-and also to the under

mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

427-tf

votes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for education, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the characteristic of the late James Ovenden, Esq., Barrister, of Mayfield, Sussex, aged 59 years; a kind friend and consistent Christian, and an irreparable loss to her family.

At Niagara, on the 3rd instant, Charles William, fourth son of James Boulton, Esq., aged 7 years and 9 months.

In Niagara, Eleana Picket Reid, infant daughter of Mr. James Christie, of the Commissariat Department, aged 10 months and 28 days. in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the charac-ter, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the—

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846.

WANTED,

QUEEN STREET.

EAST GWILLIMBURY. MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

Scobie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. August 6, 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

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

Gult, August 12, 1846. St. George's Church.

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

Apply at " The Herald" Office, 361 Yonge Street. Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY,

Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. lovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara. UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six

The Steamer ADMIRAL, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for

Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will teach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles. Royal Mail Packet Office,

Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON. WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS-VV TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO

One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M.; and will leave LEWISTON every Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON. Royal Mail-Packet Office,

Toronto, August 17, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT, JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, worth V diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. Toronto, May 4, 1846.

several branches of an English or Classical Education.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. Pyne, Lake Shore Road,

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. 476-tf THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES

Upper Canada College

TERMS: Day Scholars. Boarders. Preparatory Form £30 16 0 College Forms...... 33 16 0 Optional Branches---(Extra.) Hebrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter.

COLLECTOR pro tem. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

BIRTHS.

In Niagara, on Friday, the 25th ult., the wife of James Boulton, Esq., of a daughter. On Wednesday, 30th ult., the wife of Capt. Symons, R. A., of a son.

In Montreal, on Saturday morning the 3rd inst., the lady of W. B. Lindsay, Jr., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION.

RS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellection.

Near Grafton, on the 1st October, inst., Maria S. Ovenden.

At Finch Mills, C. W., on the 12th inst., after a short ill-

ry bishop, acting as Commissary to the Bishop of London, and Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris.

SUMMARY.—The report that corporal punishment had been very cruelly inflicted upon women in the Penitentiary at King-ston has been contradicted: the denial does not proceed from any official authority.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Freemason's Hall in Montreal, took place on Thursday, the 1st inst.—The premises of Mr. McCredy, preser and baker, in the Main Street of the St. Antoine Saburbs, Montreal, have been destroyed by fire - Quebee, during last week, was visited with very cold and boisterous weather: at one time the river was so rough that boats were unable to land, The river St. Lawrance opposite the city of Montreal, has risen from 18 inches to 2 feet, owing to the effect of the late heavy

The plan of future operations to be adopted by the American army is thus described by a Correspondent of the N.Y. Com-

session of Tampico, through which the army of invasion, when it reaches Sau Luis, is to be supplied.

To take immediate possession of Tampico, with a view to

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

and close to the New Market, Front Street. For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt.

weather permitting.

City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - CAPT. H. TWOHY,

City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One

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

damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.—

Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH,

for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846. WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of E. B. de Fonblanque, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a daughter.
At Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Daniel Macnab of s At Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. R. O. Duggan, of a son.

ness, Ann Wesgant, wife of James Crysler, Esq., and daughter of the Rev. H. Wesgant, of Williamsburgh.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, on the 24th August, the Right Reverend Bishop Luscombe, for many years a Missiona-

LETTERS received to Thursday, October 8.

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846.

LETTER'S received to Thursday, October 8.

W. McLean, Esq., add. sub. and rem. (instructions will be attended to); Rev. H. Patton; Hon. James Crooks.

The friend who has sent us the account of the Consecration of Fairlight Church, will have perceived that another notice of the occurrence, derived from a different source, but communicating substantially the same particulars, appeared in our last number.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches,", being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

The Collect

LORD, "grant Thy people grace" Against the Foe to stand:
"The World"—"the Flesh"—the Tempter's wile—
Beset Thy chosen band. LORD, "grant Thy people grace"

To make their calling sure; c
And "follow THEE—the only God," With heart and mind made pure. III.d The means of Grace are given-Thy proofs of LOVE abound,
That "waiting" Christ, the Christian may

At last be "BLAMELESS" found !

v.e

IV.e Against that Gracious Love Can favour'd souls rebel?-Ah! child of God; take heed-and fear!-The "Chosen" People fell!

Make thou thy calling sure ;-Be God's OBEDIENT child ;-Cast out each proud rebellious thought; Be pure-be undefiled! VI.f

Oh, "LOVE THE LORD THY GOD" With Heart, and Soul, and Will!
Oh, "LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR AS THYSELF!" And be God's "Chosen," still!

a The Collect.
b The same.
c 2 Peter 1. 10.
d The Epistle (1 Cor. 1. 4-8.)
e First Mor. Les. (Ezekiel xx. 11, 12, 13, and 18, 19, 20, 21.)
f The Gospel (Mat. xxii. 37-40.) A VILLAGE STORY.

(From " Records of a good man's life," by the Rev. C. B.

I have seldom seen a person, whose appearance was not disgustingly ugly, so extremely plain as Mar and did, she was in earnest. She took the plain dexterity and strength, kept her ground till she forced had in James Baker." From this time, James Baker loud whisper, "for who is to see from the porch if any and the affecting appeals of the word of God with much satisfaction, saying, the only thing she did not —at the white house there? they say the old man's

not read, and take a great deal of pains with them; "his fingers are like those of a dead hand, and were tern, climbed over the rails of the church-yard. indeed, where any office of kindness and assistance was turned the wrong way by his disease." "I know it, Martha by an extraordinary providence, had either needed, there Martha was sure to be. One day, as I sir," said Martha, "and no one felt for the poor creameeded, there Martha was sale to be. One day, as the was passing a cottage, the owners of which were persons of notoriously bad character, I saw Martha, to my astonishment, sitting on a rude, low bench, near any one, but his character is well known to you, sir; forsaken her for a moment, and now as she saw the the open door, and a pretty-looking girl beside her. and, though ever since he came out of prison last men advance with the lanterns, and heard the voices I had frequently called on the inhabitants of that cottage, and met with as many rebuffs; still I had de- hands are in such a state that he cannot button a buttage, and met with as many reduits, still I as the state of the state never give up the most erring sheep in our flock. A fear all is not right there." Martha had more reagood opportunity now occurred for another trial.

when this child was born nothing would do but I must penitent," I replied; "still, nothing very satisfactory church, had hastened instantly to a little dell in a stand godmother. I refused at first," she added, has taken place during one of my visits. His wife field not far from the church-yard, where they had looking expressively at me: "I had my reason; but generally holds him up in bed, and he joins in a low often fled for safety before. One person only beheld Sarah said so much about it, that at last I consented, voice in my prayers, and thanks me over and over the meeting of Martha with her two relations, the on condition that I should speak to both child and again for my visits." parents, when, and as it pleased me. It did my heart good, sir," she said, "to hear you go on as you did Martha, "and both Susan and I have offered scores tion was roused by the gleam of the lanterns. He last Sunday, about the way in which the duties of the of times to sit up with Willis, but though they have saw, instead of a party of pursuers, two men only, who godfather and godmother are neglected now-a-days; told me very often they would rather have me than seemed to know nothing of the gang. He checked and your words came home to me, for I was beginning any one to be with them on their death-bed to close his lamentations, and listened with his chin raised to give it up as a bad job, coming here to tell this their eyes, they wont let me sit up of nights with him. above the mound, to catch, if possible, some sound of child what a solemn promise and profession she has I wonder at their preferring a young man in a sick words. As he looked and listened, some one passed made by me. But after all, sir," she added, "the chamber! Other young men, too, and those not imduty that God requires is generally plainly set before proving ones (as I hope my nephew now is), are often two had been. He trembled with fear long after they us, and we have just to obey it, and leave the event there, there at all hours, -- bad company, sir, for James, were gone, till life almost forsook his diseased frame.

Martha's godchild grew up a sensible, modest young would have taken Susan to live with her, but she had passing the evening with Willis, and often sitting up and some property had been stolen, but no life taken: brought up an orphan boy, the son of another sister, all night with the sick man. source of great grief to her. He had begun to neglect received a message from her sister, to beg that she work and go out with a game-keeper in the neigh- would come and take charge of her shop for a few bourhood, and from that time (for this game-keeper days, as she was obliged to be absent; and as Martha was a man of very bad character,) James Baker was rather a suspected person. The game-keeper was turned away by his master, for dishonesty, and it was a man of very bad character, James Baker was rather a suspected person. The game-keeper was sister that afternoon. It happened, after Martha's arrival, that her sister put off her leaving home for a few days.

Sixlines and under, 2s. d. first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable firm few days. whispered about, that his friend James Baker had been his accomplice in many of his transactions, particularly in carrying a large basket weekly, to meet a London waggon, at the end of a lane which leads to the high road. The waggon had been searched, and whispered about, that his friend James Baker had few days.

He made Martha the confidant of his attachment to ters her own door."

see you Susan's husband, I know 'tis no use your abated, and as it abated, two or three persons rushed tha Firman: her features were coarse, her eyes dull thinking of the young woman any longer." James across from the yew-trees and entered the porch, and grey, her hair cut short upon her forehead, her made no answer, and soon after Martha went up stairs stamping with their wet boots on the pavement, as if figure of rude proportions, her manner rough, her to bed. She had been in bed nearly an hour, when to shake out some of the water, and then calling voice loud and coarse as that of a man. Such was she heard James come up the stairs, and enter his "Come over to the porch, there's a better shelter the impression of her appearance at first upon the bed-room. He was whistling a merry tune. The here, and a bench to sit down on." mind; but the respect her conduct inspired, soon associated her character and appearance together, and humoured. He told his aunt he was going to try for heavy man, limping slowly along, and as he entered, the eye took a liking to the latter, from the respect some employment; and when he came in at night, crying in a drawling whining voice, "Let me rest mywhich the heart bore to the former. In all she said for he did not return before, he smiled, and said—self, pray let me sit down, this will be the death of "You'll be surprised to hear who has given me work me, you said the night would be fine." A hoarse and straightforward way of truth, and she did so with an for some weeks to come; who do you think, but Mr. brutal laugh burst from the rest of the party. "Come unaffected lowliness of spirit, and a tenderness of Woodman, the new game-keeper, at the Priory, for I sit down, old palsy," said one, "but down at once on in life. In her religion she evidently proved that she two sons under him? Which is it of the two broknew nothing of the way of the world. She seemed thers," he said, in a tone of affected carelessness, little force on the back, and said, mimicking the drawl to keep the world in its proper place—out of her "that is to have Susan for his wife, the light or the of the man's voice, "Game to the last, old buck! the heart. She did not forget that she had promised and dark man? they are both fine young fellows, only not game bird does not fear a wetting." "Very true, vowed, when early dedicated to God, to renounce the over strong, I should think." "Susan is to marry very true," he replied, with a chuckling laugh, "the world, because it is written (James iv. 4), that "the the light-haired one," said Martha, "George Wood- game bird, as you say, does not fear a sousing! Well, friendship of the world is enmity with God." Her man." "And however steady the light-haired one well! this is a comfortable place! We'll muster here bodily strength was as surprising as her mental courage and decision. Once, in a fight, she threw her-

and perhaps the acknowledged influence of her charwillingly held out his hand to his antagonist, and the "I don't like your nephew the worse for that; no are a party of men with lanterns shouting at the top fight was ended. She had sat by the bed-side of one doubt he has been sitting up with poor Willis, who selof these men, and constantly attended to his family, dom quits his bed, for, we all know, he has lost the porch, the heavy, limping man, managing to get out lignant fever, and his house was shunned by every one. bluntly, "for I've seen him walking in his garden this a blow from one of his comrades, and an oath. They

sons than she gave me for speaking thus. I thought me, I will be over the railings as quickly as you can "How are you employing yourself here?" I said to her (though usually remarkably charitable in her opi-Martha. She answered immediately, "I am giving a uion of others) very unjust and harsh in her judgment of her brother-in-law, who had come with his son to look to my godchild Susan. She has been reading to of Willis. "It is awful, sir," she continued, "if that seek her,) "Walk on fast, walk back to your house, me, and now I was questioning her a bit, which is no poor wretched creature has not left off his bad practimore than my duty." The word godchild at once interested my heart.

ces. Pray, speak to him closely, sir, when you visit
him, for I know you are often with him. I often hear
darker it is the better." There was indeed no dan-"I have known Sarah Wickham, this child's mo- your voice in prayer from the open window of his ger to be feared that night; all the party that she ther," she said, "since we were girls together; and room." "And he always seems very attentive and had seen enter the porch after crawling round the

just as he's leaving off his idle habits," woman, to the astonishment of every one who knew man and Susan were married; and Martha, and slowly along without speaking till they reached her her parents' characters, and the habits of her family. James, her nephew, went up with the party to church, sister's, where she remained all night. She had time Her sisters and brothers were bold and lawless; but and afterwards to dine at the steward's. Susan and to recover from the fear that she had felt on being Martha prevailed on a sister of hers, who kept a little her husband went to live in a small but pretty lodge so suddenly surrounded by daring and wicked men. shop in the next village, to take Susan when about at the end of a large wood full of pheasants, which befourteen, to help in the house, and sometimes in the ing in rather a desolate part of our neighbourhood, self, "and the old man who is warm, or, as they mean, shop, and the customers and all the neighbours soon was often visited by poachers. James continued rich. It is farmer Hotham they meant, on Stoke gave the young girl an excellent character. Martha constant to his work, still more frequently, however, Green." His house had been entered that night,

and he was the last person she wished Susan to see much of. This lad, James Baker, had been long a did not hear of till afterwards. Martha Firman had was a man of very bad character,) James Baker was had often done so before, she promised to be with her

the high road. The waggon had been searched, and tha declined the invitation; saying, at the same time, the basket, when opened, was found to contain eight that she would spend the evening with them, and or more brace of pheasants. Baker, after this dis- walk home at night. The family were brewing that covery, became a sort of careless idler, pretending that evening, and Martha, who was famous for skill in he could not get work, though he had been known brewing, insisted on lending a helping hand. "It more than once to refuse work when it was offered to matters not," she said, "at what hour I get home tohim. He left his Aunt's house in a fit of sullen ill- night, though I should wish to be ready to get James BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, humour, because she objected to his being often out his breakfast to-morrow." "Shall one of the lads all night, and to his keeping, almost in a secret way, walk with you?" asked her sister, as Martha shut the

him, this dog being tied up all day in a shed behind no," she replied, "I need no guard, for you know, the house, and, as Martha suspected, taken out by his Mary, I have walked this way at all hours. Well, master at night. He took a lodging with the Wick- God bless you all." "God bless you, kind, good sishams. Susan had left home before he went to lodge ter," said Mary. "I am sure," she said, turning into at her father's house; but Baker had often seen her the house and speaking to her husband, "with all her before with his Aunt, and had long thought of ma- rough ways, there is no one like sister Martha, so king her bis wife, and one afternoon, when Susan kind, and thoughtful-like for every one! How well came to see her parents, he walked back with her to she thinks of that scapegrace James! I wish I could the shop, and proposed to marry her. To his aston- think as well of him. I only know I am glad he LXXII.—THE EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY ishment (for he was a fine-looking man, much admired doesn't take to our lads. I saw him only yesterday by the damests of the neighbor to many nec. To ms aston-time as well of him. I only know I am glad he doesn't take to our lads. I saw him only yesterday by the damsels of the neighbourhood, and much more as drunk as ever, about the streets at F-, though admired by himself,) Susan refused him at once. He I did not like to tell Martha about him; and Mr. Long, we beseech Thee, grant Thy people grace to withstand the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil; and with pure bearts and minds to follow Thee the only God; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Long, we beseech Thee, grant Thy people grace to withstand the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil; and with pure and gentle in her refusal, was very decided. She our Lord. Amen.

Poor Martha thinks he was at his work told him frankly, that she never would have married Dragon tap. Poor Martha thinks he was at his work so idle a character as himself, or one so ungrateful as | yesterday at the Priory." "Martha is a downright he had proved to his aunt, and she added, that even good woman," replied the husband, "and she loves had he been a steady person, he was not the man she the book of God, and strives to live to it. How well should have chosen for her husband. James Baker, she put in a word or two when we were reading our though deeply mortified, was not to be discouraged. chapter to-night! I don't know that the parson His pride and vanity were piqued by her refusal, and | could have made better sense of it." "Ah well; she he determined to obtain her if possible. The first has the holy angels to bear her company of a dark thing he did, was to go at once to his aunt, ask parnight, and the Holy Spirit in her heart, I trust, (for merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; don for his ungrateful conduct, and beg to be received to tell you the truth, master,) I did not like her going also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the into her house again. Martha forgave him gladly, and alone that dreary way to-night. If I mistake not, received him as a son. She was the better-pleased, there's a tempest coming up from the south, it locks as nothing was said of the lurcher but that he had so black there." "Bless you, child," said the husbeen given away. He said, as he had often said be- band, "Martha will be home before the tempest; but fore, that as soon as he could get work, he should be if you please, William and I can go after her." "No, very steady; and to prove his anxiety to be indus- no," said Mary, after standing in silence some mintrious, he set to work that very evening in his aunt's utes, "I think the storm is blowing over to the other garden, and in a few days put every part of it in order. side, and if it reaches her at all, it will be as she en-

her godchild, and earnestly begged her to use her influence with Susan to induce her to accept him. - as a shelter was nigh: she was crossing over the hill Martha told him at once, that she saw no prospect of on which Milford church stands, and she quickened success for him with Susan. "It had been once," she her pace and reached the old wooden porch just besaid, "the first wish of her heart, to see the two be- fore the violence of the storm came on. There Marings she loved best in the world, united in marriage; tha remained, while the blast roared and the rain but she had been forced to confess, that he would not rushed down in torrents, and peal after peal of thunbe a good husband to her beloved Susan;" and, she der seemed to rend the heavens above her. Deeply added, "that she had even given her advice to Susan impressed, yet in the midst of her awe, and perhaps to marry another man, who had asked her to become dread, wondering at the sublimity of His power who his wife." This accepted suitor was George Wood- rules the storm, there she continued during a consideraman, the son of the new game-keeper. Martha per- ble time, for the storm seemed to increase in fury .ceived that her nephew was very angry when she Once or twice, as she sat calm and yet almost breathmade this communication to him, but they were sit- less, she fancied she heard the shrill sound of a whisting in the dull twilight of a cloudy evening, over the tle in the pause of the storm. She might have been embers of the fire, and she did not see the look of mistaken, but she was not mistaken when, guided by deep and deadly rage that came over his countenance. a broad and vivid flash of lightning, her eye fell on "I thought it best to tell you this about young Wood- several dark forms, all huddled together under the man," she said, "because, much as I have wished to thick boughs of the yew-trees opposite. The storm

Christian love really extraordinary in one of her rank find he is steward as well as game-keeper, having his the floor, if you will, only don't bundle your fat carself between the combatants, and with astonishing as bad a one in George Woodman, as she would have "No no, the yard, not the porch," said another, in a them to listen to her, and then she spoke to them was to all appearance very steady and diligent: he one is coming? now in the yard you may tell half a with such artless and energetic feeling, now touching was constant at his work, and Martha began to think mile off." "I say the porch," cried the old man, in on domestic circumstances, well known to each of (so indeed did others) that he was becoming a rethem; now bringing before them the awful rebukes, formed character. She spoke to me about him with done to-night? How did you get on at the green? Vie such eloquence (a by-stander declared, "a preacher like, was his constant visits to a near neighbour of warm! and the cheese-room window!—you said there could not have done it better,") that her interference, hers, named Willis. He often passed his evenings was no bar there!" He had not said more, when and perhaps the acknowledged inhaence of her character prevailed; one of the men half sullenly and half in his house. "Well," I replied, when I heard it, hurried out of the porch, and returned, saying, "There of postage, to at a time when he was supposed to be dying of a mause of his limbs." "Not of his limbs," said Martha as soon as any, groaning as he went, for which he got Martha was sometimes of great use to me. She would go quietly with her Bible to those who could limping heavy man had fallen over one of the graves, "His wife is a cousin of Susan Wickham's," said and he lay weeping like an infant there till his atten-Martha had made, that night, a discovery that almost A few weeks after this conversation, George Wood- broke her heart, but she was silent-they all walked

this was the news that Martha heard in the morning. (To be continued.)

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